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Smith

A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

GREEK LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH,

THE DECLENSIONS OF NOUNS AND THE CONJUGATIONS OF VERBS

ARE EXPLAINED, IN THEIR MOST SIMPLE FORMS;

WITH

THE RULES OF CONTRACTION, AND THE SYNTAX AND PROSODY COMPLETE:

TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED

AN APPENDIX.

BY JOHN SMITH, A. T. D.

Professor of the Learned Languages, at Dartmouth College.

.....Exemplaria Græca
Nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurnâ.
HOR. DE ART. POET.

BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY JOHN WEST AND COMPANY,
NO. 75, *CORNHILL.*

1809.

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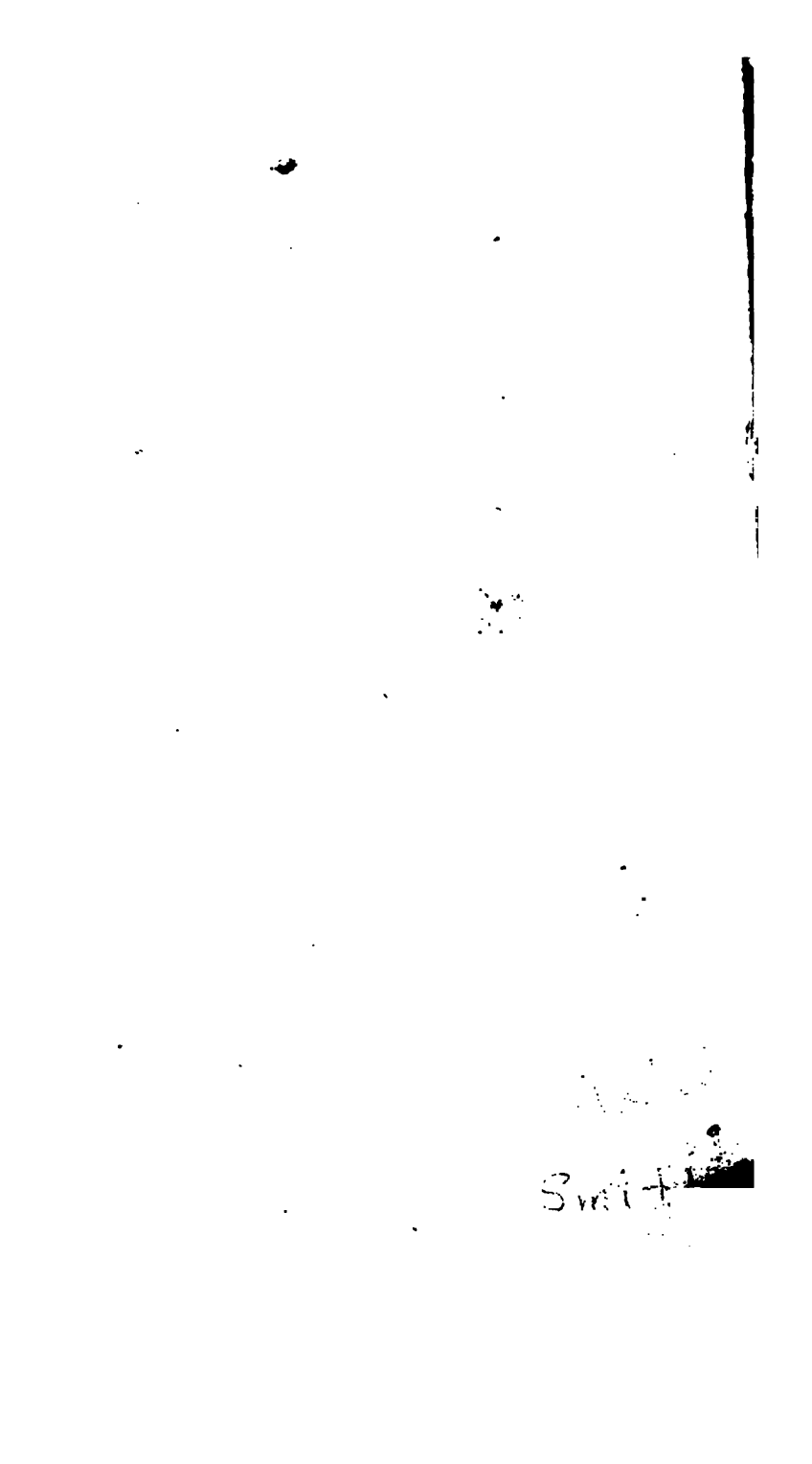
To obtain suitable materials for this work, the author has been a long time perusing the Greek classics. He has also consulted the Greek grammars of the Messieurs de Port Royal, Moor, Milner, Cambden, (both Ward's and the Eton edition), Jones, and others: Posselius' Syntax of the Greek language, Huntingford's Introduction to the writing of Greek, L. C. Valckenarius' Analogy of the Greek language, Hoogeveen's Doctrine of the Greek particles, Vigerus on the Greek Idiotisms, Mattaire on the Greek dialects, &c. &c.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JNCTION AND ABBREVIATION OF LETTERS.

αι	αι
αλ	αλ
αλλ	αλλα
αν	αν
ἀπο	ἀπο
αυ	αυ
γδ	γαρ
γθυ	γεν
ϑ	δε
ε ει	ει
εἶνα	εἶναι
ἐκ	ἐκ
ἐν	ἐν
ἐξ	ἐξ
ευ	ευ
ἐυ	ἐυ
ἐπι	ἐπι
ἐστι	ἐστι
ερ	ερ
ευς	ευς
ηυ	ηυ
θην	θην
θαυ	θαυ
και	και
καις	καις
κατα	κατα
μαι	μαι
μεϑ	μεϑ
μεν	μεν
μν	μν

μειν	μειν
μῆν	μειν
μῆνι	μῆνι
οἶσ	οἶον
ος	ος
ου	ου
παρα	παρα
περ	περ
περι	περι
σθ	σθ
σθαι	σθαι
σθω	σθω
σπω	σπω
σα	σα
στει	στει
σχι	σχι
ται	ται
ταῖς	ταῖς
τον ται	τον ται
τοῦ	τοῦ
τῷ	τῷ
τρο	τρο
τῶν	τῶν
υ υ	μυ
υπαρ	υπο
υπαρ	υπερ
χαν	χαν
χει	χει
χθω	χθω
ὦ	ὦ

PART I.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

SECTION I.

The Alphabet.

THE Greek Letters are twenty four.

Figure.	*Name.*		*Number.*	*Power.*
Α, α.	ἄλφα,	alpha.	1.	a.
Β, β, ϐ.	βητα,	bēta.	2.	b.
Γ. γ, ϝ.	γαμμα,	gamma.	3.	g *hard.*
Δ, δ.	δελτα,	delta.	4. [Fau.]	d.
Ε, ε.	ἐψιλον,	ĕpsilon.	5. ϛ 6 (called	e *short.*
Ζ, ζ, ϛ.	ζητα,	zēta.	7.	z.
Η, η.	ἦτα,	ēta.	8.	e *long.*
Θ, θ, ϑ.	θητα,	thēta.	9.	th.
Ι, ι.	ἰωτα,	iōta.	10. ια, 11; ιϛ, 12	i.
Κ, κ.	καππα,	kappa.	20.	k.
Λ, λ.	λαμϐδα,	lambda.	30.	l.
Μ, μ.	μυ,	mu.	40.	m.
Ν, ν.	νυ,	nu.	50.	n.
Ξ, ξ.	ξι,	xi.	60.	x.
Ο, ο.	ὀμικρον,	ŏmĭcron.	70. [pa.]	o *short.*
Π, π, ϖ.	πι,	pi.	80. ϟ 90 (Kop-	p.
Ρ, ϱ, ῥ.	ῥω,	rho.	100.	r.
Σ, Ϲ*, σ, ς.	σιγμα,	sigma.	200.	s.
Τ, τ, ϯ.	ταυ,	tau.	300.	t.
Υ, υ.	ὐψιλον,	ūpsílon.	400.	u, as in *tube.*
Φ, φ.	φι,	phi.	500.	ph.
Χ, χ.	χι,	chi.	600.	ch *hard* like k
Ψ, ψ.	ψι,	psi.	700. [pi.]	ps.
Ω, ω.	ὠμεγα,	ōmĕga.	800. ϡ 900. San-	o *long.*

* Ϲ is used in the beginning of a word; σ in the beginning and middle; ς in the end.

SECTION II.

Division of the letters. Short, long, and doubtful vowels. Diphthongs: their formation, resolution, &c.

1. SEVEN of the letters are vowels, α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω: the rest are consonants.

2. Of the vowels two are naturally short, ε, ο; which have their own long vowels, η, ω. The remaining three are doubtful, α, ι, υ.

3. In some words, a doubtful vowel is short; in others, long; and it may be sometimes short, and sometimes long, in the same word: as, α in πατηρ, *a father*, is always short; in λαος, *the people*, it is always long; but in Ἄρης, *Mars*, it is short or long, at the pleasure of the writer.

4. A diphthong is formed by the union of two vowels in one syllable.

5. When both the vowels are sounded, the diphthong is said to be *proper*; when not, *improper*.

6. There are six proper diphthongs, αι, αυ, ει, ευ, οι, ου; which are formed by subjoining ι and υ, respectively, to each of the changeable* vowels: thus, { αι, ει, οι, / αυ, ευ, ου.

7. There are six improper diphthongs, ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ, ηυ, ωυ, υι. The first three are formed by subscribing ι under α and the two long vowels. These are called ἀφωνοι, *mute* diphthongs, the ι being subscribed to denote its quiescence.† The two next are formed by subjoining υ to the two long vowels; and the last, by subjoining ι to υ.

8. The former vowel of a diphthong is called *prepositive*; the latter, *subjunctive*. In the diphthongs, ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ, the subscript ι is the subjunctive vowel.

9. The short vowels, ε and ο, have their own diphthongs, ει and ου.‡

---

* The changeable vowels are α, ε, ο; the changeable diphthongs, αι, αυ, ει. The other vowels and diphthongs are unchangeable.

† The distinction between α, η, ω, vowels, and ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ, diphthongs, should be impressed on the memory.

‡ When a rule directs that the short vowels should be changed into their long vowels, ε and ο are to be made η and ω; that the short vowels should be changed into their diphthongs, they are to become ει and ου; and that η and α, or ει and ου, should be changed into their short vowels, they are to be made ε and ο.

When α is to be changed into its long vowel, it is considered as short, and must be made η.

SECTION III.

Division of the consonants, &c.

1. CONSONANTS are either single or double.
2. The double consonants are ζ, ξ, ψ: the rest are single.
3. The single consonants are mutes or semivowels.
4. The semivowels are λ, μ, ν, ρ, ς: the rest are mutes.
5. Of the semivowels four are liquids, λ, μ, ν, ρ; which are seldom changed for other letters; and, therefore, sometimes called *immutables*.
6. Of the mutes three are smooth consonants, π, κ, τ. Each of these has its own aspirate consonant, - φ, χ, θ: and also its own intermediate or middle consonant, β, γ, δ.
7. From this arrangement of the mutes, they are divided into three orders:

the first order are labials, - - -	π, β, φ;
the second, palatals, - - -	κ, γ, χ;
the third, dentals, - - - -	τ, δ, θ.

8. The consonants in each of these orders are frequently changed one for another. Thus, the smooth consonant π, or the middle consonant β, may be changed into φ, the aspirate of its own order: and φ may be changed into either β or π.*
9. Each of these orders has its double consonant, formed by ς subjoined: thus,

πς, βς, φς } are pronounced in ψ, a labial.
κς, γς, χς } are pronounced in ξ, a palatal.
τς, δς, θς } are pronounced in ζ, a dental.

10. Any double consonant may be resolved into the mutes of its own order and ς.†

---

* When one mute immediately succeeds another in the same word they must be both smooth, both aspirate, or both middle; as, πτ, βδ, φθ: never πδ, nor φτ, &c.

† In the Dorian and Æolian dialects, ζ is resolved into σδ; ψ into σπ, &c. by metathesis.

11. σ is called a servile from its several powers. It is explicit in ὄφις, *a serpent*, σωτηρ, *a saviour*, and ἱσθης, *a garment*. It is implicit in ῥιζα, *a root*, αἰξ, *a goat*, and φλεψ, *a vein*; that is, in each of the double consonants.* It is potential, when put before another consonant; as, in στας, *standing*, λῃστης, *a robber*, and σπειρω, *I sow*.

12. γ, when followed by a palatal mute,† has the nasal sound of the English *n* in king, song, rang: thus, ἀγκος, *a valley*, is pronounced ἀνκος; ἀγγελος, *a messenger*, ἀνγελος; ἐγχος, *a spear*, ἰνγχος.

13. When a letter or syllable is immediately preceded by a vowel or a diphthong, it is called *pure*; when not thus preceded, *impure*.

SECTION IV.

The breathings. Apostrophe. Points, or Stops, &c.

1. THERE are two breathings; the smooth or mild [᾽], and the rough or aspirate [῾].

2. The one or the other of these is used before all words beginning with a vowel or a diphthong; as, ἀλλα, ὁταν.‡

3. Words beginning with υ‖ or ρ§ have the rough breathing. When ρ is doubled, the former has the smooth, and the latter the rough; as, πῤῥω; but a single ρ, in the middle of a word, has neither.¶

4. Apostrophe is this mark [᾽] set at the top of a letter in the end of a word, to show that the vowels, α, ε, ι, ο, and

* Any word, ending in a double consonant, ends in ς implicit.

† That is, κ, γ, χ, and ξ which is κς, &c.

‡ H was anciently the mark of rough or aspirate breathing; as, Ηεκατον for ἑκατον. The aspirate breathing has the same power which *h* has in Latin. The smooth breathing merely denotes that the vowel or diphthong marked by it is not aspirated.

‖ Except the Æolic υ, as ὑμμες, for ὑμεῖς; and υ in ὐψιλον, the name of a letter.

§ ρ in the beginning of a few words, in which the second syllable begins with ρ, sometimes has the smooth breathing; as, ῥαιδιος, *robust*; ῥαιδος, *vehement*.

¶ When one ρ immediately follows another ρ, in the middle of a word, and one is dropped to accommodate the measure, the remaining one may be aspirated.

the diphthongs, αι, οι, are cut off, because the next word begins with a vowel or a diphthong; as, ἀλλ' ἐγω, for ἀλλα ἐγω; ως' αὐτον, for κατα αὐτον.*

5. When the apostrophe leaves a smooth mute, viz. π, κ, or τ, before an aspirate vowel, that mute is changed into its corresponding aspirate consonant; as, ἐφ' ἱππῳ, νυχθ' ὁλην; for ἐπι ἱππῳ, νυκτα ὁλην: and two words, when a syllable is thus taken away from the former, is to be pronounced as one.

6. Ε and ι when final, to prevent their collision with a subsequent vowel, instead of being cut off, assume ν; as ἐδιδαξεν αὐτον, for ἐδιδαξε αὐτον; τισιν ἡμων, for τισι ἡμων.

7. A point at the head of a letter in the end of a word, in Greek, answers either to a colon or semicolon, in Latin.

8. The mark of interrogation is in the form of the semicolon.

9. In the other points or stops the Greeks and Latins agree, except that the former have no mark of admiration.

10. In some old books, a line over a word signifies, either that it is a proper name; as, Ἄργος, *the city of Argos*; or that the word itself is spoken of; as, ἀνθρωπος, the *word* ἀνθρωπος.

11. A diæresis [¨] shows, that two vowels belong to two different syllables; as, τειχεϊ.

12. The Greeks use also another mark of separation, called by them διαστολη, which is a small comma placed between two syllables, to make two distinct words, and prevent their coalition, as, ὁ,τι, *which*; to distinguish it from ὁτι, *that*, a conjunction.

SECTION V.

The use of Greek Letters in marking numbers, &c.

1. WHEN letters or characters in Greek denote numbers, as in Sect. 1, a stroke is placed over them; thus, ά, 1; β', 2; γ', 3; ό, 70; ϛ', 6; π', 80; ϟ', 90; ώ, 800; ϡ', 900; ώθ', 809.†

* Sometimes ν, ω, and ε, are cut off by apostrophe; as, τυχ' ἀγαθη, for τυχη ἀγαθη; ἐγ' ὐυκ, for ἐγω ὐυκ. Aristoph. ἐμ' ἀποικις, for ἐμε ἀποικιζ. Theocr. εἰδ. ιι. 7.

† The Greeks express the *unit* class of numbers by the eight first letters of the alphabet, with the addition of the character ϛ, called ϛτιγμη

2. The stroke which is thus placed over Greek letters, as if removed beneath any one of them, multiplies that number by a thousand ; as, α, 1000 ; ι, 10,000 ; ρ, 100,000.

3. The letters denoting numbers may be easily compounded, whether a stroke be *over* or *under* them ; as, ια, 11 ; κ'β', 22 ; ϡα, 1001 ; ͵ηδ', 8004 ; ϡαψζ', 1807.

4. From ten to twenty the least number may be placed either first or last ; as, δωδεκα, or δεκα δυω ; δεκα τρεις, or τρεις και δεκα. From twenty to thirty the least number is placed last ; as, εικοσι εν, εικοσι εις, εικοσι εξ, &c. From thirty upwards, the conjunction και is usually inserted between the two numbers ; as, τριακοντα και εν : but they may be expressed in one word ; thus, τριακονταεικοσιεν.

5. The following capitals, as they are the initials of six numerical denominations, are frequently used to express those numbers :

Ι	the initial of Ια (used for μια) stands for	one ;
Π	Πεντε,	five ;
Δ	Δεκα,	ten ;
Η	†Ηεκατον,	a hundred ;
Χ	Χιλια,	a thousand ;
Μ	Μυρια,	ten thousand.

6. Any of these letters, except Π, may be placed together, or with the rest, to the amount of four, to mark other numbers ; as,

ΙΙ 2,	ΔΔ 20,	ΗΗ 200,
ΙΙΙ 3,	ΔΔΔ 30,	ΗΗΔ 210,
ΙΙΙΙ 4,	ΔΔΔΔ 40,	ΗΗΗ 300,
ΔΔΙΙ 22,	ΗΠ 105,	ΜΜΜΜ 40,000.

7. These letters, except Ι, when enclosed within a Π are multiplied by five ; as, $\overline{|\Pi|}$ 25, $\overline{|\Delta|}$ 50, $\overline{|\Delta|}\Delta$ 60, $\overline{|M|}$ 50,000.

8. Each letter may denote a number, according to its place in the alphabet ; as, ά 1 ; β', 2 ; γ', 3 ; and so on to ω, 24 :‡ as we see in the order of the books in the Iliad, and elsewhere.

9. All numerals denoting hundreds, thousands, tens of thousands, &c. are declinable. Numerals of abstraction are

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Fαυ, or by either name separately. They express the class of *tens* by the eight succeeding letters, and the character $\digamma$ or ς, called κοππα; and that of *hundreds* by the eight remaining letters, and the character $\sampi$, called σαμπι, because formed of an inverted sigma with a π in the middle.

† Sect. iv. No. 2. Note ‡. ‡ See the alphabet. Sect. i.

eminine substantives; as, ἡ μονας, *unity*, or *consisting of one*; δυας, *duality*, or *consisting of two*; ἡ τριας, *trinity*, or *consisting of three*, &c.

10. Numerals ending in οος-ους denote simplicity or multiplicity; as, ἁπλ-οος, -ους, *simple*; διπλ-οος, -ους, *double*, &c. Numerals ending in ασιος denote proportion; as, διπλασιος, *double*, τριπλασιος, *triple*, &c. Ending in αιος they express periodical days; as, τριταιος, *every third day*; τεταρταιος, *every fourth day*,* &c.

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* Sixteen letters, viz. five vowels, α, ε, ι, ο, υ, and eleven consonants, β, γ, δ, κ, λ, μ, ν, π, ρ, σ, τ, were introduced from Phœnicia into Greece by Cadmus, soon after the departure of the Israelites out of Egypt, about the year before Christ 1493. The remaining eight, viz. the long vowels, η, ω; the rough mutes, φ, χ, θ; and the double consonants, ζ, ξ, ψ; were invented at later periods: φ, χ, θ, and ζ, by Palamedes, at the time of the siege of Troy, 300 years after; and η, ω, ξ, ψ, by Simonides, about 950 years from the arrival of Cadmus, and 540 before Christ.

This is the account of Pliny. For the different opinions of other learned men, see Voss. de Arte Grammat.

Before the time of Simonides, ε and ο were used for the *long* as well as *short* sounds of the Latin E and O; viz. for the sounds since expressed by ε and η, and by ο and ω. Also ο was written for the diphthong ου. See Appendix Sect. i.

PART II.

ETYMOLOGY.

Section I.

The parts of speech. Of the article: NOUN: *genders, numbers, and cases. Declension of the article. General rules relative to the declension of nouns. Of parisyllabic and imparisyllabic nouns.*

1. THE parts of speech in Greek are eight; Article, Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle; *declined*: Adverb, Conjunction, and Preposition; *undeclined*.*

m. f. n.

2. The article is ὁ, ἡ, τό, which is used either definitely or indefinitely.†

3. A noun is either substantive or adjective.‡

4. Greek nouns are declined by *genders*, *numbers*, and *cases*.

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* Aristotle and Theodectes divided speech into three kinds of words; *verbs*, *nouns*, and *conjunctions*. These may be called *substantives*, *attributives*, and *connectives*. Quintil. Inst. Orator. Lib. I. Cap. 4.——Har. Herm. B. I. Ch. 3.

The elder Stoics, in general, considered speech as consisting of four parts; *noun*, *verb*, *article*, and *conjunction*. They called all words *articles* which being associated to nouns served in any manner to ascertain and determine their signification; such as, *he*, *she*, *this*, *that*, *other*, *any*. Grammarians, afterwards, increased the number, by detaching the *pronoun* from the *noun*, the *participle* and *adverb* from the *verb*, and the *preposition* from the *conjunction*. The Latin Grammarians did more. They detached the *interjection* from the *adverb*, within which by the Greeks it was always included as a species. But, that they might not exceed the number into which the Greeks had distributed the Parts of speech, they included the *article* within the *pronoun*.

† ὁς, ἡ, ὅ, has usually been reckoned an article. Grammarians have termed it *subjunctive*, and ὁ, ἡ, τό, *prepositive*. ὅς, however, is a relative pronoun.

may be used as a pronoun relative, demonstrative, interrogative, or indefinite: and ὅς sometimes has the usual signification of ὁ. See Part iii. § 1. No. 15. Note.

‡ As the substantive and adjective together express but one object, and in Greek are declined in the same manner, they are both comprehended under one general name.

5. There are three genders; *masculine*, *feminine*, and *neuter*.*

6. There are three numbers; *singular*, *dual*, and *plural*.

7. The cases are five; *nominative*, *genitive*, *dative*, *accusative*, and *vocative*.†

8. The article wants the vocative; and is thus declined:‡

	Sing.		
	m.	f.	n.
N.	ὁ,	ἡ,	τό,
G.	τοῦ,	τῆς,	τοῦ,
D.	τῷ,	τῇ,	τῷ,
A.	τόν,	τήν,	τό.
	Dual.		
N. A.	τώ,	τά,	τώ,
G. D.	τοῖν,	ταῖν,	τοῖν.
	Plur.		
N.	οἱ,	αἱ,	τά,
G.	τῶν,	τῶν,	τῶν,
D.	τοῖς,	ταῖς,	τοῖς,
A.	τούς,	τάς,	τά.

9. The dative case singular of this article, and also of the first and second declension of nouns, always has ι subscript with its termination, whether it be α, η, or ω; thus, ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ.

10. There are three declensions of nouns, which may be thus distinguished; the dative case singular of the first ends in η or ᾳ; of the second in ῳ; and of the third in ι, either subscribed, or by itself, or the subjunctive of a diphthong.

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* Those nouns, which are used to signify both the male and the female, are said to be of the common gender; that is, either masculine or feminine.

Such nouns as are sometimes found in one gender, and sometimes in another, when they express the same object, are said to be of the doubtful gender.

† Cases are certain changes made upon the termination of nouns, to express the relation of one object to another: they are called cases from the Latin word *cado*, to fall, because they fall, as it were, from the nominative sing. which therefore is called casus rectus, the *straight case*; but the others, casus obliqui, the *oblique cases*.

‡ The article is an adjective of three terminations. The terminations of the nominative singular are regular; but in the oblique cases, the masculine and neuter are of the second declension, and the feminine of the first.

11. General rules relative to the declensions.

(1.) The nominative singular always ends in α, η, ι, ι ν, ξ, or ς either explicit or implicit.*

(2.) In the singular, the vocative is usually as the no native ; in the plural, always.

(3.) In each number, the nominative, accusative, vocative of neuters end alike ; and in the plural, in α.

(4.) The genitive plural always ends in ων, and the cusative plural, in ς, except in neuter nouns.

(5.) In the dual, the nominative, accusative, and v tives of all genders, have the same ending ; and also genitive and dative.

12. Nouns are declined, either with an equal numbe syllables, when the last syllable only is varied ; or with increase of one syllable in the oblique cases. Nouns of former description are called *parisyllabic* ; those of the ter, *imparisyllabic*.

SECTION II.

Examples of the declension of nouns, both in their simple contract forms. Rules respecting the formation of s of the cases ; and respecting contractions, &c.

1. NOUNS of the first declension are parisyllabic, have the following terminations in the nominative singul η and α feminine ; ης and ας masculine, which are for from the feminines by adding ς.

2. Those which end in η are thus declined :

		Sing. Numb.
N.	τιμ-η,	*honour.*
G.	τιμ-ης	
D.	τιμ-ῃ	
A.	τιμ-ην	
V.	τιμ-η.	
	Dual Numb.	
N. A.	τιμ-α,	
G. D.	τιμ-αιν	
V.	τιμ-α.	

* ξ and ψ end in ς implicit.

Plur. Numb.

N.	αἱ	τιμ-αι,
G.	των	τιμ-ων,
D.	ταις	τιμ-αις,
A.	τας	τιμ-ας,
V.	ὦ*	τιμ-αι.

3. Nouns of the first declension, which end in α impure, are thus declined:

Sing.

N.	ἡ	θαλασσ-α, *the sea.*
G.	της	θαλασσ-ης,
D.	τῃ	θαλασσ-ῃ,
A.	την	θαλασσ-αν,
V.	ὦ	θαλασσ-α.

Dual.

N. A.	τα	θαλασσ-α,
G. D.	ταιν	θαλασσ-αιν,
V.	ὦ	θαλασσ-α.

Plur.

N.	αἱ	θαλασσ-αι,
G.	των	θαλασσ-ων,
D.	ταις	θαλασσ-αις,
A.	τας	θαλασσ-ας,
V.	ὦ	θαλασσ-αι.

4. Parisyllabic nouns, ending in δα, θα, ρα, α pure, ᾰ contracted, λα,† μα, and χα,† make the genitive in ας, and the dative in ᾳ; as, sing. nom. ἡ φιλι-α, *friendship*, gen. της φιλι-ας, dat. τῃ φιλι-ᾳ.—In the rest like θαλασσα.

The ancient Latins followed this manner of making the genitive singular in ας: thus, gen. sing. *terras, escas, Latonas*, for terræ, escæ, Latonæ. *Paterfamilias* continued always in use.

5. Nouns of the first declension, which end in ης, are thus declined:

The adverb ὦ supplies the defect of the vocative in the article, in all numbers.

In Josephus, Μαλχα, Θωλα, and Ραχηλα; have gen. sing. in ας, and in ᾳ.

		Sing.
N.	ὁ	τελων-ης, *a publican.*
G.	του	τελων-ου,
D.	τῳ	τελων-η,
A.	τον	τελων-ην,
V.	ὦ	τελων-η.
		Dual.
N. A.	τω	τελων-α,
G. D.	τοιν	τελων-αιν,
V.	ὦ	τελων-α.
		Plur.
N.	οἱ	τελων-αι,
G.	των	τελων-ων,
D.	τοις	τελων-αις,
A.	τους	τελων-ας,
V.	ὦ	τελων-αι.

6. National denominations in ης, poetical nouns in ας, nouns in της, *compounds of μετρεῶ, *I measure*, πωλεῶ, *I sell*, δεω, *I tear*, ending in ης, λαγνης, *wanton*, also Μεναιχμης Πυραιχμης, (proper names,) make the vocative in α. Nouns ending in στης make it in η and α.†

7. Nouns of the first declension, which end in ας, are thus declined:

		Sing.
N.	ὁ	ταμι-ας, *a steward.*
G.	του	ταμι-ου,
D.	τῳ	ταμι-α,
A.	τον	ταμι-αν,
V.	ὦ	ταμι-α.
		Dual.
N. A.	τω	ταμι-α,
G. D.	τοιν	ταμι-αιν,
V.	ὦ	ταμι-α.

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* διακτης makes the vocative in κ. Iliad.

† ἱπποτα, νηωλησσητα, μνηστα, Θυεστα, &c. which occur in Homer, not, as some grammarians have asserted, vocatives used instead of nominatives, a change never tolerated in any language; but really nominatives of the Æolian, or, as some say, of the Macedonian, dialect. From are derived the Latin nominatives, *poeta, cometa, athleta*, &c.

		Plur.
N.	αἱ	ταμι-αι,
G.	των	ταμι-ων,
D.	ταις	ταμι-αις,
A.	τὰς	ταμι-ας,
V.	ὦ	ταμι-αι.

8. Some nouns in ας of this declension follow the Dorian dialect in the genitive singular; as, nom. sing. Θωμ-ας, gen. Θωμ-α.* Others have ου and α.†

There are also some in ης which follow this analogy by dropping σ; as, nom. sing. ὁ Δρης,‡ gen. Δρη; ὁ Ποδ̓ης,‖ gen. Ποδ̓η.

9. Contract nouns of the first declension.

In a concourse of vowels, if two syllables be united into one, it is called a contraction. If the contraction be made without any change of the vowels, it is termed a *synæresis*: thus, τειχεϊ, τειχει. But, if either or both of the vowels be changed, it is termed a *crasis*: thus, τειχεα, τειχη. Nouns of this declension are not contracted, unless the former of two concurring vowels be α, or a short vowel. The nominative, when contracted, is regularly declined. See γη̃, the contraction of γεα.

10. Rules of contraction in the first declension.

(1.) When the two last vowels are εα, not preceded by ρ, they are to be changed into η, by crasis.

(2.) In all other instances, the former vowel is to be struck out.

11. Terminations§ of contract nouns of this declension ending in εα, not preceded by ρ; as, γεα, *the earth*.

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Sing.	simp.	γ-εα,	-εας,	-εᾳ,	-εαν,	-εα,
	contr.	-η̃	-η̃ς	-η̃	-η̃ν	-η̃.

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* Also Ἰωδας, Λεοντιδας, Λυκας, Μεσσιας, Μαμμωνας, Σατανας; likewise βαρίας and παππας.

† As, Ἀρχυτας, Πυθαγορας, πατραλοιας, μητραλοιας, ὀρνιθοθηρας, γυναδας.

‡ *Dres*, ‖ *Podes*, proper names.

§ Of all the cases, in each number.

		n. a.	g. d.	v.
Dual.	simp.	-εα,	-εαιν,	-εα.
	contr.	-ᾶ,	-ᾶιν ;	-ᾶ.

See Appendix § v. *Gen. Rule* iv.

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Plur.	simp.	-εαι,	-εων,	-εαις,	-εας,	-εαι,
	contr.	-ᾶι ;	-ῶν ;	-ᾶις ;	-ᾶς ;	-ᾶι.

In the same manner are declined λεοντεα, *a lion's skin*, χρυσεα, *golden*, &c.

12. Terminations of all contract nouns of the first declension, which end in εα, preceded by ρ ; as, πορφυρεα, *purple*.

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Sing.	simp.	πορφυρ-εα,	-εας,	-εᾳ,	-εαν,	-εα,
	contr.	-ᾶ ;	-ᾶς ;	-ᾷ ;	-ᾶν ;	-ᾶ.

		n. a.	g. d.	v.
Dual.	simp.	-εα,	-εαιν,	-εα,
	contr.	-ᾶ ;	-ᾶιν ;	-ᾶ.

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Plur.	simp.	-εαι,	-εων,	-εαις,	-εας,	-εαι,
	contr.	-ᾶι ;	-ῶν ;	-ᾶις ;	-ᾶς ;	-ᾶι.

So μυ-αα, μυ-ᾶ ; gen. μυ-αας, μυ-ᾶς ; dat. μυ-αᾳ, -μυ-ᾳ, &c.

13. Terminations of contract nouns of the first declension, which end in εας ; as, Ἑρμεας, *Mercury*.

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Sing.	simp.	Ἑρμ-ας,	-εϑ,	-εᾳ,	-εαν,	-εα,
	contr.	-ῆς ;	-ᾶ ;	-ῇ ;	-ῆν ;	-ῆ.

		n. a.	g. d.	v.
Dual.	simp.	-εα,	-εαιν,	-εα.
	contr.	-ᾶ ;	-ᾶιν ;	-ᾶ.

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Plur.	simp.	-εαι,	-εων,	-εαις,	-εας,	-εαι,
	contr.	-ῆι ;	-ῶν ;	-ῆις ;	-ᾶς ;	-ᾶι,

In like manner decline Ἀπελλεης, *Apelles*, striking out ε, the former vowel : thus, Ἀπελλ-εης, -ῆς ; gen. Ἀπελλ-εϑ, -ᾶ ; dat. Ἀπελλ-εῃ, -ῇ, &c.

14. Nouns of the second declension are *parisyllabic*, and have two terminations ; ος masculine, feminine, and common ; and ον neuter.

15. Those which end in ος are thus declined:

		Sing.
N.	ὁ	λογ-ος, *a word*:
G.	τοῦ	λογ-ου,
D.	τῷ	λογ-ῳ,
A.	τον	λογ-ον,
V.	ὦ	λογ-ε.
		Dual.
N. A.	τω	λογ-ω,
G. D.	τοιν	λογ-οιν,
V.	ὦ	λογ-ω.
		Plur.
N.	οἱ	λογ-οι,
G.	των	λογ-ων,
D.	τοις	λογ-οις,
A.	τους	λογ-ους,
V.	ὦ	λογ-οι.

Nouns of the feminine and of the common gender of this declension are varied in the same manner.

Thus, ἡ δοκος, *a beam*; gen. της δοκου; dat. τῃ δοκῳ; acc. τὴν δοκον; voc. ὦ δοκε, &c. ὁ and ἡ ἀνθρωπος, *a man*; gen. του and της ἀνθρωπου; dat. τῳ and τῃ ἀνθρωπῳ, &c.

16. Those which end in ον (neuter) are thus declined:

		Sing.
N.	το	μετρ-ον, *a measure*.
G.	του	μετρ-ου,
D.	τῳ	μετρ-ῳ,
A.	το	μετρ-ον,
V.	ὦ	μετρ-ον.
		Dual.
N. A.	τω	μετρ-ω,
G. D.	τοιν	μετρ-οιν,
V.	ὦ	μετρ-ω.
		Plur.
N.	τα	μετρ-α,
G.	των	μετρ-ων,
D.	τοις	μετρ-οις,
A.	τα	μετρ-α,
V.	ὦ	μετρ-α.

17. The Athenian termination of nouns of the seco declension, which end in ος.

		Sing.
N.	ὁ	λε-ως, *the people.*
G.	του	λε-ω,
D.	τῳ	λε-ῳ,
A.	τον	λε-ων,
V.	ὦ	λε-ως.
		Dual.
N. A.	τω	λε-ω,
G. D.	τοιν	λε-ῳν,
V.	ὦ	λε-ω.
		Plur.
N.	οἱ	λε-ῳ,
G.	των	λε-ων
D.	τοις	λε-ῳς,
A.	τους	λε-ως,
V.	ὦ	λε-ῳ.

18. The Athenian termination of nouns of the secc declension, which end in ων.

		Sing.
N.	το	ἀνωγε-ων, *an upper room.*
G.	του	ἀνωγε-ω,
D.	τῳ	ἀνωγε-ῳ,
A.	το	ἀνωγε-ων,
V.	ὦ	ἀνωγε-ων.
		Dual.
N. A.	τω	ἀνωγε-ω,
G. D.	τοιν	ἀνωγε-ῳν,
V.	ὦ	ἀνωγε-ω.
		Plur.
N.	τα	ἀνωγε-ω,
G.	των	ἀνωγε-ων,
D.	τοις	ἀνωγε-ῳς,
A.	τα	ἀνωγε-ω,
V.	ὦ	ἀνωγε-ω.

There is one neuter in ως, το χρεως, *a debt.*

19. The Athenian terminations are formed from those of ος and ον, by changing ο into ω, subscribing ι when it occurs, and rejecting ν. The masculine and feminine vocative is as the nominative. And the final α in the neuter gender is changed into ω. When nouns in ος have α long in the penult, the Athenians change it into ε ; as, ναος, νεως, *a temple* : but, if α be short, it continues ; as, ταως, ταως, *a peacock*, λαγος, λαγως, *a hare*.

20. The Athenians often reject ν in the accusative of this declension, and almost always in the following words ; ὁ Ἄθως, *mount Athos* ; ἡ ἑως, *the morning* ; ἡ Κῶς, *the island Cos* ; ὁ λαγως, *a hare* ; ἡ Κεως, *the island Ceos* ; Ἀπολλως, *Apollos* ; and Τυνδαρεως, *Tyndarus, the name of a man*. In St. Gregory, we find τον Θεον ἱλεω, *God propitious*.

They sometimes reject ν from the nominative singular, and ς from the accusative plural ; as, το ἀγηρω, *not old* ; το ἐμπλεω, *full* ; τας ἀλω for ἀλως, *the threshing floors*.

21. Contract nouns of the second declension.

Nouns of this declension are not contracted, unless the former of two concurring vowels is short.

22. Rules.

(1.) If the latter vowel be short, they are to be changed into ου.

(2.) If the latter be not short, or if it be the prepositive of a diphthong, the former is to be struck out.*

23. Terminations of contract nouns of the second declension, which end in ος ; as, νοος, *the mind*.

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Sing.	simp.	ν-ος,	-ου,	-ῳ,	-ον,	-ε,
	contr.	-ους ;	-ου ;	-ῳ ;	-ουν ;	ου.
		n. a.	g. d.		v.	
Dual.	simp.	ω,	-οιν,		-ω,	
	contr.	ω ;	-οῖν ;		ω.	

See Appendix, § v. *Gen. Rule* iv.

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Plur.	simp.	-οι,	-ων,	-οις,	-ους,	-οι,
	contr.	-οῖ ;	-ῶν ;	-οῖς ;	-ους ;	-οῖ.

* The latter part of this rule applies only to contract nouns of this declension. For verbs, see No. 38. (6.)

In the same manner are declined ῥοος, *a flowing*; *πλοος, *navigation*, &c.

24. Terminations of contract nouns of the second declension, which end in εος; as, ὀστεον, *a bone*.

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Sing.	simp.	ὀς-εον,	-εου,	-εῳ,	-εον,	-εον,
	contr.	-οῦν;	-οῦ;	-ῷ;	-οῦν;	-οῦν.
		n. a.		g. d.		v.
Dual.	simp.	-εω,		-εοιν,		-εω,
	contr.	-ω;		-οῖν;		-ω.
		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Plur.	simp.	-εα,	-εων,	-εοις,	-εα,	-εα,
	contr.	-ᾶ;	-ῶν;	-οῖς;	-ᾶ;	-ᾶ.

Thus are declined πορφυρεον, *purple*; διπλοον, *double*, &c.

Ἰησους, *Jesus*, is an irregular contract noun of this declension. It takes the contract terminations only, changing ῳ in the dative singular into ῷ. It is only used in the singular number; and thus declined:

n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Ἰησ-οῦς,	Ἰησ-οῦ,	Ἰησ-οῦ,	Ἰησ-οῦν,	Ἰησ-οῦ.†

25. Contract nouns of the Athenian form.

As the last syllable must be long, the contraction is made by striking out the former vowel, according to the second rule. Thus, Κως, *the island Coos*.

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Sing.	simp.	Κ-οως,	-οω,	-οῳ,	-οων and -οω,	-οως,
	contr.	-ῶς;	-ῶ;	-ῷ;	-ῶν. and -ῶ;	-ῶς.

Κως has the singular number only: but the terminations of the dual and plural may be known, when wanted, by taking the simple terminations of the Athenian form, and contracting them by striking out the first vowel, according to the second rule.

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* The compounds of νοος and ῥοος do not contract the plural cases in α, and but seldom the genitive plural; as, n. a. v. ἰυνοα, *benevolent*, καλλιῤῥοα, *beautifully flowing*; not ἰυνᾶ, καλλιῤῥᾶ; gen. ἰυνοων, seldom ἰυνῶν.

† Diminutives in ῠς are thus declined:

	Sing.	
N.	Διον-ῠ́ς,	Bacchulus, *little* or *young Bacchus*.
G.	Διον-ῠ́,	
D.	Διον-ῠ́,	
A.	Διον-ῠ́ν,	
V.	Διον-ῠ́.	

26. Nouns of the third declension are imparisyllabic,* and have the following terminations; α, ι, υ, neuter; ω feminine; and ν, ρ, σ, ξ, ψ,† of all genders. See No. 37.

27. Examples of their declension.

		Sing.
N.	τα‡	βημα, *a tribunal*, or *a step*.
G.	του	βηματ-ος,
D.	τῳ	βηματ-ι,
A.	το	βημα,
V.	ὠ	βημα.
		Dual.
N. A.	τω	βηματ-ε,
G. D.	τοιν	βηματ-οιν,
V.	ὠ	βηματ-ε.
		Plur.
N.	τα	βηματ-α,
G.	των	βηματ-ων,
D.	τοις	βηματ-σι,
A.	τα	βηματ-ας,
V.	ὠ	βηματ-ες.

		Sing.
N.	ὁ	δελφιν, *a dolphin*.
G.	του	δελφιν-ος,
D.	τῳ	δελφιν-ι,
A.	τον	δελφιν-α,
V.	ὠ	δελφιν.
		Dual.
N. A.	τω	δελφιν-ε,
G. D.	τοιν	δελφιν-οιν,
V.	ὠ	δελφιν-ε.
		Plur.
N.	οἱ	δελφιν-ες,
G.	των	δελφιν-ων,
D.	τοις	δελφι-σι,
A.	τους	δελφιν-ας,
V.	ὠ	δελφιν-ες.

* See Sect. I. No. 12. † ξ and ψ end in κ implicit.

‡ The article denotes the gender, in all these examples.

	Sing.	
N.	ἡ	λαμπ-ας, *a lamp.*
G.	της	λαμπ-αδος,
D.	τῃ	λαμπ-αδι,
A.	την	λαμπ-αδα,
V.	ὦ	λαμπ-ας.
	Dual.	
N. A.	τα	λαμπ-αδε,
G. D.	ταιν	λαμπ-αδοιν,
V.	ὦ	λαμπ-αδε.
	Plur.	
N.	αἱ	λαμπ-αδες,
G.	των	λαμπ-αδων,
D.	ταις	λαμπ-ασι,*
A.	τας	λαμπ-αδας,
V.	ὦ	λαμπ-αδες.

Rules respecting the formation of some of the cases.

28. Of the genitive singular.

(1.) A noun not ending in ς has the termination -ος, or -τος, added to the nominative case : thus,

σινηπι,	σινηπι-ος,	*mustard-seed.*
Τιτᾶν,	Τιτᾶν-ος,	*Titan, the son of Cœlus.*
μελι,	μελι-τος,	*honey.*
Ξενοφῶν,	Ξενοφῶν-τος,	*Xenophon.*

(2.) A noun ending in ς (those ending in ος excepted) has the termination -ος added to the nominative, and ς is rejected, or changed into one of the dental consonants, τ, δ, θ :† thus,

ἡρως,	ἡρω-ος,	*a hero.*
ἰχθυς,	ἰχθυ-ος,	*a fish.*
λαιλαψ,	λαιλαπ-ος,	*a tempest.*
λεβης,	λεβη-τος,	*a caldron.*
ἀναξ,	ἀνακ-τος,	*a king.*

* ν is subjoined to the dative plural, if the next word begin with a vowel or diphthong ; as, [illegible]. Among the poets, is thus subjoined, sometimes, if the next word begin with a consonant. Part I. § 4. No 6.

† A few nouns ending in which also end in or anciently thus ended) take -ν-ος for the termination of the genitive, after ς is rejected ; as, Σαλαμι-ς, Σαλαμι-νος.

λαμπας,	λαμπαδ-ος,	*a lamp.*
ἀρνις,	ἀρνιθ-ος,	*a bird.*

(3.) Many nouns coming under these rules shorten the syllable immediately preceding the added termination either by casting away the subjunctive vowel of a diphthong or by changing a long vowel into its own short one, or ι and υ into ε ; as,

βασιλευς,	βασιλε-ος,	*a king.*
βους,	βο-ος,	*an ox.*
γραυς,	γρα-ος,	*an old woman.*
ναυς,	να-ος,	*a ship.*
ποιμην,	ποιμεν-ος,	*a shepherd.*
πατηρ,	πατερ-ος,	*a father.*
Λητω,	Λητο-ος,	*Latona.*
κανων,	κανον-ος,	*a rule.*
δρακων,	δρακον-τος,	*a dragon.*
δυναμις,	δυναμι-ος,	*power.*
ἀστυ,	ἀστε-ος,	*a city.*

(4.) Nouns in ος having already the termination of the genitive, insert ε before ος, to increase the number of syllables : thus,

τειχος,	τειχ-ε-ος,	*a wall.*
μερος,	μερ-ε-ος,	*a part.*

29. Two rules relating to adjective nouns, and participles

(1.) The masculine genitive of adjectives ending in ης and ους, regularly formed, is also the neuter genitive : thus

M.	φιλοπατρις,	φιλοπατρι-δος,	*patriotic.*
N.	φιλοπατρι,	φιλοπατρι-δος,	
M.	δικους,	δικο-δος,	*two-footed.*
N.	δικουν,	δικο-δος,	

(2.) In adjectives not ending in ις or ους, and in all participles, the neuter genitive regularly formed is the masculine genitive ; and in participles the genitive always ends in -τος.

Adjectives.

m.	n.	g.	
τερην,	τερεν,	τερεν-ος,	*tender.*
ἀληθης,	ἀληθες,	ἀληθε-ος,	*true.*
μελας,	μελαν,	μελαν ος,	*black.*
χαριεις,	χαριεν,	χαριεντ-τος,	*graceful.*

Participles.

ϛας,	ϛαν,	ϛαν-τος,	*standing.*
τυπων,	τυπον,	τυπον-τος,	*having beaten.*
τυπῶν,	τυποῦν,	τυποῦν-τος,	*about to beat.*

30. Some appellative as well as proper nouns, of that sort which were formerly participles or adjectives, form the genitive by the same rules; first by supposing a neuter regularly formed, and then making the genitive from the supposed neuter ending: thus, Αιας, neuter Αιαν, gen. Αιαν-τος, *Ajax.*

Πολυδαμας,	neut. Πολυδαμαν,	gen. Πολυδαμαν-τος,	*Polydamas.*
γιγας,	neut. γιγαν,	gen. γιγαν-τος,	*a giant.*
κτεις,	neut. κτεν,	gen. κτεν-ος,	*a comb.*

When the termination should be -ος, and when -τος, -δος, or θος, may be known by use, and by the ear.

With respect to nouns in -ηϛ, gen. -εϛος, see No. 34. (5.) No. 35 and 36.

31. The accusative case ends in α.

Sometimes the masculine and feminine accusatives do not end in α; and the accusatives of neuters are always as their nominatives.

(1.) Nouns ending in ις, υϛ, αυϛ, and ουϛ, making the genitive in ος pure,* form the accusative from the nominative by changing ϛ into ν; thus,

ὀφις,	ὀφι-ος,	ὀφιν,	*a serpent.*
βοτρυς,	βοτρυ-ος,	βοτρυν,	*a bunch of grapes.*
ναῦς,	να-ος,	ναῦν,	*a ship.*
βοῦς,	βο-ος,	βοῦν,	*an ox.*

Also, λᾶας, *a stone*, and sometimes χαρις, *favour*, and some other nouns which formerly had ως pure in the genitive among the Ionians. Except Δις, Διος, *Jupiter*, which has accusative Δια.

(2.) Nouns ending in υϛ, which make the genitive in εος, and nouns compounded of πους, *a foot*, have the accusative in either α or ν: thus,

ὠκυς,	ὠκεα,	or	ὠκυν,	*swift.*
δικους,	δικοδα,	or	δικουν,	*two-footed.*
βραδυπους,	βραδυποδα,	or	βραδυπουν,	*slow-footed.*

(3.) Many† nouns in ις and υϛ, declined impurely, and one in εις, have, also, the accusative in α or ν: as,

* That is, in ος after a vowel which is not long.

† By observers of accents called *barytons* or *gravitons.*

ἐρ-ις	-ιδος,	-ιδα, -ιν.	*contention.*
κορ-υς,	-υθος,	-υθα, -υν.	*a helmet.*
κλ-εις,	-ειδος,	-ειδα, -ειν.	*a key.*

32. Of the vocative.

The vocative is, usually, as the nominative: but, in substantives;

(1.) When a long vowel in the nominative is changed into a short vowel in the genitive, that short vowel is retained in the vocative: thus,

nom.	gen.	voc.
πατηρ,	πατερ-ος,	πατερ.
Δημοσθενης,	Δημοσθενε-ος,	Δεμοσθενες.
Ἕκτωρ,	Ἕκτορ-ος,	Ἕκτορ.

Also Ἀπολλων, *Apollo*, Ποσ-ειδων, *Neptune*, and (sometimes) σωτηρ, *a saviour*, have the termination of the vocative short, although the termination* of the genitive is long.

(2.) Nouns not ending in ης, ις, or ος, but making the genitive in ος pure, form the vocative by rejecting ς from the nominative: as,

nom.	gen.	voc.	
βασιλευς,	βασιλε-ος,	βασιλεῦ,	*a king.*
βους,	βο-ος,	βοῦ,	*an ox.*
ὀφις,	ὀφι-ος,	ὄφι,	*a serpent.*
δρυς,	δρυ-ος,	δρῦ,	*an oak.*

Many nouns in ις and υς, impurely declined, also form the vocative by rejecting ς from the nominative: except πους, ὀδους, Σαλαμις, ἐλπις, χλαμυς, &c. Nouns in εις, gen. εντος, make the vocative in ει or εν.

33. In adjectives, the masculine vocative is the same as the neuter nominative: thus,

n. masc.	n. neut.	v. masc.	
ἀληθης,	ἀληθες,	ἀληθες,	*true.*
ἐλεημων,	ἐλεημον,	ἐλεημον,	*merciful.*
δικρους,	δικρουν,	δικρουν,	*two-footed.*
μελας,	μελαν,	μελαν,	*black.*
χαριεις,	χαριεν,	χαριεν,	*graceful.*

* By termination here is meant the last syllable.

This rule applies to many nouns which were formerly participles or adjectives ; *as,

N.	Αἰας,	V.	Αἰαν,	*Ajax.*
N.	Πολυδαμας,	V.	Πολυδαμαν,	*Polydamas.*
N.	Σιμοεις,	V.	Σιμοεν,†	*Simois.*

In such proper names in ας, the poets cast off ν from the vocative ; as, Αἰα, Θοα, Καλχα.‡ N. B. Nouns in ας and ης, gen. ος, make their vocative in ι.

34. Of the dative plural.

(1.) The dative plural is formed from the dative singular, by inserting σ before ι : thus,

	d. sing.	d. plur.	
ῥητωρ,	ῥητορ-ι,	ῥητορ-σ-ι,	*an orator.*
ἀληθης,	ἀληθε-ι	ἀληθε-σ-ι,	*true.*
ἡδυς,	ἡδε-ι,	ἡδε-σ-ι,	*sweet.*
κορυξ,	κορυκ-ι,	κορυξ-ι,	*a crown.*
Ἀραψ,	Ἀραβ-ι,	Ἀραψ-ι,	*an Arab.*

N. B. When a noun ends in ς implicit, σ must be made implicit before ι, in the dative plural ; as, in the two last examples.

(2.) If, in forming the genitive a vowel be rejected from the nominative, or a consonant assumed before ος, that vowel must be resumed, and that consonant rejected, before σι : thus,

	d. sing.	d. plur.	
βασιλευς,	βασιλε-ι	βασιλεῦ-σι,	*a king.*
βους,	βο-ι,	βου-σι,	*an ox.*
λεβης,	λεβη-τι,	λεβη-σι,	*a caldron,*
λαμπας,	λαμπα-δι,	λαμπα-σι,	*a lamp.*
ὀρνις,	ὀρνι-θι,	ὀρνι-σι,	*a bird.*
ποιμην,	ποιμε-νι,	ποιμε-σι,	*a shepherd.*
στας,	στα-τι,§	στᾶ-σι,	*standing.*

(3.) πους, *a foot*, κτεις, *a comb*, ουδεις, *no one*, and μηδεις, *no one*, do not resume the vowel rejected from the nominative, before σι : as,

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* See No. 30. † Or Σιμοις. See No. 32. (2.)

‡ This rejection of ν is imitated by the Latins ; as, O Palla. Virg.

§ When terminates the penult, τ beginning the last syllable must be rejected with that ν, as in this example.

	d. sing.	d. plur.
πους,	ποδ-ί,	ποσ-σι.
κτεις,	κτεν-ι,	κτεσ-σι.
οὐδείς,	οὐδέν-ι,	οὐδέ-σι.
μηδείς,	μηδέν-ι,	μηδέ-σι.

N. B. οὖς, *an ear*, makes dat. plur. ὠσι.

(4.) When ε or ο in the penult of the dative singular is followed by two consonants before ι, they must be changed into their own diphthongs, and those two consonants rejected: thus,

	d. sing.	d. plur.	
τιθεις,	τιθ-εντι,	τιθ-εῖσι,	*placing.*
λεων,	λε-οντι,	λε-ουσι,	*a lion.*
τυπτων,	τυπτ-οντι,	τυπτ-ουσι,	*beating.*

(5.) Some nouns of the third declension which end in ρ, making the genitive in -ρος, often lose ε in the oblique cases; and form the dative plural in ρασι; except γαστηρ, *a belly*, which has γαστηρσι.

35. Example of the declension of nouns in ηρ, making the genitive -ερος, and syncopated in the oblique cases. θυγατηρ, *a daughter.*

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Sing.	simp.	θυγατ-ηρ;	-ερος,	-ερι,	-ερα,	-ερ.
	contr.	—	-ρος;	-ρι;	-ρα;	—

		n. a.	g. d.	v.
Dual.	simp.	-ερε,	-εροιν,	-ερε,
	contr.	-ρε;	-ροιν;	-ρε.

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Plur.	simp.	-ερες,	-ερων,	-ρασι,	-ερας,	-ερες,
	contr.	-ρες;	-ρων;		-ρας;	-ρες.

36. Ἀνηρ, *a man*, and Δημητηρ, *Ceres*, like θυγατηρ, are syncopated in every imparisyllabic case, except the dative plural. Ανηρ, in the contracted form, inserts δ in the place of rejected ε, because ν never immediately precedes ρ: as, ἀν-ηρ; gen. ἀν-ερος, ἀν-δρος; dat. ἀν-ερι, ἀνδρι: thus, through all the numbers.

Πατηρ, *a father*, μητηρ, *a mother*, and γαστηρ, *a belly*, are syncopated throughout the dual, but in the genitive and dative only of the singular, and the nominative and vocative only of the plural, to distinguish them from πατρα, *a family* or *country*, μητρα, *a womb*, and γαστρα, *a bottom*, of the first declension.

37. Of the genders of nouns of the third declension.

(1.) Nouns ending in ων, also in ευς and υς having the genitive in ος pure,* are always masculine : as,

ων,	Τιτων,	Τιτᾶνος,	ὁ,	*Titan.*
ευς,	ὀχευς,	ὀχεος,	ὁ,	*a string.*
υς,-εος,	πηχυς,	πηχεος,	ὁ,	*a cubit.*
υς,-υος,	βοτρυς,	βοτρυος,	ὁ,	*a bunch of grapes.*

(2.) Nouns ending in ας, genitive -αδος ; της, genitive -τητος ; ευς, ω, and ις verbal, are feminine : as,

ας,-αδος,	λαμπας,	λαμπαδος,	ἡ,	*a lamp.*
της,-τητος,	κακοτης,	κακοτητος,	ἡ,	*malice.*
ευς,	ναῦς,	νεως,	ἡ,	*a ship.*
ω,	φειδω,	φειδους,	ἡ,	*parsimony.*
ις, verbal,	φυσις,	φυσιος,	ἡ,	*nature.*

(3.) Nouns ending in α, ι, υ, ας, genitive -ατος, and ος, are neuter : as,

α,	βῆμα,	βηματος,	το,	*a tribunal.*
ι,	μελι,	μελιτος,	το,	*honey.*
υ,	πῶϋ,	πωεος,	το,	*a flock.*
ας,-ατος,	κρεας,	κρεατος,	το,	*flesh.*
ος,	τεῖχος,	τειχεος,	το,	*a wall.*

38. Contract nouns of the third declension.

When the genitive ends in ος pure, these nouns are regular ; otherwise, they are irregular.

Rules for determining contractions, both in nouns and verbs.

(1.) When one ε immediately follows another, or one ο in like manner follows another, they are to be changed, respectively, into their own diphthongs : thus,

	Δημοσθενεες,	Δημοσθενεις.
	Λητοος,	Λητους.
In verbs,	φιλεετε,	φιλεῖτε, *you love.*
	δηλοομεν,	δηλοῦμεν, *we declare.*

But grammarians change ει in the dual number into η, to distinguish it from ει in the dative singular :† as,

Δημοσθενεε, Δημοσθενη.

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* Except γενυς, γενυος, ἡ, *a measure,* &c.

† Greek writers, however, sometimes change ει in the dual into ι ; particularly, in neuters in ος.

(2.) When one short vowel concurs with another short vowel, they are changed into *ου*: thus, in the nominative;

μελιτεη, *μελιτοῦν*, *sweetened with honey.*

In oblique cases;

Δημοσθενεος, *Δημοσθενους*,
βοες, *βοῦς*.

In verbs;

φιλοομεν, *φιλοῦμεν*, *we love.*
δηλοετε, *δηλοῦτε*, *ye declare.*

(3.) A short vowel before *α* is changed into its own long vowel, and *α* is struck out; thus,

In the nominative;

ἑαρ, *ἦρ*, *spring.*
κεαρ, *κῆρ*, *a heart.*

In the accusative;

Δημοσθενεα, *Δημοσθενῆ*.
Λητοα, *Λητῶ*.

But *εα* pure, and *εα* preceded by *ρ* in the first declension, are changed into *ω*. Also in adjectives ending in *-πλοος*, *ο*, when followed by a vowel not short, is struck out: thus,

Πειραιευς, *Pirœus.*
A. *Πειραια*, *Πειραιᾶ*.
χρεος, *a debt.*
N. P. *χρεεα*, *χρεα*.
διπλοος, *double.*
N. and A. P. *τα διπλοα*, *διπλᾶ*.

(4.) When a short vowel precedes *ι*, they are contracted by synæresis;* thus,

Δημοσθενεϊ, *Δημοσθενει*.
Λητοϊ *Λητοῖ*.†

(5.) *ε* before a long vowel, or a diphthong, is rejected; thus, in the nominative;

Ἡρακλεης, *Ἡρακλῆς*, *Hercules.*

In oblique cases;

Δημοσθενεων, *Δημοσθενῶν*.
Δημοσθενεοιν, *Δημοσθενοῖν*.

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* See No. 9.

† When *α* precedes *υ*, they may be contracted by synæresis; thus, from *ἰλαα*, *ἰλαῦμαι*, *ἰλαυνα*.

In verbs; φιλεω, φιλῶ, *I love.*
φιλεεις, φιλεῖς,* *you love.*

(6.) When ε precedes a long vowel, the contraction is into ω; but when ε precedes a diphthong, the prepositive is rejected, and a new diphthong is made by ε and the subjunctive vowel;† thus,

δηλεω,	δηλῶ,	*I declare.*
δηλεητε,	δηλῶτε,	*you may declare.*
δηλεει,	δηλοῖ,	*he declares.*
δηλεοι,	δηλοῖ,	*may he declare.*
δηλεῃ,	δηλοῖ,	*he may declare.*
δηλεου,	δηλοῦ,	*declare you.*

In εειν in the infinitive mode the subjunctive vowel is rejected, and the contraction is made by rule (2.)‡

(7.) When α precedes ε or ω, the contraction is into ω; when otherwise, into α: and in diphthongs, the subjunctive vowel must be first rejected; except ι, which must be subscribed.

Neuters in ας pure and ρας, having the genitive in -τος, first strike out τ, to obtain a concourse of vowels for contraction:

Examples.

κερας, *a horn.*

κερατος,	κερως,	κερως.
κερατων,	κερων,	κερων.
κερασιν,	κρασιν,	κρασιν.

In verbs;

τιμαομεν,	τιμῶμεν,	*We honour.*
τιμαω,	τιμῶ,	*I honour.*
τιμαουσι,	τιμῶσι,	*they honour.*

In the nominative; λᾶας, λᾶς, *a stone.*

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* αει is contracted in this manner; τιθεται, when σ is struck out, is τιθεαι; by crasis and synæresis, it is τιθη.

† The contractions of these concourses are made in verbs only.

‡ ειν is changed into ευν, for this reason; anciently, the infinitive mode was formed by changing the final ω or μι into εμεναι; as, δηλοω, δηλοεμεναι. The Dorians cast away ε and so reduced it to δηλοεμεν. Afterwards, the Ionians struck out μι in verbs pure and in μι, but in verbs impure, μ only. Thus, δηλοεμεναι was reduced to δηλοεναι; which contracted by rule (2.) makes δηλοῦν.

So, τυπτω, τυπτεμεναι, τυπτεμεν, τυπτειν, which contracted by rule (1.) makes τυπτειν.

In oblique cases;

κερατα,	κερασι,	κερᾶ.
κερατε,	κερασι,	κερᾶ.
κερατι	κερασι,	κερασι.

In verbs; τιμαει, τιμᾳ, *he honours.*
τιμαῃ, τιμᾳ, *may he honour.*

(8.) If the former vowel be long, or ι or υ, strike out the following vowel: thus,

ὀφις, *a serpent.*

N. and V. P. ὀφιες, ὀφις,
D. S. ὀφιϊ, ὀφι.

σινηπι, *mustard-seed.*

σινηπια, σινηπι.

κυων, *a dog.* κυνος, κῡνος.
κυνι, κῡνι, &c.

βοτρυς, *a bunch of grapes.*

βοτρυες, βοτρῦς.
τιμαεν, τιμᾶν,* *honoured.*

39. Special rules relative to regular contract nouns of the third declension.

(1.) The contract accusative plural is as the contract nominative plural.

(2.) Nouns in ης, ες, and ος, having the genitive in -εος, contract all the cases in which there is a concourse of vowels: likewise nouns in ας pure and ρας; and, in the singular number, nouns not ending in ους, which have οος in the genitive.

(3.) Nouns not ending in ης, ες, or ος, having the genitive in -ιος or -εος, contract only the dative singular, and the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural.

(4.) Nouns in υς, genitive -υος, and in ους, genitive -οος, contract only the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural.

(5.) Comparatives in ων, in the accusative singular masculine and feminine, and in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural masculine, feminine, and neuter, strike out

* In verbs ending in αω, strike out σ, and contract αα into ᾱ, &c.
N. B. Some of these rules of contraction were anticipated for the benefit of young persons, when entering upon the study of the Greek language: as, in No. 10. (1.) and (2.) No. 22. (1.) and (2.)

ν, to obtain a concourse of vowels for contraction: also, for the same purpose, neuters in ας pure and ρας, having the genitive in -ατος, strike out τ. See No. 38. (7.)

(6.) The contracted nominative forms its other contracted cases regularly.

(7.) In adjectives, the masculine and feminine genders have the same contraction as the neuter.

40. Regular contract nouns of the third declension are divided into five classes.

(1.) The first class end in ης masculine and feminine; ες and ος neuter: genitive in -εος, -οῦς. Special rule (2.)

(2.) The second class end in ις masculine, feminine, and common; and ι neuter: genitive in ιος or εος. Special rule (3.)

(3.) The third class end in ευς and υς masculine, and υ neuter: genitive in -εος. Special rule (3.)

(4.) The fourth class end in ω and ως feminine: genitive in -οος, -ους. They are contracted only in the singular number. In the dual and plural they are declined like simple nouns of the second declension in ος. Special rule 2.

(5.) The fifth class are of neuters in ας pure and ρας: genitive in -ατος. Special rules (5.) and (2.)

41. Examples of the terminations of regular contract nouns of the third declension.

First class.

Δημοσθένης, *Demosthenes*, masc.

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Sing.	simp.	Δημοσθεν-ης;	-εος,	-εϊ,	-εα,	-ες.
	contr.		-ους;	-ει;	-η;	

		n. a.	g. d.	v.
Dual.	simp.	-εε,	-εοιν,	-εε,
	contr.	-η;	-οιν;	-η.

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Plur.	simp.	-εες,	-εων,	-εσι;	-εας,	-εες,
	contr.	-εις;	-ων;		-εις;	-εις.

Feminines in ης, genitive -εος, -ους, are declined in the same manner; as, ἡ τριηρ-ης, *a galley with three banks of oars*, gen. -εος, -ους, &c.

τεῖχος, *a wall*, neut.

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Sing.	simp.	τειχ-ος;	-εος,	-εϊ,	-ος;	-ος.
	contr.		-ους;	-ει;		

		n. a.	g. d.	v.
Dual.	simp.	-εε,	-εοιν,	-εε,
	contr.	-η ;	-οιν ;	-η.

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Plur.	simp.	-εα,	-εων,	-εσι ;	-εας,	-εας,
	contr.	-η ;	-ων ;		-η :	-η.

In the same manner are declined neuters in ος, gen. -εος, ους.*

Second class.

ὄφις, *a serpent*, masc.

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Sing.	simp.	ὄφ-ις ;	-ιος ;	-ιι,	-ιν ;	-ι.
	contr.			-ῖ ;		

		n. a.	g. d.	v.
Dual.	simp.	-ιε ;	-ιοιν ;	ιε.
	———			

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Plur.	simp.	-ιες,	-ιων ;	-ισι ;	-ιας,	-ιες,
	contr.	-ῖς ;			-ῖς ;	-ῖς.

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* Proper names compounded of κλεος, *renown*, as, Ἡρακλης, *Hercules*, Ἐτεοκλῆς, *Eteocles*, have a double contraction; one in the nominative, and two in the other cases: thus,

	First contraction.		Second contraction; *which is regular.*	
N.	Ἡρακλ-ης ;		-ῆς.	
G.	Ἡρακλ-ους,	-εος,	-εος,	-οῦς.
D.	Ἡρακλ-εῖ,	-ει,	-ει,	-εῖ.
A.	Ἡρακλ-εα,	-εα,	-εα,	-ῆ.
V.	Ἡρακλ-ες,	-ες,	-ες.	

Appellatives compounded of κλεος are declined according to the general example, Δημοσθενης.

Proper names of this class, and the compounds of ἐτος, *a year*, are varied sometimes, according to the first declension in ης: at least, in certain cases: thus, we find Ἀριστοφανην, Νικοτελην, Δημοσθενην, ὁ Σωκρατη, τους ἑπταετεῖς. &c.

Nouns of this class in ις pure are contracted in the accusative singular into ι by the Athenians; as, ὄφυν, ὀφυᾶ. See No. 38. (3.)

Feminine and common nouns in ις, genitive in -ιος, are declined in the same manner; as, ἡ τερψ-ις, *delight*, gen. της τερψ-ιος. ὁ and ἡ κορ-ις, *a bug*, gen. του and της κορ-ιος.

σινηπι, *mustard-seed*, neut.

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Sing.	simp.	σινηπ-ι ;	-ιος ;	-ιῐ, -ῑ ;	-ι ;	-ι.
	contr.					
Dual.	simp.	-ιε ;	-ιοιν ;		-ιε.	
		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Plur.	simp.	-ια,	-ιων ;	-ισι ;	-ια,	-ια,
	contr.	-ῑ ;			-ῑ ;	-ῑ.

The genitive singular, beside the termination ιος, has also εος in common with the first and third classes. The Athenian genitives are frequently used; as, ὀφεως, ὀφεων; and cases contracted by ει; as, ὀφει, ὀφεις, for ὀφι, ὀφις.

Third class.

βασιλευς, *a king*, masc.

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Sing.	simp.	βασιλ-ευς ;	-εος ;*	-εῐ,	-εα ;†	ευ.
	contr.			-εῖ ;		
		n. a.	g. d.	v.		
Dual.	simp.	-ε ;†	-εοιν ;	-ε.		
		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Plur.	simp.	-εες,	-εων ;	-ευσι ;	-εας,	-εες,
	contr.	-εῖς ;			-εῖς ;	-εῖς.

πελεκυς, *an axe*, masc.

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Sing.	simp.	πελεκ-υς ;	-εος ;	-εῐ ;	-υν ;	-υ.
	contr.			-εῖ ;		

* The genitive singular often ends in εως, the Athenian termination for εος; particularly, in masculine nouns in ευς.

† The Athenians sometimes contract α, the termination of the accusative sing. masc. of this class into ᾶ; as, βασιλ-εα, -ᾶ; and α, the termination of the nom. accus. and voc. dual, into ᾱ.

		n.a.	g.d.	v.
Dual.	simp.	-ε ;	-εοιν ;	-ε.
	contr.			

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Plur.	simp.	-εις,	-εων ;	-εσι ;	-εας,	-εις,
	contr.	-ειῖς ;			-ειῖς ;	-ειῖς.

ασ̓τυ, *a city*, neut.

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Sing.	simp.	ασ̓τ-υ ;	-εος ;	-εϊ,	-υ ;	-υ,
	contr.			-εϊ ;		

		n.a.	g.d.	v.
Dual.	simp.	-ε ;	-εοιν ;	-ε,
	contr.			

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Plur.	simp.	-εα,	-εων ;	-εσι ;	-εα,	-εα,
	contr.	-ᾶ ;			-ᾶ ;	-ᾶ.

Nouns of this class, which end in ευς pure, are contracted in the genitive into ευς ; as, χοευς, *a measure containing about a gallon*, genitive χοεος or χοεως, χοεῖς or χοεῦς ; and in the accusative into ε ; as, χοεα, χοεᾶ. No. 38. (3.)

Fourth class.

φειδω, *frugality*, feminine.

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Sing.	simp.	φειδ-ω ;	-οος,	-οϊ̈,	-οα,	-οι.*
	contr.		-οῦς ;	-οῖ ;	-ῶ ;	

	n.a.	g.d.	v.
Dual.	-ω ;	-οιν ;	-ω.†

	n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Plur.	-οι ;	-ων ;	-οις ;	-ους ;	-οι.

αἰδως, *modesty*, feminine.

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Sing.	simp.	αἰδ-ως ;	-οος,	-οϊ̈,	-οα,	-οι.‡
	contr.		-οῦς ;	-οῖ ;	-ῶ ;	

* Moor has vocative -ω. He quotes J. Lasc. Gram. p. 13. as his authority.

† The dual and plural of this class are not contracted: they are varied like the second declension of the simple form.

‡ There are only two nouns in ως of this form; αἰδως, *modesty*, and ἠως, the *morning*; which scarcely occur in the dual and plural. Κλαθες is sometimes found, instead of κλαθοι, in the plural of κλαθω of this class.

Fifth class.

κέρας, *a horn*, neuter.*

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Sing.	simp.	κερ-ας ;	-ατος,	-ατι,	-ας ;	-ας.
	sync.		-ως,	-ᾳ,		
	contr.		-ως ;	-ᾳ ;		

		n. a.	g. d.	v.
Dual.	simp.	-ατε,	-ατοιν,	-ατε,
	sync.	-ε,	-οιν,	-ε,
	contr.	-ᾶ ;	-ῷν.	-ᾶ.

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Plur.	simp.	-ατα,	-ατων,	-ασι ;	-ατα,	-ατες,
	sync.	-α,	-ων,		-α,	-α,
	contr.	-ᾶ.	-ῶν.		-ᾶ.	-ᾶ.

In the same manner neuters in ας pure are varied : thus, nom. κρε-ας, *flesh* ; gen. κρε-ατος, -ος, ως ; dat. -ατι, -αι, ᾳ, &c.

42. Nouns in υς, genitive -υος, and in ους, genitive -ους, contract only the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural : thus,

βοτρυς, *a bunch of grapes.*

P.	N.	βοτρυες,	βοτρυς.
	A.	βοτρυας,	
	V.	βοτρυες,	

βους, *an ox.*

P.	N.	βοες,	βοῦς.
	A.	βοας,	
	V.	βοες,	

43. μειζων, *greater.* See No. 39. special rule (5.)

Sing.	N.	μειζων, μειζον.	Plur. N.	μειζ-ονες, -ους,
	G.	μειζ-ονος.	A.	μειζ-ονας, -ους, -ους.
	A.	μειζ-ονα, -ω, -ω ; ον.	V.	μειζ-ονες, -ους,

44. Irregular contract nouns of the third declension may be divided into four classes ; the first ending in ων, ῶν, gen. ωνος, ῶνος ; the second in αις, ας, gen. αϊδος, ᾱδος ; the third in ας, ᾶς, gen. αντος, ᾶντος ; the fourth in εις, ῦς, gen. εντος, εῦντος ; or ης, ῆς, gen. ητος, ῆτος, &c.

* See No. 38. (7.) and No. 39, (5.)

First class.

κνιεων, κνιῶν, *a belly*, masculine.

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Sing.	simp.	κνι-εων,	-εωος,	-εωι,	-εωα,	-εων,
	contr.	-ῶν ;	-ῶνος ;	-ῶνι ;	-ῶνα ;	-ῶν.

		n. a.	g. d.	v.
Dual.	simp.	-εωε,	-εωοιν,	-εωε,
	contr.	-ῶνε ;	-ῶνοιν ;	-ῶνε.

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Plur.	simp.	-εωες,	-εωων,	-εωσι,	-εωας,	-εωες,
	contr.	-ῶνες ;	-ῶνων ;	-ῶσι ;	-ῶνας ;	-ῶνες.

Second class.

δαϊς, δᾳς, *a torch*, feminine.

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Sing.	simp.	δ-αϊς,	-αϊδος,	-αϊδι,	-αϊδα,	-αϊς,
	contr.	-ᾳς ;	-ᾴδος ;	-ᾴδι ;	-δᾴδα ;	-ᾳς.

		n. a.	g. d.	v.
Dual.	simp.	-αϊδε,	-αϊδοιν,	-αϊδε,
	contr.	-ᾴδε ;	-ᾴδοιν ;	-ᾴδε.

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Plur.	simp.	-αϊδες,	-αϊδων,	-αϊσι,	-αϊδας,	-αϊδες,
	contr.	-ᾴδες ;	-ᾴδων ;	-ᾳσι ;	-ᾴδας ;	-ᾴδες.

Third class.

κραας, κρας, *a head*, neuter.

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Sing.	simp.	κρ-αας,	-αατος,	-αατι,	-ααϊς,	-αας,
	contr.	-ας ;	-ατος ;	-ατι ;	-ας ;	-ας.

		n. a.	g. d.	v.
Dual.	simp.	-ααϊε,	-ααϊοιν,	-ααϊε,
	contr.	-ατε ;	-ατοιν ;	-ατε.

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Plur.	simp.	-ααϊα,	-ααϊων,	-ααϊσι,	-ααϊα,	-ααϊα,
	contr.	-ατα ;	-ατων ;	-ασι ;	-ατα ;	-ατα.

Fourth class.

The simple terminations of this class are all regular. To find the contract terminations, contract the vowels imme-

diately preceding -ντος in which the genitive ends, and this contraction must be used in each case throughout all the numbers.

Adjectives of this class are subject to the same rule, and the contraction thus found must be used in all the cases of each number: e. g. ὁ πλακοεις, *a cake*; genitive πλακοεντος. οε is contracted into ου;* therefore, ου is to be used in all the contract cases.

So, τιμηεις, *honoured*; genitive τιμηεντος. ηε is contracted into η;† therefore, η is to be used in all the contract cases.

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Sing.	simp.	πλακ-οεις,	-οεντος,	-οεντι,	-οεντα,	-οεν,
	contr.	-οῦς;	-οῦντος;	-οῦντι;	-οῦντα;	-οῦν.

		n. a.	g. d.	v.
Dual.	simp.	-οεντε,	-οεντοιν,	-οεντε,
	contr.	-οῦντε;	-οῦντοιν;	-οῦντε.

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Plur.	simp.	-οεντες,	-οεντων,	-οεσι,	-οεντας,	-οεντες,
	contr.	-οῦντες;	-οῦντων;	-οῦσι;	-οῦντας;	-οῦντες.

		Sing.		
N.	simp.	τιμ-ηεις,	-ηεσσα,	-ηεν,
	contr.	-ῆς;‡	-ῆσσα;	-ῆν.
G.	simp.	-ηεντος,	-ηεσσης,	-ηεντος,
	contr.	-ῆντος;	-ῆσσης;	-ῆντος;
D.	simp.	-ηεντι,	-ηεσσῃ,	-ηεντι,
	contr.	-ῆντι	-ῆσσῃ;	-ῆντι.

Thus proceed, using η for the contraction in all the cases, in each number.

45. Four nouns, ἡ ἐρις, *strife*, ἡ κλεις, *a key*, ἡ καλπις, *an urn*, and ὁ and ἡ ὀρνις, *a bird*, contract the nominative, accusative and vocative plural; but the contraction is irregular. They change the two last syllables into εις. And κλεις, after contraction, is circumflexed: thus,

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* See No. 38. (2.) † See No. 38. (8.).

‡ Adjectives in ης, contracted from ηις, have ι subscript.

Sing.		Plur.	
N. ἰχ-ις,		N. ἰχ-ιδες,	
G. ἰχ-ιδος.		A. ἰχ-ιδας,	-ας.
		V. ἰχ-ιδες,	
N. κλ-εις,		N. κλ-ειδες,	
G. κλ-ειδος.		A. κλ-ειδας,	-ᾶς.
		V. κλ-ειδες,	
N. καλπ-ις,		N. καλπ-ιδες,	
G. καλπ-ιδος,		A. καλπ-ιδας,	-ις.
		V. καλπ-ιδες,	
N. ἀρν-ις,		N. αρν-ιθες,	
G. ἀρν-ιθος.		A. αρν-ιθας,	-ις.
		V. αρν-ιθες,	

46. Declension of ναυς, *a ship*, with its most usual dialects.

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Sing.	C.	ναυς,	ναος,	ναΐ,	ναῦν,	ναυ,
	I.	νηυς,	νηος,	νηΐ,	νῆα, νῆυν,	νηυ.
	At.	νεως,	νεω,	νεῳ,		νεως.
	P.				νεα.	

		n. a.	g. d.	v.
Dual.	C.	ναε,	ναοιν,	ναε.
	I.	νηε,	νηοιν,	νηε.
	At.		νεοιν.	

		n.	g.	d.	a.	v.
Plur.	C.	ναες,	ναων,	ναυσι,	ναας,	ναες.
	I.	νηες,	νηων,	νηυσι, νηεσσι,	νηας, νεῦς,	νηες.
	At.	νεες,	νεων,		νεας, νεῦς, νεως,	νεες.
	P.			νεεσσι.		

47. As Homer commonly uses the Ionian terminations of the third class of regular contract nouns of the third declension, particularly in βασιλευς, *a king*, they are here exhibited, with some of the Athenian and poetic terminations.

	n.	g.	d.	a.	v.	
Sing.	βασιλ-ευς,	-ε͂ως, -εως,	-ῆϊ,	-ε͂α,	-ευ.	I.*
				-ῆ, P.	-ευς,	At.

	n. a.	g. d.	v.	
Dual.	-ῆε,	-ηοιν,	-ῆε.	I.

	n.	g.	d.	a.	v.	
Plur.	-ῆες,	-ηων,	-ῆσι,	-ῆας,	-ῆες.	I.
	-ε͂ς,	At.	-ῆσσι,	P. -ε͂ς,	-ε͂ς.	At.

SECTION III.

Heteroclites; or nouns irregular or redundant in declension, case, gender, or number, &c.

DECLENSION.

1. THE oblique cases of some nominatives are of different declensions:

n.	g.		
μυκ-ης,	-ητος,	1st. 3d.	*a mushroom.*
λαα-ας,	-α or ᾱ, -ᾱος,	1st. 3d.	*a stone.*
ν-ους,	-ῦ, -οῦς,	2d. 3d.	*the mind*
δίπ-ους,	-ους, -οδος,	2d. 3d.	*two-footed.*
ἐρ-ως,	-ως, -ωτος,	2d. 3d.	*love.*
καλ-ως,	-ως, -ωος,	2d. 3d.	*a cable.*

n.		g.	
ἀλγχ-ος,	*disgrace,*	-ους,	2d. or 3d.†
ἐλε-ος,	*mercy,*		
ϑρην-ος,	*mourning,*		
ὀνειδ-ος,	*reproach,*		
ὀσσ-ος,	*an eye,*		
ὀχ-ος,	*a chariot,*		
σκοτ-ος,	*darkness,*		
ταριχ-ος,	*salt meat,* &c.		
Δημοσθεν-ης,	*Demosthenes,*	-ους,	1st. & -ους. 3d.†
Αριστοφαν-ης,	*Aristophanes,*		
Αρ-ης,	*Mars,*	-ους,	1st. and
Δαρ-ης,	*Darius,*	-ητος,	& -ους. 3d.
ἔρ-ις,	*contention,*	-ιδος,	3d.
τιγρ-ις,	*a tiger,*	-ιος,	3d.‡

* Except nom. and voc. singular.

† Of the first class of regular contract nouns of the third declension.

‡ Of the second class of regular contract nouns of the third declension.

2. Some nominatives have *two*, or more than two modes of variation in the *same* declension.

Θεμε-ις, -ιδος, -ιτος, &c. Χαρ-ις, -ιτος, -ιτος, &c. Χαρ-ων, -ωνος, -ωντος, &c.

3. Several nouns are redundant in the nominative and oblique cases :*

N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	
Δις, *obsolete.*	Διος,	Διϊ,	Δια.	——	
† Ζευς,	——	——	——	Ζευ.	*Jupiter.*
† Ζ-ην, poetic,	-ηνος,	-ηνι,	-ηνα,	——	
† Ζ-ων, ‡Doric,					

N.	G.		N.	G.
μυσ-ης, μυσ-ης,	-ου,	*Moses.*	ἀηδ-ων, *a nightingale,*	-ονος.
μυσ-ευς, μυσ-ευς,	-εως,		γοργ-ων, *a gorgon,*	
υι-ος,	-ου,	*a son.*	εἰκ-ων, *an image,*	
υἱ-ις,	-ιος,		or,	
υἱ-ευς,	-εως,		ἀηδ-ω,	-οος,
			γοργ-ω,	
			εἰκ-ω,	

4. Frequently from an imparisyllabic genitive is formed a nominative, which is parisyllabically declined : thus, from μαρτυρ, μαρτυρος, comes μαρτυρος, μαρτυρα, *a witness :* from ψιθυρ, ψιθυρος, comes ψιθυρος, ψιθυρα, *a whisper :* and from το δακρυ, του δακρυος, comes το δακρυον, του δακρυα, *a tear.*

5. The genitive of some nouns sometimes varies, though in the same declension ; as, ἡ χειρ, *the hand,* της χειρος ; *poet.* χερος ; whence comes the dative plural, ταις χερσι, and the dative dual, ταιν χεροιν.

CASE.

6. The names of the letters of the alphabet ; as, *alpha, beta* : words which sustain apocope ; as, δω for δωμα, *a*

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* Το χρε-ος, -ους, -ει, *a debt* ; ὁ χρε-ως, -ω, *the same* ; likewise το χρε-ον, -ει ; το χρε-ων, -ω ; and το χρε-ως, -ω.

† Boeotic. Δευς, Βδευς. Δην. Δαν.

‡ Instead of Ζως and Ζαν, sometimes Ζης and Ζας occur.

house ; καρα or καρη, for καρηνον, *a head :* numerals from four to a hundred ; as, πεντε, *five*, εικοσι, *twenty ;* and Hebrew and many other foreign words ; as, Σαμουηλ, *Samuel*, are aptots.

7. Some Greek nouns are monoptots ; as, ἡ δως, *a gift ;* αἱ κατακλωθες, *the Fates.*

8. Nouns used in two cases only are called diptots ; as, N. ὁ λις. A. τον λιν, *a lion.* N. φθοιες, A. φθοιας, *a sort of cakes.*

9. Nouns used in three cases only are called triptots.

	G.	D.	A.		G.	D.	A.
P. ἀλληλ-	-ων,*	-οις,	-ους,	S. ἐμαυτ-	-ου,†	-φ,	-ον,
	-ων,	-αις,	-ας,		-ης,	-ῃ,	-ην,
	-ων,	-οις,	-ας.		-ου,	-φ,	-ο.

Like ἐμαυτου are declined σεαυτου, *of thyself*, and ἑαυτου, *of himself ;* but the latter has a plural like ἀλληλων. Some nouns are found only in the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular ; as, δεμας, *a body*, σελας, *brightness*, λεπας, *a rock* or *a promontory*, βρετας, *an image*, ὀνας, *a dream.*

GENDER.

10. Singular, *masc.* Plur. *neut.*

ἐρετμος, *an oar*, ζυγος, *a yoke*, ταρταρος, *Tartarus*, χειδρωψ, *pulse.*

Sing. *masc.* Plur. *masc.* and *neut.*

δισμος, *a band*, δαρος, *a chariot drawn by two horses*, κυκλος, *a circle*, λυχνος, *a candle*, μηρος, *a thigh*, μοχλος, *a lever* or *a bar*, νωτος, *a back*, πυρσος, *a torch*, χαλινος, *a bridle*, σιτος, *wheat*, σταθμος, *a stable*, τραχηλος, *a neck*, and some other nouns. κελευθος, *a way*, *fem.* sing. *fem.* and *neut.* plur.‡

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* *Of one another*, &c. † *Of myself*, &c.

‡ All these neuters of the plural number come from neuters of the singular, which are obsolete.

What gave rise to the erroneous opinion, that the feminines γυνη, ὁδος, πολις, and χειρ, are masculine in the dual number, is the use of the article τω, put by the Athenians for τα, in that number, which is found before many other feminines ; as, τω φυσει, τω ἡμερα, &c. Clarke's Homer's Il. s. 778. Note.

NUMBER.

11. Several nouns want the plural, from the nature of the things which they express; as, ἀηρ, *the air*, ἁλς, *salt*, ἐλαιον, *oil*, πυρ, *fire*.

ἀμφω and δυο are *dual only*.

ταφαι, *funeral solemnities*, Ἀθηναι, the city *Athens*, and other names of cities; Διονυσια, *the feast of Bacchus*, and other names of festivals, are *plural only*.

12. Some neuters in αρ, ωρ, and ν, take their oblique cases from the obsolete terminations in ας, ατος; as, ἡμ-αρ, -ατος, *a day*; κτι-αρ, -ατος, *a possession*; ὑδ-ωρ, -ατος, *water*; τε-ωρ, -ατος, *ordure*; γον-υ, -ατος, *a knee*; δορ-υ, -ατος, *a spear*.*

ἡ δαμαρ, της δαμαρτος, takes its oblique cases from δαμας which is obsolete.† το γαλα, τυ γαλακτος, borrows its oblique cases from γαλακ which is obsolete; and γυνη, γυναικος, borrows its oblique cases from γυναικ, which is also obsolete.

13. We find nouns augmented by φι or φιν. These occur both in the parisyllabic and imparisyllabic forms, and are indeclinable both in the singular and plural.

Parisyllabics in α sometimes change their α into η Ion. as, ἀναγκαιηφι, for ἀναγκαιαφι. Parisyllabics in ος or ον first reject ς or ν final; as, ξεστος, ξεστοφι; ὀστεον, ὀστεφι. Imparisyllabics in ος reject ο from the gen. as, ὀχος, ὀχεσφι. Those in ων, and declined in οντος, drop ς of the genitive, and take φι; as, κοτυληδων, κοτυληδονος, κοτυληδονοφι.‡.

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* Γονυ and δορυ have also their proper variation; as, τυ γονυος, τυ δορυος; τῳ γονυι, τῳ δορυι, &c. by metathesis, γενος, δερος, γενι, δερι, &c.

† We find ἀλκη and ἀλκα; the former is from ἀλκη; the latter from ἀλξ. We meet with ἰσκην and ἰσκα; the former comes from ἰσκη; the latter from ἰσ. In Greek authors, we meet with μηλαν and μηλατων; the latter is from μηλ-ας, -ατος, &c.

‡ We meet with ἰσχεφορα from ἰσχαρα, α being changed into ο; and ναῦφιν for ναῶν, or ναυσι, or νευσι; Ἐρεβεννοφιν, from Ἐρεβος, for the genitive Ἐρεβους, &c.

SECTION IV.

Patronymics. Diminutives. Possessives.

1. PATRONYMIC, among grammarians, is applied to such names of men or women as are derived from those of parents, ancestors, or some city, country, or people.

2. *Masculine* patronymics are derived from the genitive singular of their primitives, by changing the termination into -αδης, -ιαδης, or -ιδης.

3. The termination is changed into -αδης, if the primitive be of the first declension, or of the second in ος pure; as, Βορε-ας, -α, *Boreas*; Βορε-αδης, *the son of Boreas*: Ηλι-ος, -ε, *the sun*; Ηλι-αδης, *the offspring of the sun*.

4. When the penult of the genitive is long, of whatever declension it may be, the termination of the genitive is changed into -ιαδης; as, Λαερτ-ης, -α, *Laertes*; Λαερτ-ιαδης, *the son of Laertes*: Ατλ-ας, -αντος, *Atlas*, Ατλαντ-ιαδης, *the son of Atlas*.

5. Under every other circumstance the change is always into -ιδης; as, Αιακ-ος, -ε, *Æacus*; Αιακ-ιδης, *the son of Æacus*: Νεσ-ωρ, -ορος, *Nestor*; Νεσ-ορ-ιδης, *the son of Nestor*.*

6. *Feminine* patronymics end in ις, ας, ηις, ινε, or ωνε.

7. Feminine patronymics in ις and ας are formed from their masculines by casting off δη; thus, Νεστορ-ιδης, *the son of Nestor*; Νεστορ-ις, *the daughter of Nestor*: Ηλιαδης; ηλιας, &c.

8. Those in ηις are formed from the nominative of the primitives, by changing the termination into ες; as, Χρυσ-ης, *Chryses*; Χρυσ-ηις, *the daughter of Chryses*: Καδμ-ος, *Cadmus*; Καδμ-ηις, *the daughter of Cadmus*.

9. Feminine patronymics in ωνη are formed from nominatives of the second declension in ος impure, and of the third class of regular contracts of the third declension; as,

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* The Ionians form their patronymics in ιων; as, for Κρονιδης, Κρονιων. The Æolians form them in αδιος; as, for Τρωϊαδης, Τρωϊαδιος.

Ἄδραστος, *Adrastus*; Ἀδρηστίνη, *the daughter of Adrastus*; Νηρεύς, *Nereus*; Νηρηΐνη, *the daughter of Nereus*.

10. Those in ωνη are formed from nominatives of the second declension in ως, and of the third in ων; as, Ἰκάριος, *Icarius*; Ἰκαριώνη, *the daughter of Icarius*: Ἠετίων, *Ëëtion*; Ἠετιώνη, *the daughter of Ëëtion*.*

DIMINUTIVES.

11. *Masculine* diminutives end in ιως, αξ, ιππος, ιλος, υλος, ιγγος, ισκος, &c. as, παππίας, *a little father*; from παππας, *a father*: λίθαξ, *a little stone*; from λίθος, *a stone*: ἐλαφίτης, *a fawn*; from ἔλαφος, *a deer*: ναυτίλος, *a seaman*; from ναύτης, *a sailor*: ἱμερτύλος, *a pitiful lover*; from ἵμερος, *I love*: χυλίχνος, *a small cup*; from κυλιξ, *a cup*: νεανίσκος, *a stripling*; from νεος, *a young man*, &c.

12. *Feminine* diminutives end in αις, ις, ινξ, υλη, αιχνη, ιχνη, ισκη; as, χοιρας, *a little sow*; from ὁ and ἡ χοῖρος, *a hog*: κρηνις, *a little fountain*; from κρηνη, *a fountain*: λαιγξ, *a pebble stone*; from λᾶας, *a stone*: βομβυλη, *a buzzing insect*; from βομβος, *a buzz* or *a hum*: πιθακνη, *a little cask*; from πιθος, *a cask*: πολιχνη, *a little town*; from πολις, *a city*: παιδισκη, *a maid*, or *a little girl*; from παῖς, *a boy* or *a girl*.

13. *Neuter* diminutives end in ιον, αιον, ειον, διον, ιδιον, υλλιον, ακνιον, αριον, ατιον, &c. as, στρθιον, *a little sparrow*; from στρθος, *a sparrow*: γυναιον, *a little woman*; from γυνη, *a woman*: ἀγγειον, *a little vessel*, or *cup*; from ἄγγος, *a vessel*: γηδιον, *a little field*; from γῆ, *the earth*, or *land*: γνωμιδιον, *a short sentence*; from γνωμη, *a sentence*: κρεύλλιον, *a little piece of flesh*; from κρεας, *flesh*: πιθακνιον, *a little cask*; from πιθος, *a cask*: ὀναριον, *a little ass*; from ὄνος, *an ass*: κοραστιον, *a damsel*; from κορος, *a young man*.

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* Such names of men and women as are derived from a country, nation, or city, are called, by some grammarians, *patrials* or *gentiles*. Masculines of this description end in της; as, Ἠπειρώτης, *an inhabitant of Epirus*; from Ἤπειρος, *the country Epirus*: in ως; as, Ἀλεξανδρεύς, *an Alexandrian*; from Ἀλεξάνδρεια, *the city Alexandria*: in αιος; as, Ἀθηναῖος, *an Athenian*; from Ἀθῆναι, *the city Athens*: in ιος; as, Βαβυλώνιος, *a Babylonian*; from Βαβυλών, *Babylon*.

Feminines end in σσα; as, Κρῆσσα, *a woman of Crete*; from Κρήτη, *Crete*, &c.

2. Adjectives of three endings are formed in

ος, η, ον, or } of the first and second declension.
ος, ος, ον, }

ων, ονσα, ον, }
ης, εσσα, εν, } of the first and third declension.
εις, εσσα, εν, }

ους, οῦς ; οεσσα, οῦσσα ; οεν, οῦν, } See Sect. 2. No. 44.
ως, ῶς ; ωεσσα, ῶσσα ; ωεν, ῶν. } fourth class.

υς, εια, υ, } of the first declension, and the 3d class of regular contracts of the third.

3. Examples of declension.

καλος, beautiful.

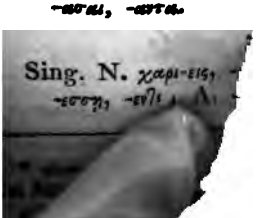
Sing. N. καλ-ος, -η, -ον ; G. -ου, -ης, -ου ; D. -ῳ, -ῃ, -ῳ ; A. -ον, -ην, -ον ; V. -ε, -η, -ον.
Dual. N. A. -ω, -α, -ω ; G. D. -οιν, -αιν, -οιν ; V. -ω, -α, -ω.
Plur. N. -οι, -αι, -α ; G. -ων, -ων, -ων ; D. -οις, -αις, -οις ; A. -ους, -ας, -α ; V. -οι, -αι, -α.

ἑκων, willing.

Sing. N. ἑκ-ων, -ουσα, -ον ; G. -οντος, -ουσης, -οντος ; D. -οντι, -ουσῃ, -οντι ; A. -οντα, -ουσαν, -ον ; V. -ων, -ουσα, -ον.*
Dual. N. A. -οντε, -ουσα, -οντε ; G. D. -οντοιν, -ουσαιν, -οντοιν ; V. -οντε, -ουσα, -οντε.
Plur. N. -οντες, -ουσαι, -οντα ; D. -οντων, -ουσων, -οντων ; G. -ουσι, -ουσαις, -ουσι ; A. -οντας, -ουσας, -οντα ; V. -οντες, -ουσαι, -οντα.

πας, every.

Sing. N. π-ας, -ασα, -αν ; G. -αντος, -ασης, -αντος ; D. -αντι, -ασῃ, -αντι ; A. -αντα, -ασαν, -αν ; V. -ας, -ασα, -αν.
Dual. N. A. -αντε, -ασα, -αντε ; G. D. -αντοιν, -ασαιν, -αντοιν ; V. -αντε, -ασα, -αντε.
Plur. N. -αντες, -ασαι, -αντα ; G. -αντων, -ασων, -αντων ; D. -ασι, -ασαις, -ασι ; A. -αντας, -ασας, -αντα ; V. -αντες, -ασαι, -αντα.



Sing. N. χαρι-εις, -εσσα, -εν ; A. -εντα, -εσσαν, -εν ; V. -εν and -ει,† -εσσα, -εν.

ceful.

-εντος, -εσσης, -εντος ; D. -εντι, -εσσῃ, -εντι ; A. -εντα, -εσσαν, -εν ; V. -εν and -ει,† -εσσα, -εν.

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and the participles of the present, ding to the general rule, § 2. No. 32.

Dual. N. A. -ενλε, -εσσαι, -ενλα ; G. D. -ενλοιν, -εσσαιν, -ι
V. -ενλε, -εσσαι, -ενλα.
Plur. N. -ενλες, -εσσαι, -ενλαι ; G. -ενλων, -εσσαων, -ενλων ;
-ενσι, -εσσαις, -εισι ; A. -ενλας, -εσσας, -ενλας ; V. -ενλες,
αι, -ενλαι.

ὀξυς, *sharp*.

Sing.

N.	ὀξ-υς,	-εια,	-υ ;
G.	-εος,	-ειας,	-εος ;
D.	-ει, -ῑ,	-εια,	-ει, -ῑ,
A.	-υν,*	-ειαν,	-υ ;
V.	-υ,	-εια,	-υ.

Dual.

N. A.	-ε,	-εια,	-ε ;
G. D.	-εοιν,	-ειαιν,	-εοιν ;
V.	-ε,	-εια,	-ε.

Plur.

N.	-εις, -ῑς,	-ειαι,	-εα ;
G.	-εων,	-ειων,	-εων ;
D.	-εσι,	-ειαις,	-εσι ;
A.	-εας, -ῑς,	-ειας,	-εα ;
V.	-εις,	-ειαι,	-εα.

4. Μελας, *black*, and ταλας, *miserable*, borrow their
ine from μελαινος, which are obsolete : thus,

Sing.

N.	μελ-ας,	-αινα,†	-αν ;
G.	-αινος,	-αινης,	-αινος ;
D.	-ανι,	-αινῃ,	-ανι ;
A.	-αινα,	-αιναν,	-αν ;
V.	-αν,	-αινα,	-αν.

Dual.

N. A.	-αινε,	-αινα,	-αινε ;
G. D.	-αινοιν,	-αιναιν,	-αινοιν ;
V.	-αινε,	-αινα,	-αινε.

* The poets make the masculine and feminine of this case in ο
ὀφρα ποιητοι ἰδωσι χαιταν.

† Μελαινα, for μελαινη, is in the Dorian dialect.

Plur.

N.	μελ-ισσες,	-ισσαι,	-ισσα ;
G.	-ισσων,	-ισσων,	-ισσων ;
D.	-ισσι,	-ισσαις,	-ισσι ;
A.	-ισσας,	-ισσας,	-ισσα ;
V.	-ισσες,	-ισσαι,	-ισσα.

In the same manner ταλως is declined.

5. Μεγας, *great*, is properly thus declined in the singular number only :

	m.	f.	n.
N.	μεγας,	——	μεγα ;
A.	μεγαν,	——	μεγα ;
V.	μεγα,	——	μεγα.

The feminine gender, with all the other cases in the masculine and neuter, is borrowed from the obsolete μεγαλ-ος, -η, -ον : e. g.

Sing.

N.	μεγ-αλη,	-αλη,	-α ;
G.	-αλης,	-αλης,	-αλης ;
D.	-αλῃ,	-αλῃ,	-αλῃ ;
A.	-αν,	-αλην,	-α ;
V.	-α,	-αλη,	-α.

Dual.

N. A.	-αλω,	-αλα,	-αλω ;
G. D.	-αλοιν,	-αλαιν,	-αλοιν ;
V.	-αλω,	-αλα,	-αλω.

Plur.

N.	-αλοι,	-αλαι,	-αλα ;
G.	-αλων,	-αλων,	-αλων ;
D.	-αλοις,	-αλαις,	-αλοις ;
A.	-αλους,	-αλας,	-αλα ;
V.	-αλοι,	-αλαι,	-αλα.

6. Πολυς, *much*, is thus declined in the singular number only :

	m.	f.	n.
N.	πολυς,*	——	πολυ ;
A.	πολυν,	——	πολυ ;
V.	πολυ,	——	πολυ.

* The poets decline πολυς, throughout, like ὀξ-υς, -εια, -υ.

The feminine and all the other cases in the ma and neuter are borrowed from the obsolete πολλ-ος, e. g.

	Sing.		
N.	πολ-υς,	-λη,	-υ ;
G.	-λυ,	-λης,	-λυ ;
D.	-λῃ,	-λῃ,	-λῳ ;
A.	-υν,	-λην,	-υ ;
V.	-υ,	-λη,	-υ.
	Dual.		
N. A.	-λω,	-λα,	-λω ;
G. D.	-λοιν,	-λαιν,	-λοιν ;
	Plur.		
N.	-λοι,	-λαι,	-λα ;
G.	-λων,	-λων,	-λων ;
D.	-λοις,	-λαις,	-λοις ;
A.	-λους,	-λας,	-λα ;
V.	-λοι,	-λαι,	-λα.

7. Four adjectives, ἄλλος, τηλικουτος, τοσουτος, and are declined like καλ-ος, -η, -ον, except that they ma nominative and accusative singular, neuter, in ο.

8. Adjectives in ος pure and εος make the femi ω ;* as,

N.	ἀξι-ος,	-α,	-ον, *worthy.*
G.	ἀξι-ου,	-ας,	-ου, &c.
N.	φανερ-ος,	-α,	-ον, *manifest.*
G.	φανερ-ου,	-ας,	-ου, &c.

9. Some adjectives of three terminations are cont according to the rules of contraction in the first and declension ;† as,

nominat.	genitive.	
Χαλκ-εος, -εη, -εον,	-εου, -εης, -εου,	*brazen*
-ους, -ῆ, -οῦν ;	-οῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ ;	

* Ογδο-ος, -η, -ον, *the eighth* ; the compounds of πλοος, as, απλ -ος, *simple* ; χαλκ-εος, -ους, -εα, -ῆ, -εον, -ων, &c. are excepted.

† Sect. 2. No. 10. (1.) and (2.)—and 22. (1.) and (2.)

πορφυρ-ους, -ουσα, -ουν, -ουν, -ουσας, -ουν } *purple.*
-οῦς, -οῦσα, -οῦν ; -οῦν, -οῦσας, -οῦν ; }

So, through all the cases in each number.

10. Terminations peculiar to certain participles.

ων, ουσα, ον, 2d future active.

ις, εισα, ιν, { 1st and 2d aorist passive of verbs in ω ; and pres. and 2d aor. act. of verbs in μι, derived from verbs in εω. }

ὡς, ὡσα, ὸν, of verbs in μι, derived from verbs in εω.

υς, υσα, υν, of verbs in μι, derived from verbs in υω.

ως, υια, ος, preter-perfect active and middle.

ως,* ωσα, ως,* contracted preter-perfect.

} After the 1st and 3d declension.

11. Examples of the declension of these participles.

ων.

Sing.

N.	τυπ-τῶν,	-τοῦσα,	-τὸν,
G.	τυπ-τοντος,	-τουσης,	-τοντος,
D.	τυπ-τοντι,	-τουσῃ,	-τοντι,
A.	τυπ-τοντα,	-τουσαν,	-τὸν,
V.	τυπ-τῶν,	-τοῦσα,	-τὸν.

Dual.

N. A.	τυπ-τοντε,	-τουσα,	-τοντε,
G. D.	τυπ-τοντοιν,	-τουσαιν,	-τοντοιν,
V.	τυπ-τοντε,	-τουσα,	-τοντε.

Plur.

N.	τυπ-τοντες,	-τουσαι,	-τοντα,
G.	τυπ-τοντων,	-τουσων,	-τοντων,
D.	τυπ-τουσι,	-τουσαις,	-τουσι,
A.	τυπ-τοντας,	-τουσας,	-τοντα,
V.	τυπ-τοντες,	-τουσαι,	-τοντα.

εις.

Sing.

N.	τυφθ-εις,	-εισα,	-εν,
G.	τυφθ-εισος,	-εισης,	-εντος,
D.	τυφθ-εντι,	-εισῃ,	-εντι,
A.	τυφθ-εντα,	-εισαν,	-εν,
V.	τυφθ-εις,	-εισα,	-εν.

Dual.

N. A.	τυφθ-εντε,	-εισα,	-εντε,
G. D.	τυφθ-εντοιν,	-εισαιν,	-εντοιν,
V.	τυφθ-εντε,	-εισα,	-εντε.

Plur.

N.	τυφθ-εντες,	-εισαι,	-εντα,
G.	τυφθ-εντων,	-εισων,	-εντων,
D.	τυφθ-εισι,	-εισαις,	-εισι,
A.	τυφθ-εντας,	-εισας,	-εντα,
V.	τυφθ-εντες,	-εισαι,	-εντα.

ὡς.

Sing.

N.	διδ-ους,	-ουσα,	-ον,
G.	διδ-οντος,	-ουσης,	-οντος,
D.	διδ-οντι,	-ουσῃ,	-οντι,
A.	διδ-οντα,	-ουσαν,	-ον,
V.	διδ-ους,	-ουσα,	-ον.

υς.

Sing.

N.	ζευγ-υς,	-υσα,	-υν,
G.	ζευγ-υντος,	-υσης,	-υντος,
D.	ζευγ-υντι,	-υσῃ,	-υντι,
A.	ζευγ-υντα,	-υσαν,	-υν,
V.	ζευγ-υς,	-υσα,	-υν.

* Contracted from ωων and ωος. See § 2. No. 38. (7.) The feminine is formed from the masculine, by subjoining σ.

house ; κεφα or *κεφη*, for *κεφηνον*, *a head :* numerals from four to a hundred ; as, *πεντε*, *five*, *εικοσι*, *twenty ;* and Hebrew and many other foreign words ; as, Σαμουηλ, *Samuel*, are aptots.

7. Some Greek nouns are monoptots ; as, *ἡ δως*, *a gift ; αἱ κατακλωθες*, *the Fates.*

8. Nouns used in two cases only are called diptots ; as, N. *ὁ λις*. A. *τον λιν*, *a lion.* N. *φθοιες*, A. *φθοιας*, *a sort of cakes.*

9. Nouns used in three cases only are called triptots.

	G.	D.	A.		G.	D.	A.
P. ἀλληλ-	-ων,*	-οις,	-ους,	S. ἐμαυτ-	-ου,†	-φ,	-ον,
	-ων,	-αις,	-ας,		-ης,	-ῃ,	-ην,
	-ων,	-οις,	-α.		-ου,	-φ,	-ο.

Like *ἐμαυτου* are declined *σεαυτου*, *of thyself*, and *ἑαυτου*, *of himself ;* but the latter has a plural like *ἀλληλων*. Some nouns are found only in the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular ; as, *δεμας*, *a body*, *σελας*, *brightness*, *λεπας*, *a rock* or *a promontory*, *βρετας*, *an image*, *ὀνας*, *a dream.*

GENDER.

10. Singular, *masc.* Plur. *neut.*

ἐρετμος, *an oar*, *ζυγος*, *a yoke*, *ταρταρος*, *Tartarus*, *χεδρων*, *pulse.*

Sing. *masc.* Plur. *masc.* and *neut.*

δεσμος, *a band*, *ἁρμος*, *a chariot drawn by two horses*, *κυκλος*, *a circle*, *λυχνος*, *a candle*, *μηρος*, *a thigh*, *μοχλος*, *a lever* or *a bar*, *νωτος*, *a back*, *πυρσος*, *a torch*, *χαλινος*, *a bridle*, *σιτος*, *wheat*, *σταθμος*, *a stable*, *τραχηλος*, *a neck*, and some other nouns. *κελευθος*, *a way*, *fem.* sing. *fem.* and *neut.* plur.‡

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* *Of one another*, &c. † *Of myself*, &c.

‡ All these neuters of the plural number come from neuters of the singular, which are obsolete.

What gave rise to the erroneous opinion, that the feminines *γυνη*, *ὁδος*, *πολις*, and *χυτρα*, are masculine in the dual number, is the use of the article *τω*, put by the Athenians for *τα*, in that number, which is found before many other feminines ; as, *τω φυσει*, *τω ἡμερα*, &c. Clarke's Homer's Il. a. 778. Note.

NUMBER.

11. Several nouns want the plural, from the nature of the things which they express; as, ἀηρ, *the air*, ἁλς, *salt*, ἐλαιον, *oil*, πυρ, *fire*.

ἀμφω and δυο are *dual only*.

τἀφεια, *funeral solemnities*, Ἀθηναι, the city *Athens*, and other names of cities; Διονυσια, *the feast of Bacchus*, and other names of festivals, are *plural only*.

12. Some neuters in αρ, ωρ, and υ, take their oblique cases from the obsolete terminations in ατος; as, ἡμ-αρ, -ατος, *a day*; κτε-αρ, -ατος, *a possession*; ὑδ-ωρ, -ατος, *water*; σκ-ωρ, -ατος, *ordure*; γον-υ, -ατος, *a knee*; δορ-υ, -ατος, *a spear*.*

ὁ δαμαρ, τῆς δαμαρτος, takes its oblique cases from δαμαρς which is obsolete.† τὸ γαλα, τῦ γαλακτος, borrows its oblique cases from γαλακ which is obsolete; and γυνη, γυναικος, borrows its oblique cases from γυναικ, which is also obsolete.

13. We find nouns augmented by φι or φιν. These occur both in the parisyllabic and imparisyllabic forms, and are indeclinable both in the singular and plural.

Parisyllabics in α sometimes change their α into η Ion. as, ἀναγκαιηφι, for ἀναγκαιαφι. Parisyllabics in ος or ον first reject ς or ν final; as, τρατος, τρατοφι; ὀστεον, ὀστεοφι. Imparisyllabics in ος reject ο from the gen. as, ὀχος, ὀχεσφι. Those in ων, and declined in οντος, drop ς of the genitive, and take φι; as, κεφαλεδων, κεφαλεδοντος, κεφαλεδονφι.‡.

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* Γονυ and δορυ have also their proper variation; as, τυ γονυος, τω δορυος; τῳ γονυι, τῳ δορυι, &c. by metathesis, γενος, δερος, γενι, δερι, &c.

† We find ἁλκη and ἁλκι; the former is from ἁλκη; the latter from ἁλξ. We meet with ἰωκην and ἰωκα; the former comes from ἰωκη; the latter from ἰ . In Greek authors, we meet with μηλαν and μηλατων; the latter is from μηλ-ας, -ατος, &c.

‡ We meet with ἰσχεφιν from ἰσχερα, α being changed into ο; and ναῦφιν for νεῶν, or ναυσι, or νωσι; Ἐρεβεννοφιν, from Ἔρεβος, for the genitive Ἐρεβους, &c.

SECTION IV.

Patronymics. Diminutives. Possessives.

1. PATRONYMIC, among grammarians, is applied to such names of men or women as are derived from those of parents, ancestors, or some city, country, or people.

2. *Masculine* patronymics are derived from the genitive singular of their primitives, by changing the termination into -αδης, -ιαδης, or -ιδης.

3. The termination is changed into -αδης, if the primitive be of the first declension, or of the second in ος pure; as, Βορε-ας, -α, *Boreas*; Βορε-αδης, *the son of Boreas*: Ἡλι-ος, -ου, *the sun*; Ἡλι-αδης, *the offspring of the sun*.

4. When the penult of the genitive is long, of whatever declension it may be, the termination of the genitive is changed into -ιαδης; as, Λαιρτ-ης, -ου, *Laertes*; Λαιρτ-ιαδης, *the son of Laertes*: Ἀτλ-ας, -αντος, *Atlas*, Ἀτλαντ-ιαδης, *the son of Atlas*.

5. Under every other circumstance the change is always into -ιδης; as, Αιακ-ος, -ου, *Æacus*; Αιακ-ιδης, *the son of Æacus*: Νεϝ-ωρ, -ορος, *Nestor*; Νεϝ-ορ-ιδης, *the son of Nestor*.*

6. *Feminine* patronymics end in ις, ας, ηις, ινε, or ωνε.

7. Feminine patronymics in ις and ας are formed from their masculines by casting off δη; thus, Νεστορ-ιδης, *the son of Nestor*; Νεστορ-ις, *the daughter of Nestor*: Ἡλιαδης; ἠλιας, &c.

8. Those in ηις are formed from the nominative of the primitives, by changing the termination into ειδης; as, Χρυσ-ης, *Chryses*; Χρυσ-ηις, *the daughter of Chryses*: Καδμ-ος, *Cadmus*; Καδμ-ηις, *the daughter of Cadmus*.

9. Feminine patronymics in ινη are formed from nominatives of the second declension in ος impure, and of the third class of regular contracts of the third declension; as,

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* The Ionians form their patronymics in ιων; as, for Κρονιδης, Κρονιων. The Æolians form them in αδιος; as, for Τυδαδης, Τυδαδιος.

Ἄδρηστος, *Adrastus*; Ἀδρήστη, *the daughter of Adrastus*; Νηρεύς, *Nereus*; Νηρίη, *the daughter of Nereus*.

10. Those in ωνη are formed from nominatives of the second declension in ως, and of the third in ων; as, Ἰκάριος, *Icarius*; Ἰκαρίωνη, *the daughter of Icarius*: Ἠετίων, *Eëtion*; Ἠετίωνη, *the daughter of Eëtion*.*

DIMINUTIVES.

11. *Masculine* diminutives end in ιας, αξ, ινης, ιλος, υλος, ιγγος, ισκος, &c. as, παππίας, *a little father*; from παππας, *a father*: λιθαξ, *a little stone*; from λιθος, *a stone*: ἐλαφίνης, *a fawn*; from ἔλαφος, *a deer*: ναυτίλος, *a seaman*; from ναυτης, *a sailor*: ἐρωτύλος, *a pitiful lover*; from ἐρωω, *I love*: χυλιχνος, *a small cup*; from κυλιξ, *a cup*: νεανισκος, *a stripling*; from νεος, *a young man*, &c.

12. *Feminine* diminutives end in αξ, ις, ιγξ, υλη, αιχνη, ιγγη, ιδιον; as, χοιρας, *a little sow*; from ὁ and ἡ χοῖρος, *a hog*: κρηνις, *a little fountain*; from κρηνη, *a fountain*: λαιγξ, *a pebble stone*; from λᾶας, *a stone*: βομβυλη, *a buzzing insect*; from βομβος, *a buzz* or *a hum*: πιθακνη, *a little cask*; from πιθος, *a cask*: πολιχνη, *a little town*; from πολις, *a city*: παιδισκη, *a maid*, or *a little girl*; from παῖς, *a boy* or *a girl*.

13. *Neuter* diminutives end in ιον, αιον, ειον, διον, ιδιον, υλλιον, ακνιον, αριον, αστιον, &c. as, στρθιον, *a little sparrow*; from στρθος, *a sparrow*: γυναιον, *a little woman*; from γυνη, *a woman*: ἀγγειον, *a little vessel*, or *cup*; from ἄγγος, *a vessel*: γηδιον, *a little field*; from γῆ, *the earth*, or *land*: γναμιδιον, *a short sentence*; from γνωμη, *a sentence*: κρεϋλλιον, *a little piece of flesh*; from κρεας, *flesh*: πιθακνιον, *a little cask*; from πιθος, *a cask*: ὀναριον, *a little ass*; from ὄνος, *an ass*: κοραστιον, *a damsel*; from κορος, *a young man*.

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* Such names of men and women as are derived from a country, nation, or city, are called, by some grammarians, *patrials* or *gentiles*. Masculines of this description end in της; as, Ἠπειρωτης, *an inhabitant of Epirus*; from Ἤπειρος, *the country Epirus*: in ως; as, Ἀλεξανδρευς, *an Alexandrian*; from Ἀλεξανδρεια, *the city Alexandria*: in αιος; as, Ἀθηναιος, *an Athenian*; from Ἀθῆναι, *the city Athens*: in ιος; as, Βαβυλωνιος, *a Babylonian*; from Βαβυλων, *Babylon*.

Feminines end in σσα; as, Κρῆσσα, *a woman of Crete*; from Κρητη, *Crete*, &c.

14. One primitive has sometimes a variety of derivatives; as, from κορη, *a girl*, are derived κορισκη, κορασιον, κοριον, κοριδιον.*

POSSESSIVES.

15. Possessives are derived from proper names and appellatives: and they end

in ειος; as, ἀνθρωπειος, *human*; from ἀνθρωπος, *a man*:
in ιος; as, Ἑκτορειος, *Hectorean*, or *Hector's*; from Ἕκτωρ, *Hector*:
in ιος; as, οὐρανιος, *heavenly*; from οὐρανος, *heaven*:
in κος; as, μουσικος, *musical*; from μουσα, *a song*:
in νος; as, ἀνθρωπινος, *human*; from ἀνθρωπος, *a man*:
in ος; as, πατρῳος, *paternal*; from πατηρ, *a father*: or *native*; from πατρις, *a country*:
in ρος; as, ἀνθηρος, *flowery*; from ἀνθος, *a flower*:
in ωδης; as, λιθωδης, *stony*; from λιθος, *a stone*, &c.

SECTION V.

Adjectives of three endings; of two endings; of one ending. Examples of their declension; and of the declension of participles.

AN adjective is a word *added* to a substantive, to express its quality, property, order, or number.

1. In adjectives of three endings, the feminine is always of the first declension: the masculine in ος and the neuter in ον are of the second. But, if the masculine end not in ος, the masculine and neuter are of the third declension: thus,

N.	καλ-ος,	-η,	-ον,	*beautiful.*
G.	καλ-ου,	-ης,	-ου,	&c.
N.	ἑκ-ων,	-ουσα,	-ον,	*willing.*
G.	ἑκ-οντος,	-ουσης,	-οντος,	&c.

* Amplificatives have various terminations. Masculines end in ιας; as, -ογενιας, *having a great beard*; from πωγων, *beard*: in ος; as, ἀγριος, *a full grown lamb*; from αρς, *a lamb*.
Feminines end in ις; as, δαϊτις, *a great torch*; from δαϊς, *a torch*. Neuters end in ιον; as, χερμαδιον, *a great stone*; from χερμας, *a stone*.

2. Adjectives of three endings are formed in

ος, η, ον, or ος, α, ον, } of the first and second declension.

ων, ονσα, ον, ας, ασα, αν, ις, ισσα, ιν, } of the first and third declension.

οεις, οῦς; οεσσα, οῦσσα; οεν, οῦν, } See Sect. 2. No. 44. fourth class.
ηεις, ῆς; ηεσσα, ῆσσα; ηεν, ῆν. }

υς, εια, υ, } of the first declension, and the 3d class of regular contracts of the third.

3. Examples of declension.

καλος, beautiful.

Sing. N. καλ-ος, -η, -ον; G. -ου, -ης, -ου; D. -ῳ, -ῃ, -ῳ; A. -ον, -ην, -ον; V. -ε, -η, -ον.
Dual. N. A. -ω, -α, -ω; G. D. -οιν, -αιν, -οιν; V. -ω, -α, -ω.
Plur. N. -οι, -αι, -α; G. -ων, -ων, -ων; D. -οις, -αις, -οις; A. -ους, -ας, -α; V. -οι, -αι, -α.

ἑκων, willing.

Sing. N. ἑκ-ων, -ουσα, -ον; G. -οντος, -ουσης, -οντος; D. -οντι, -ουσῃ, -οντι; A. -οντα, -ουσαν, -ον; V. -ων, -ουσα, -ον.*
Dual. N. A. -οντε, -ουσα, -οντε; G. D. -οντοιν, -ουσαιν, -οντοιν; V. -οντε, -ουσα, -οντε.
Plur. N. -οντες, -ουσαι, -οντα; D. -οντων, -ουσων, -οντων; G. -ουσι, -ουσαις, -ουσι; A. -οντας, -ουσας, -οντα; V. -οντες, -ουσαι, -οντα.

πας, every.

Sing. N. π-ας, -ασα, -αν; G. -αντος, -ασης, -αντος; D. -αντι, -ασῃ, -αντι; A. -αντα, -ασαν, -αν; V. -ας, -ασα, -αν.
Dual. N. A. -αντε, -ασα, -αντε; G. D. -αντοιν, -ασαιν, -αντοιν; V. -αντε, -ασα, -αντε.
Plur. N. -αντες, -ασαι, -αντα; G. -αντων, -ασων, -αντων; D. -ασι, -ασαις, -ασι; A. -αντας, -ασας, -αντα; V. -αντες, -ασαι, -αντα.

χαριεις, graceful.

Sing. N. χαρι-εις, -εσσα, -εν; G. -εντος, -εσσης, -εντος; D. -εντι, -εσσῃ, -εντι; A. -εντα, -εσσαν, -εν; V. -εν and -ει,† -εσσα, -εν.

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* ἑκων also has the vocative in ων, and the participles of the present, 1st future, and 2d aorist active; according to the general rule, § 2. No. 32.

† See § 2. No. 32. (2)

Dual. N. A. -ευ῎ε, -εσσαι, -ευ῎ε ; G. D. -ευ῎οιν, -εσσαιν, -ε
V. -ευ῎ε, -εσσαι, -ευ῎ε.
Plur. N. -ευ῎ες, -εσσαι, -ευ῎αι ; G. -ευ῎ων, -εσσαων, -ευ῎ων ;
-εῦσι, -εσσαις, -εῦσι ; A. -ευ῎ας, -εσσας, -ευ῎ας ; V. -ευ῎ες,
αι, -ευ῎αι.

ὀξυς, *sharp.*

Sing.

N.	ὀξ-υς,	-εια,	-υ ;
G.	-εος,	-ειας,	-εος ;
D.	-ει, -εῖ,	-εια,	-εῖ, -εῖ.
A.	-υν,*	-εια,	-υ ;
V.	-υ,	-εια,	-υ.

Dual.

N. A.	-ει,	-εια,	-ει ;
G. D.	-εοιν,	-ειαιν,	-εοιν ;
V.	-ει,	-εια,	-ει.

Plur.

N.	-εες, -εῖς,	-εια,	-εα ;
G.	-εων,	-εια,	-εων ;
D.	-εσι,	-ειαις,	-εσι ;
A.	-εας, -εῖς,	-ειας,	-εα ;
V.	-εες,	-ειαι,	-εα.

4. *Μελας, black,* and *τελας, miserable,* borrow their mine from *μελαινος,* which are obsolete : thus,

Sing.

N.	μελ-ας,	-αινα,†	-αν ;
G.	-αινας,	-αινης,	-αινος ;
D.	-ανι,	-αινῃ,	-ανι ;
A.	-αινα,	-αιναν,	-αν ;
V.	-αν,	-αινα,	-αν.

Dual.

N. A.	-αινε,	-αινα,	-αινε ;
G. D.	-αινοιν,	-αιναιν,	-αινοιν ;
V.	-αινε,	-αινα,	-αινε.

* The poets make the masculine and feminine of this case in α ὠρεα πουτον ἐέρσῃ χειται.

† Μελαινα, for μελαινη, is in the Doric dialect.

Plur.

N.	μελ-αινες,	-αιναι,	-αινα ;
G.	-αινων,	-αιναων,	-αινων ;
D.	-αισι,	-αιναις,	-αισι ;
A.	-αινας,	-αινας,	-αινα ;
V.	-αινες,	-αιναι,	-αινα.

the same manner ταλης is declined.

Μεγας, great, is properly thus declined in the singular number only :

	m.	f.	n.
N.	μεγας,	——	μεγα ;
A.	μεγαν,	——	μεγα ;
V.	μεγα,	——	μεγα.

he feminine gender, with all the other cases in the masculine and neuter, is borrowed from the obsolete μεγαλ-ος, η: e. g.

Sing.

N.	μεγ-ας,	-αλη,	-α ;
G.	-αλου,	-αλης,	-αλου ;
D.	-αλῳ,	-αλῃ,	-αλῳ ;
A.	-αν,	-αλην,	-α ;
V.	-α,	-αλη,	-α.

Dual.

N. A.	-αλω,	-αλα,	-αλω ;
G. D.	-αλοιν,	-αλαιν,	-αλοιν ;
V.	-αλω,	-αλα,	-αλω.

Plur.

N.	-αλοι,	-αλαι,	-αλα ;
G.	-αλων,	-αλων,	-αλων ;
D.	-αλοις,	-αλαις,	-αλοις ;
A.	-αλους,	-αλας,	-αλα ;
V.	-αλοι,	-αλαι,	-αλα.

. *Πολυς, much,* is thus declined in the singular number r :

	m.	f.	n.
N.	πολυς,*	——	πολυ ;
A.	πολυν,	——	πολυ ;
V.	πολυ,	——	πολυ.

The poets decline πολυς, throughout, like ὀξ-υς, -εια, -υ.

The feminine and all the other cases in the masculine and neuter are borrowed from the obsolete πολλ-ος, -η, -ον; e. g.

	Sing.		
N.	πολ-υς,	-λη,	-υ ;
G.	-λυ,	-λης,	-λυ ;
D.	-λῃ,	-λῃ,	-λῃ ;
A.	-υν,	-λην,	-υ ;
V.	-υ,	-λη,	-υ.
	Dual.		
N. A.	-λω,	-λα,	-λω ;
G. D.	-λοιν,	-λαιν,	-λοιν ;
	Plur.		
N.	-λοι,	-λαι,	-λα ;
G.	-λων,	-λαν,	-λων ;
D.	-λοις,	-λαις,	-λοις ;
A.	-λους,	-λας,	-λα ;
V.	-λοι,	-λαι,	-λα.

7. Four adjectives, ἄλλος, τηλικοῦτος, τοσοῦτος, and τοιοῦτος, are declined like καλ-ος, -η, -ον, except that they make the nominative and accusative singular, neuter, in ο.

8. Adjectives in ος pure and ρος make the feminine in α ;* as,

N.	ἀξι-ος,	-α,	-ον,	*worthy.*
G.	ἀξι-ου,	-ας,	-ου,	&c.
N.	φανερ-ος,	-α,	-ον,	*manifest.*
G.	φανερ-ου,	-ας,	-ου,	&c.

9. Some adjectives of three terminations are contracted according to the rules of contraction in the first and second declension ;† as,

nominat.	genitive.	
Χαλκ-εος, -εη, -εον,	-εου, -εης, -εου,	*brazen.*
-οῦς, -ῆ, -οῦν ;	-οῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ ;	

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* Ογδο-ος, -η, -ον, *the eighth* ; the compounds of πλοος, as, απλο-ος, -η, -ον, *simple* ; χαλκ-εος, -ους, -α, -ῆ, -εον, -ουν, &c. are excepted.

† Sect. 2. No. 10. (1.) and (2.)—and 22. (1.) and (2.)

πορφυρ-ους, -ουν, -εια, -εως, -εια, -εω, -ουν, -ουν; -ουν, -ουν, -ουν; } *purple.*

o, through all the cases in each number.

0. Terminations peculiar to certain participles.

ησα, ησι, 2d future active.

εσσα, εσσι, { 1st and 2d aorist passive of verbs in ω; and pres. and 2d aor. act. of verbs in μι, derived from verbs in εω.

ασα, ασι, of verbs in μι, derived from verbs in αω.

υσα, υσι, of verbs in μι, derived from verbs in υω.

υια, υος, preter-perfect active and middle.

ωσα, ως,* contracted preter-perfect.

} After the 1st and 3d declension.

1. Examples of the declension of these participles.

ων. ωσα. ον.

Sing.

τυπ-τ-ων,	-τ-ουσα,	-τ-ον,	N.
τυπ-τ-οντος,	-τ-ουσης,	-τ-οντος,	G.
τυπ-τ-οντι,	-τ-ουσῃ,	-τ-οντι,	D.
τυπ-τ-οντα,	-τ-ουσαν,	-τ-ον,	A.
τυπ-τ-ων,	-τ-ουσα,	-τ-ον.	V.

Dual.

τυπ-τ-οντε,	-τ-ουσα,	-τ-οντε,	N. A.
τυπ-τ-οντοιν,	-τ-ουσαιν,	-τ-οντοιν,	G. D.
τυπ-τ-οντε,	-τ-ουσα,	-τ-οντε.	V.

Plur.

τυπ-τ-οντες,	-τ-ουσαι,	-τ-οντα,	N.
τυπ-τ-οντων,	-τ-ουσων,	-τ-οντων,	G.
τυπ-τ-ουσι,	-τ-ουσαις,	-τ-ουσι,	D.
τυπ-τ-οντας,	-τ-ουσας,	-τ-οντα,	A.
τυπ-τ-οντες,	-τ-ουσαι,	-τ-οντα.	V.

εις. υια. ος.

Sing.

τυφθ-εις,	-εισα,	-εν,	N.
τυφθ-εντος,	-εισης,	-εντος,	G.
τυφθ-εντι,	-εισῃ,	-εντι,	D.
τυφθ-εντα,	-εισαν,	-ες,	A.
τυφθ-εις,	-εισα,	-εν.	V.

Dual.

τυφθ-εντε,	-εισα,	-εντε,	N. A.
τυφθ-εντοιν,	-εισαιν,	-εντοιν,	G. D.
τυφθ-εντε,	-εισα,	-εντε.	V.

Plur.

τυφθ-εντες,	-εισαι,	-εντα,	N.
τυφθ-εντων,	-εισων,	-εντων,	G.
τυφθ-εισι,	-εισαις,	-εισι,	D.
τυφθ-εντας,	-εισας,	-εντα,	A.
τυφθ-εντες,	-εισαι,	-εντα.	V.

ας. υς.

Sing.

διδ-ας,	-ασα,	-αν,	N.
διδ-αντος,	-ασης,	-αντος,	G.
διδ-αντι,	-ασῃ,	-αντι,	D.
διδ-αντα,	-ασαν,	-αν,	A.
διδ-ας,	-ασα,	-αν.	V.

ζευγν-υς,	-υσα,	-υν,	N.
ζευγν-υντος,	-υσης,	-υντος,	G.
ζευγν-υντι,	-υσῃ,	-υντι,	D.
ζευγν-υντα,	-υσαν,	-υν,	A.
ζευγν-υς,	-υσα,	-υν.	V.

*Contracted from ασα and ασσ. See § 2. No. 38. (7.) The feminis formed from the masculine, by subjoining σ.

	Dual.		Dual.
N. A.	διδ-οντε, -υσα, -οντε,	N. A.	ζευγν-υντε, -υσα, -υντ
G. D.	διδ-οντοιν, -υσαιν, -οντοιν,	G. D.	ζευγν-υντων, -υσαιν, -υντ
V.	διδ-οντε, -υσα, -οντε.	V.	ζευγν-υντε, -υσα, -υντ
	Plur.		Plur.
N.	διδ-οντες, -υσαι, -οντα,	N.	ζευγν-υντες, -υσαι, -υντ
G.	διδ-οντων, -υσων, -οντων,	G.	ζευγν-υντων, -υσων, -υντ
D.	διδ-ουσι, -υσαις, -υσι,	D.	ζευγν-υσι, -υσαις, -υσ
A.	διδ-οντας, -υσας, -οντα,	A.	ζευγν-υντας, -υσας, -υν
V.	διδ-οντες, -υσαι, -οντα.	V.	ζευγν-υντες, -υσαι, -υν

	ως. Sing.		ῶς contracted. Sing.
N.	τετυφ-ως, -υια, -ος,	N.	ἐς-ῶς -ῶσα, -ῶς,
G.	τετυφ-οτος, -υιας, -οτος,	G.	ἐς-ῶτος, -ῶσης, -ῶτος,
D.	τετυφ-οτι, -υιᾳ, -οτι,	D.	ἐς-ῶτι, -ῶσῃ, -ῶτι,
A.	τετυφ-οτα, -υιαν, -ος,	A.	ἐς-ῶτα, -ῶσαν, -ῶς,
V.	τετυφ-ως, -υια, -ος.	V.	ἐς-ῶς, -ῶσα, -ῶς.
	Dual.		Dual.
N. A.	τετυφ-οτε, -υια, -οτε,	N. A.	ἐς-ῶτε, -ῶσα, -ῶτε,
G. D.	τετυφ-οτοιν, -υιαιν, -οτοιν,	G. D.	ἐς-ῶτοιν, -ῶσαιν, -ῶτοι
V.	τετυφ-οτε, -υια, -οτε.	V.	ἐς-ῶτε, -ῶσα, -ῶτε.
	Plur.		
N.	τετυφ-οτες, -υιαι, -οτα,	N.	ἐς-ῶτες, -ῶσαι, -ῶτα
G.	τετυφ-οτων, -υιων, -οτων,	G.	ἐς-ῶτων, -ῶσων, -ῶτα
D.	τετυφ-οσι, -υιαις, -οσι,	D.	ἐς-ῶσι, -ῶσαις, -ῶσι
A.	τετυφ-οτας, -υιας, -οτα,	A.	ἐς-ῶτας, -ῶσας, -ῶτα
A.	τετυφ-οτες, -υιαι, -οτα.	V.	ἐς-ῶτες, -ῶσαι, -ῶτα

12. Adjectives of three articles and two terminatic are formed in

m. & f.	n.	
ος,	ον,	of the second declension.
ως,	ων,	
ης,	εν,	of the third declension.
ων,	ον,	
ωρ,	ορ,	
ας,	αν,	
ις,	ι,	
υς,	υ,	
ους,	ουν,	
ις,	ες,	

13. Adjectives of three articles and two terminations which have ων, ων, ης, masculine and feminine, form the neuter gender, by changing their long into its own short vowel; ις and υς, by casting off ς. The compounds of πους, a *foot*, have their neuter in ουν.

14. Examples of declension.

ὁ and ἡ ος, το ον.

	Sing.	
N.	ἐνδοξ-ος, -ον, *glorious.*	
G.	ἐνδοξ-ου,	
D.	ἐνδοξ-ῳ,	
A.	ἐνδοξ-ον,	
V.	ἐνδοξ-ε, -ον.	
	Dual.	
N. A.	ἐνδοξ-ω.	
G. D.	ἐνδοξ-οιν,	
V.	ἐνδοξ-ω.	
	Plur.	
N.	ἐνδοξ-οι, -α,	
G.	ἐνδοξ-ων,	
D.	ἐνδοξ-οις,	
A.	ἐνδοξ-ους, -α,	
V.	ἐνδοξ-οι, -α.*	

ὁ and ἡ υς, το υν.

	Sing.	
N.	εὐγε-ως, -υν, *fertile.*	
G.	εὐγε-ω,	
D.	εὐγε-ῳ,	
A.	εὐγε-υν,	
V.	εὐγε-ως, -υν.	
	Dual.	
N. A.	εὐγε-ω,	
G. D.	εὐγε-οιν,	
V.	εὐγε-ω.	
	Plur.	
N.	εὐγε-ῳ, -ω,	
G.	εὐγε-ων,	
D.	εὐγε-ως,	
A.	εὐγε-ως, -ω,	
V.	εὐγε-ῳ, -ω.†	

ὁ and ἡ ων, το ον.

	Sing.	
N.	τερ-ων, -ον, *tender.*	
G.	τερ-ονος,	
D.	τερ-ονι,	
A.	τερ-ονα, -ον,	
V.	τερ-ον.	

ὁ and ἡ ως, το ος.

	Sing.	
N.	μεγαλητ-ως, -ος, *mag-*	
G.	μεγαλητ-ορος,	*nanimous*
D.	μεγαλητ-ορι,	
A.	μεγαλητ-ορα, -ος,	
V.	μεγαλητ-ορ.	

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* Most compound derivative adjectives (and by the Athenians all adjectives) in ος are declined with two terminations, according to this example. There are a few adjectives of this form which, sometimes, take a distinct feminine; as, τερ-ων, -ουνα; ἀθανατ-ος, — -η; αἰωνι-ος, — -α.

† The compounds of ἱερως, γελως, and sometimes those of κερας, are varied according to the third declension; thus, n. δυσερ-ως, -ων; g. -ωτος l. -ωτι; ac. -ωτα, -ων.

	Dual.	Dual.
N. A.	τερ-ενε,	μεγαλητ-ορε,
G. D.	τερ-ενοιν,	μεγαλητ-οροιν,
V.	τερ-ενε.	μεγαλητ-ορε.
	Plur.	Plur.
N.	τερ-ενες, -ενα,	μεγαλητ-ορες, -ορα,
G.	τερ-ενων,	μεγαλητ-ορων,
D.	τερ-εσι,	μεγαλητ-ορσι,
A.	τερ-ενας, -ενα,	μεγαλητ-ορας, -ορα,
V.	τερ-ενες, -ενα.	μεγαλητ-ορες, -ορα.

ὁ and ἡ ων, το ον. ὁ and ἡ ας, το αν.

	Sing.	Sing.
N.	γειτ-ων,* -ον, *adjacent.*	N. ἀειν-ας, -αν, *perpet*
G.	γειτ-ονος,	G. ἀειν-αντος.
D.	γειτ-ονι,	D. ἀειν-αντι,
A.	γειτ-ονα, -ον,	A. ἀειν-αντα, -αν,
V.	γειτ-ον.	V. ἀειν-αν.
	Dual.	Dual.
N. A.	γειτ-ονε,	N. A. ἀειν-αντε,
G. D.	γειτ-ονοιν,	G. D. ἀειν-αντοιν,
V.	γειτ-ονε.	V. ἀειν-αντε.
	Plur.	
N.	γειτ-ονες, -ονα,	N. ἀειν-αντες, -αντα,
G.	γειτ-ονων,	G. ἀειν-αντων,
D.	γειτ-οσι,	D. ἀειν-ασι,
A.	γειτ-ονας, -ονα,	A. ἀειν-αντας, -αντα,
V.	γειτ-ονες, -ονα.	V. ἀειν-αντες, -αντα.

* Comparatives in ων vary from this form only in the accusative gular of the first termination, and the nominative, accusative, and vo tive plural of both; in which ν is struck out, and the vowels in c course are contracted. See § 2. No. 43.

ὑ and ὐ ες, το ι.

Sing.

N.	εὐχαρ-ις, -ι,	*agreeable,*
G.	εὐχαρ-ιτος,	[&c.
D.	εὐχαρ-ιτι,	
A.	εὐχαρ-ιτα and -ιν, -ι,	
V.	εὔχαρ-ι.	

Dual.

N. A.	εὐχαρ-ιτε,
G. D.	εὐχαρ-ιτοιν,
V.	εὐχαρ-ιτε.

Plur.

N.	εὐχαρ-ιτες, -ιτα,
G.	εὐχαρ-ιτων,
D.	εὐχαρ-ισι,
A.	εὐχαρ-ιτας, -ιτα,
V.	εὔχαρ-ιτες, -ιτα.

ὁ and ἡ υς, το υ.

Sing.

N.	ἀδακρ-υς, -υ,	*not weep-*
G.	ἀδακρ-υος,	[*ing.*
D.	ἀδακρ-υι,	
A.	ἀδακρ-υν, -υ,	
V.	ἀδακρ-υς, -υ.	

Dual.

N. A.	ἀδακρ-υε,
G. D.	ἀδακρ-υοιν,
V.	ἀδακρ-υε.

Plur.

N.	ἀδακρ-υες and ῦς, -υα,
G.	ἀδακρ-υων,
D.	ἀδακρ-υσι,
A.	ἀδακρ-υας and ῦς, -υα,
V.	ἀδακρ-υες and ῦς, -υα.

ὁ and ἡ ους,* το ουν.

Sing.

N.	διπ-ους, -ουν,	*two-footed.*
G.	διπ-οδος,	
D.	διπ-οδι,	
A.	διπ-οδα and ουν, -ουν,	
V.	διπ-ους and ους, -ουν.	

Dual.

N. A.	διπ-οδε,
G. D.	διπ-οδοιν,
V.	διπ-οδε.

Plur.

N.	διπ-οδες, -οδα,
G.	διπ-οδων,
D.	διπ-οσι,
A.	διπ-οδας, -οδα,
V.	διπ-οδες, -οδα.

ὁ and ἡ ης, το ες.

Sing.

N.	ἀληθ-ης, -ες,	*true.*
G.	ἀληθ-εος, -ους,	
D.	ἀληθ-ει, -ει,	
A.	ἀληθ-εα, -η, -ες,	
V.	ἀληθ-ες.	

Dual.

N. A.	ἀληθ-εε, -η,
G. D.	ἀληθ-εοιν, -οιν,
V.	ἀληθ-εε, -η.

Plur.

N.	ἀληθ-εες, -εις, -εα, -η,
G.	ἀληθ-εων, -ων,
D.	ἀληθ-εσι,
A.	ἀληθ-εας, -εις, -εα, -η,
V.	ἀληθ-εες, -εις, -εα, -η.

* Adjectives in ους of two endings are declined according to the substantives of which they are compounded. Thus, ἀγοδ-ους, -ουν; gen. -ουτος; dat. -ουτι, ac. -ουτα, -ουν. Contracted compounds of nouns of the second declension, in this manner, ὠν-οῦς, οῦν: gen. οῦ; dat. ῷ; ac. -οῦν, &c. And thus the compounds of μυᾶς, as, δίμυες, &c.

15. A few adjectives, declined after the third of the simples, are formed with three articles and one termination in the nominative singular; in all the other cases, they conform to the examples already given of adjectives after that declension of two terminations.* They end in

		nom. ὁ, ἡ, τὸ,	gen. τοῦ, της, τοῦ.	
ιν,	as,	τριγλωχιν,	τριγλωχινος,	*three-pointed.*
ξ,		μακαρ,†	μακαρος,	*happy.*
ς,		πολυδειρας,	πολυδειραδος,	*having many peaks.*
ξ,		ἁρπαξ,	ἁρπαγος,	*rapacious.*
ψ,		γλαυκωψ,	γλαυκωπος,	*blue-eyed.*
αρς,		πολυαρης;	πολυαρενος,	*rich.*

EXAMPLE.

	Sing. ὁ, ἡ, τὸ.	Dual. τω, τα, τω.	Plur. οἱ, αἱ, τα.
N.	πολυαρ-ης,	N. A. πολυαρ-ε,	N. πολυαρ-ες, -α,
G.	πολυαρ-ους,		G. πολυαρ-ων,
D.	πολυαρ-ι,	G. D. πολυαρ-οιν,	D. πολυαρ-σι,
A.	πολυαρ-α, -ης,		A. πολυαρ-ας, -α,
V.	πολυαρ-ης.	V. πολυαρ-ε.	V. πολυαρ-ες, -α.‡

* The terminations of adjectives are reckoned in the nominative case singular. When an adjective of two terminations in the nominative has but one termination in another case, that termination is of all genders.

† ἡ μαχαιρα sometimes occurs.

‡ Some adjectives have only two genders; as,

ὁ and ἡ		
ἀπατ-ωρ, ἀμητ-ωρ,	-ορος,	*fatherless.* *motherless.*
νηστ-ις,	-ιος,	*fasting.*

SECTION VI.

Comparisons, regular, and irregular. Declension of ις, δυο, τρεις, τεσσαρες.

1. ADJECTIVES ending in αξ, ικς, ις, ικς, ας, ης, υς, ων, ων, form their comparisons by the addition of τερος and τατος to the

			positive.	comparative.	superlative.
nom. sing. mas. of	αξ, ικς, losing ι. υς, ης,	as	μακαρ, *happy*,	μακαρτερος,	μακαρτατος.
			χαριεις, *graceful*,	χαριεστερος,	χαριεστατος.
			γαστρις, *glutton*ous,	γαστριστερος,	γαστριστατος.
			ἁπλους, *simple*,	ἁπλουστερος,	ἁπλουστατος.

			positive.	comparative.	superlative.
nom. sing. neuter of	ας, ες, υς,*	as	μελ-ας, -αν, *black*,	μελαντερος,	μελαντατος.
			ἀπειθ-ης, -ες, *disobedient*,	ἀπειθεστερος,	ἀπειθεστατος.
			εὐρ-υς, -υ, *wide*,	εὐρυτερος,	εὐρυτατος.

			positive.	comparative.	superlative.
nom. plur. masc. of	ην, ων,	as	τερ-ην, -ενες, *tender*,	τερενεστερος,	τερενεστατος.
			σωφρ-ων, -ονες, *sober*,	σωφρονεστερος,	σωφρονεστατος.

2. Adjectives ending in ξ form their comparison from the nominative plural, by changing ες into ιστερος and ιστατος; as, βλαξ, βλακες, *lazy*, βλακιστερος, βλακιστατος.

3. Adjectives ending in ος change ος, if the penult be

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* υς is often changed into ιων and ιστος; as, ταχυς, *swift*, ταχιστος. πλειων, πλειστος, from πολυς, are irregular for πολιων, πολιστος.

From the comparative in ιων of words in υς, ι is sometimes taken away, and the preceding consonant changed into σσ; as,

βαθυς { βαθιων and βασσων, } βαθιστος.
ἐλαχυς, ἐλασσων, ἐλαχιστος.
ἐλαττων, by the Athenians.

long, into οτερος and οτατος; if the penult be short,* into ωτερος and ωτατος;† as,

ἐνδοξος, *glorious*, ἐνδοξοτερος, ἐνδοξοτατος.
σοφος, *wise*, σοφωτερος, σοφωτατος.

4. Irregular comparisons.

positive.	compar.	superl.	
κακος,	κακιων, κακωτερος.	κακιστος.	
καλος,	καλλιων,	καλλιστος.	
αἰσχρος,	αἰσχιων,	αἰσχιστος,	losing ς.
ἐχθρος,	ἐχθιων,	ἐχθιστος,	losing ς.
οἰκτρος,	οἰκτιων,	οἰκτιστος,	losing ς.

pos.	comp.	superl.	
ῥαδιος	ῥαιων, ῥαων,	ῥαιστος, ῥαστος,	losing δ.
φιλος,	φιλτερος, φιλιων,	φιλτατος, φιλιστος,	losing ς.
γεραιος,	γεραιτερος,	γεραιτατος,	losing ς.
θερειος,	θερειτερος,	θερειτατος,	losing ς.

5. Comparisons more irregular.

posit.	comp.	superl.
ἀγαθος,	ἀμεινων,	ἀγαθωτατος.
μεγας,	μειζων,	μεγιστος.
	μειζων, I.	
	μασσων, D.	

posit.	comp.	superl.
——	μειων,	μειστος,
——	ἡττων, ἥσσων,	ἥκιστος,
——	χειρων, χερειων,	χειριστος.

6. Comparison from the comparative degree.

καλλιων,	καλλιωτερος.
λωιων,	λωιτερος.
μειων,	μειοτερος.

ῥαων,	ῥαωτερον.
	ῥητερον, I.
χειρων,	χειρωτερον.
χερειων,	χερειοτερον.

7. Comparisons from the superlative.

χειριστος, χειριστοτατε; κυδιστος, κυδιστατος; ἐλαχιστος, ἐλαχιστοτερος; πρωτος, πρωτιστος.

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* Adjectives ending in ος change ος, if the penult be doubtful, into either οτερος, οτατος, or ωτερος, ωτατος; as, ἱσος, ἱσοτερος, ἱσοτατος, and ἰσωτε-ρος, ἰσωτατος.

† The Athenians compare many adjectives in each of these classes, in ιστερος, ιστατος; αιτερος, αιτατος; and ικωτερος, ικωτατος: the last in common with the Ionians.

Comparisons from substantives.

βασιλεύς,	βασιλευτέρος,	βασιλευτατος.
θεος,	θειοτερος,	φωτοτατος.
φως,	φωτοτερος,	κλεπτιστατος.
κλεπτης,	κλεπτιστερος,	πλημτιστατος.
πλημτης,	πλημτιστερος,	πολιτατος.
πολιτης,	πολιτερος,	ῥιγιστος.
ῥιγος,	ῥιγιων,	κερδιστος.
κερδος,	κερδιων,	κυδιστος.
κυδος,	κυδιων,	ἀριστος.
ἀρετη,	ἀρειων,	κρατιστος.
κρατος,	κρειττων.	
κρειων,	κρειττων.	

9. Comparison from a pronoun.

αὐτος,	αὐτοταῖος.

10. Comparisons from verbs.

βουλομαι,	βελτερος, βελτιων,	βελτιστος.*
λῶ,	λωιων, λωων,	λωστος.
φερω,	φερτερος,	φερτατος. φερτερος. φερτιστος.

11. Comparisons from a participle.

ἐῤῥωμενος,	ἐῤῥωμενεστερος, ἐῤῥωμενεστατος.

12. Comparisons from adverbs.

ἄνω,	ἀνωτερος,	ἀνωτατος.
κατω,	κατωτερος,	κατωτατος.
ἀφαρ,	ἀφαρτερος,	ἀφαρτατος.
ἐσω,	ἐσωτερος,	ἐσωτατος.
ἐξω,	ἐξωτερος,	ἐξωτατος.
πρόσω,	πρόσωτερος,	πρόσωτατος.
ἐγγυς,	ἐγγυτερος, ἐγγιων,	ἐγγυτατος. ἐγγιστος.
ὀπισω,	ὀπισωτερος,	ὀπισατος.
ποῤῥω,	ποῤῥωτερος,	ποῤῥωτατος.
πρωΐ,	πρωϊαιτερος,	πρωϊαιτατος
ὑψι,	ὑψιων & ὑψιτερος,	ὑψιστος.

* Some grammarians form these comparisons from βελος, a weapon.

13. Comparisons from prepositions.

ὑπερ, ὑπερτερος, ὑπερτατος, by syncope, ὑπατος.

προ, προτερος, προτατος, striking out the former τ, προ by contraction, πρωτος. See § 2. No. 38. (3.)

14. Comparatives in ων are thus declined:

Sing.

N.	ὁ ἡ μειζ-ων, το	μειζ-ον ;
G.	του της του	μειζ-ονος ;
D.	τῳ τῃ τῳ	μειζ-ονι ;
A.	τον την	μειζ-ονα μειζ-ὁυ μειζ-ω, το μειζ-ον ;
V.	ὦ	μειζ-ον.

Dual.

N. A.	τω τα τω	μειζ-ονε ;
G. D.	τοιν ταιν τοιν	μειζ-ονοιν ;
V.	ὦ	μειζ-ονε

Plur.

N.	οἱ αἱ μειζ-ονες μειζ-ους μειζ-ονς, τα μειζ-ονα μειζ-ους μ	
G.	των των των	μειζ-ονων ;
D.	τοις ταις τοις	μειζ-ονσι ;
A.	τους τας μειζ-ονας μειζ-ους μειζ-ῦς, τα μειζ-ονα μειζ-ους μ	
V.	ὦ	μειζ-ονες μειζ-ους μειζ-ῦς, μειζ-ονα μειζ-ους μ

Cardinal numbers.		Ordinal numbers.	
	one.	πρωτος,	first.
	two.	δευτερος,	second.
	three.	τριτος,	third.
;ς,	four.	τεταρτος,	fourth.
	five.	πεμπτος,	fifth.
	six.	ἑκτος,	sixth.
	seven.	ἑβδομος,	seventh.
	eight.	ὀγδοος,	eighth.
	nine.	ἔνατος,	ninth.
	ten.	δεκατος,	tenth.
	eleven.	ἑνδεκατος,	eleventh.
ε,	twelve.	δωδεκατος,	twelfth.
ις,	thirteen.	τριακαιδεκατος,	thirteenth.
τσαρες,	fourteen.	τεσσαρεσκαιδεκατος,	fourteenth.
ντε,	fifteen.	πεντεκαιδεκατος,	fifteenth.
	sixteen.	ἑξκαιδεκατος,	sixteenth.
]α,	seventeen.	ἑπτακαιδεκατος,	seventeenth.
]ω,	eighteen.	ὀκτωκαιδεκατος,	eighteenth.
κα,	nineteen.	ἐννεακαιδεκατος,	nineteeth.
	twenty	εἰκοστος,	twentieth.
εἷς, &c.	twenty-one, &c.	εἰκοστος πρωτος, &c.	twenty-first, &c.
ντα	thirty.	τριακοστος,	thirtieth.
ρακοντα,	forty.	τεσσαρακοστος,	fortieth.
οντα,	fifty.	πεντηκοστος,	fiftieth.
τα,	sixty.	ἑξηκοστος,	sixtieth.
κοντα,	seventy.	ἑβδομηκοστος,	seventieth.
οντα,	eighty.	ὀγδοηκοστος,	eightieth.
οντα,	ninety.	ἐνενηκοστος,	ninetieth.
;	a hundred.	ἑκατοστος,	a hundredth.
ι-οι, -αι, -α,	two hundred.	διακοσιοστος,	two hundredth.
;, -αι, -α,	a thousand.	χιλιοστος,	a thousandth.
ι, -αι, -α,	ten thousand.	μυριοστος,	ten thousandth.
τακισμυρι-οι, -αι, -α,	a million.	ἑκατοντακισμυριοστος,	a millionth.

;. All the cardinal numbers, from τεσσαρες, *four*, to ν, *a hundred*, are undeclined: all above a hundred are ined; as, διακοσι-οι, -αι, -α, *two hundred*.

'. All ordinal numbers are adjectives of three endings, regularly declined, like καλ-ος, -η, -ον, or ἀξι-ος, -α, -ον.

1. Examples of the declension of εἷς, *one*, δυο, *two*, : *three*, τεσσαρες, *four*.

Sing.

	m.	f.	n.
N.	εἷς,	μία,	ἕν,
G.	ἑνός,	μιᾶς,	ἑνός,
D.	ἑνί,	μιᾷ,	ἑνί,
A.	ἕνα,	μίαν,	ἕν.

	m.	f.	n.
	οὐδείς,	οὐδεμία,	οὐδέν,* &c.
	μηδείς,	μηδεμία,	μηδέν, &c.

	Dual.	Plur.
N. A. V.	δύω and δύω†	N. ——
		G. δυοῖν,
G. D.	δυοῖν and δυοῖν,	D. δυσί.
		A. ——

	Plur.	
	m. & f.	n.
N.	τρεῖς,	τρία,
G.	τριῶν,	
D.	τρισί,	
A.	τρεῖς.	

	Plur.	
	m. & f.	n.
N.	τέσσαρες,	τέσσαρα,
G.	τεττάρων,	
D.	τέσσαρσι,	
A.	τέσσαρας,	τέσσαρα.

SECTION VII.

PRONOUN.

1. THERE are three primitive pronouns ; ἐγω, *I* ; σύ, *thou* ; οὐ, *of himself, herself, itself.*‡

2. The primitive pronouns are thus declined :

Sing.	
N. ἐγω,	*I.*
G. ἐμεῦ, or μεῦ,§	*of me.*
D. ἐμοί, or μοι,§	*to me.*
A. ἐμε, or με.§	*me.*

Sing.	
N. V.‖ σύ,	*thou.*
G. σεῦ,	[&c.
D. σοί,	
A. σε.	

Sing.	
N. —	[&c.
G. οὗ,	*of himself,*
D. οἱ, or ἑοῖ poet.	
A. ἑ.	

* οὐδενος. οὐδενας ; μηδενος, μηδενας, μηδεσι. &c. sometimes occur From εἷς, *one*, is formed the comparative ἕτερος, *the other*, (of two) ; and from ἑνδεις, μηδεις. ἑνδετερος. μηδετερος *neither*, (of two), by rejecting ς as well as ι. See No. 1. † δυο is also an aptot.

‡ τις may also be considered as a primitive. § By aphæresis.

‖ Ὦ υἱε Πηλεϊδη, διογενες βασιλῆος,
Και συ, κακοῖσι δολοισι κεκασμενε, κεφαλαφορον. Il. iv. 338 and 339.
Ἴακ, ἰω πολυδακρυτε συ,
Συ δ' αὐτε και παναθλιε. Æscul. ἑπτ. ἐπι Θηβ. 970 and 971.

Dual.		Dual.	Dual.
N. A. νωϊ, ῥῳ,	we two, or us two.	N. A. V. σφωϊ, σφῳ,	N. A. σφωι, σφε,
G. D. νωιν, νῳν,	of or to us two.	G. D. σφωιν, σφῳν.	G. D. σφωιν, σφιν.
Plur.			
N. ἡμεις,	we,	N. V. ὑμεις,	N. σφεις,
G. ἡμων,	of us,	G. ὑμων,	G. σφων,
D. ἡμιν,	to us,	D. ὑμιν,	D. σφισι,
A. ἡμας,	us.	A. ὑμας.	A. σφας.*

3. There are eight possessive pronouns, which are derived from the three primitives in the following manner.

From ἐμε,	ἐμος,	ἐμη,	ἐμον, *my.*
From σε,	σος,	ση,	σον, *thy.*
From ἑ,	ὁς,†	ἡ,	ὁν, *his.*
From νωϊ,	νωϊτερ-ος,	-α,	-ον, *our* (of us two.)
From σφωϊ,	σφωϊτερ-ος,	-α,	-ον, *your* (of you two.)
From ἡμεις,	ἡμετερ-ος,	-α,	-ον, *our.*
From ὑμεις,	ὑμετερ-ος,	-α,	-ον, *your.*
From σφεις,	σφωτερ-ος,	-α,	-ον, *their.*

These are regularly declined as καλ-ος, -η, -ον, and ἀξι-ος, -α, -ον. See Sect. 5. No. 3. and No. 8.

4. There are two relatives : ὁς, ἡ, ὁ, *who, which ;* and αὐτ-ος, -η, -ο, *he, she, it.* ὁς is thus declined :

Sing. N. ὁς, ἡ, ὁ ; G. οὗ, ἧς, οὗ ; D. ᾧ, ᾗ, ᾧ ; A. ὁν, ἥν, ὁ.
Dual. N. A. ὡ, ᾱ, ὡ ; G. D. οἱν, αἱν, οἱν.
Plur. N. οἱ, αἱ, ἁ ; G. ὧν, ὧν, ὧν ; D. οἱς, αἱς, οἱς ; A. ὡς, ἁς, ἁ.

5. αὐτος is declined like ὁς.

6. There are two demonstratives ; ὅτος this (man), ἐκεινος, that (man), &c.

7. ἐκεινος‡ is declined like ὁς : ὅτος takes τ in the beginning, where the *article* has it.

8. ὅτος‡ is thus declined :

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* The primitive pronouns are substantives, the rest are adjectives.

† The poets have ος, ᾱ, ον.

‡ ἐκεινος is derived from κει, *there ;* and ὅτος is compounded of ὁ and αὐτος.

Sing. N. οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο ; G. τοῦτου, ταύτης, τούτου ; D. τούτῳ, ταύτῃ, τούτῳ ; A. τοῦτον, ταύτην, τοῦτο.
Dual. N. A. τούτω, ταύτα, τούτω ; G. D. τούτοιν, ταύταιν, τούτοιν.
Plur. N. οὗτοι, αὗται, ταῦτα ; G. τούτων, τούτων, τούτων ; D. τούτοις, ταύταις, τούτοις ; A. τούτους, ταύτας, ταῦτα.

9. There are three compound pronouns, which are formed from the accusative singular of the primitives, and αὐτου, the genitive of αὐτος. These are ἐμαυτου (ἐμε αὐτου), *of myself ;* σεαυτου (σε αὐτου), *of thyself ;* ἑαυτου, (ἑ αὐτον), *of himself.* They have no nominative, and are declined in the other cases like ος : thus,

Sing. N. —— G. ἐαυτου, ἑαυτης, ἑαυτου ; D. ἑαυτῳ, ἑαυτῃ, ἑαυτῳ ; A. ἑαυτον, ἑαυτην, ἑαυτο.
Plur. N. —— G. ἑαυτων, ἑαυτων, ἑαυτων ; D. ἑαυτοις, ἑαυταις, ἑαυτοις ; A. ἑαυτους, ἑαυτας, ἑαυτα.

10. ἐμαυτου and σεαυτου have no plural. σεαυτου and ἑαυτου are sometimes contracted ; as, σαυτου, for σεαυτου ; αὑτου, for ἑαυτου, (retaining the same breathing.)
The plural of ἑαυτου agrees to all persons ; as, ἑαυτους, *ourselves, yourselves, themselves,* &c.

11. Τις is sometimes *interrogative,* and sometimes *indefinite :* it is thus declined ;

Sing. N. ὁ ἡ τις, το τι ; G. του της, του τινος ; D. τῳ τῃ τῳ τινι ; A. τον την τινα, το τι.
Dual. N. A. τω τα τω τινε ; G. D. τοιν ταιν τοιν τινοιν.
Plur. N. οἱ αἱ τινες, τα τινα ; G. των των των τινων ; D. τοις ταις τοις τισι ; A. τους τας τινας, τα τινα.

12. From τις, and ος, η, ο, is formed the compound ὁστις, *whoever,* &c. in which the two pronouns are severally declined ; ος in the parisyllabic, and τις in the imparisyllabic form : thus,

Sing. N. ὁστις, ἡτις, ὁ,τι ;* G. οὑτινος, ἡστινος, οὑτινος ; D. ὁτῳτινι, ἡτῳτινι, ὁτῳτινι ; A. ὁντινα, ἡντινα, ὁ,τι : and so, through the dual and plural.

13. Τις interrogative has the responsive ὁστις ; as, τις τουτο ἐποιησε ; *who did this ?* οὐκ οἰδα ὁστις. *I know not who.*

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* The use of the mark between ὁ and τι is explained Part I. § 4. No. 12.

14. Anciently, there was another interrogative pronoun, viz. πος, πη, πο, *where?* or *in what place?* and its responsive, ὁπος, ὁπη, ὁπο, *there*, or *in that place*. They are now used as adverbs, in the genitive and dative singular only. From them are formed, in the comparative, πο͂τε-ος, -α, -ον, *which one* (of two)? and its responsive ὁπο͂τερος. From them also are derived many adjectives and adverbs now in use.*

SECTION VIII.

VERB.

Declension or variation of verbs in ω, through all the voices. Synopses, &c.

1. THERE are two conjugations of Greek verbs: one in ω; as, τυπ͂τω, *I strike;* the other in μι; as, τιθημι, *I place.*

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* Among the pronouns are ranked the gentile adjectives, derived from δημος, *the soil*, and a substantive pronoun; viz. ἡμεδαπ-ος, -η, -ον, *of our country* or *people*; ὑμεδαπ-ος, -η, -ον, *of your country* or *people*; ποδαπ-ος, -η, -ον, *of what country* or *people*.

From the neuter of the article, relative ος, interrogative πος, and its responsive ὁπος, are derived other adjectives much in use; as,

Article.	Relative.	Interrogative.	Responsive.
το, *the.*	ὁ, *which.*	πο, *what.*	ὁπο, *that.*
τοῖος, *of the kind.*	οἷος, *of which kind.*	ποῖος, *of what kind.*	ὁποῖος, *of that kind.*
τοσος, *of the number.*	ὁσος, *of which No.*	ποσος, *of what No.*	ὁποσος, *of that No.*
τηλικος, *of the size.*	ἡλικος, *of which size.*	πηλικος, *of what size.*	ὁπηλικος, *of that size.*

From these and οὑτος are derived τοιοῦτος, τοιαυτη, τοιοῦτο, *of this kind;* τοσοῦτος, *of this number;* τηλικουτος, *of this size*, &c.

As to δεινα, which grammarians have considered as an indefinite pronoun, it is not to be found without the article before it; as, ὁ δεις, which is a contraction of ὁ δε τις, *this* or *that one*; as, οὐ δε τις make οὐδεις, *no one.*

	G.	D.	A.
And thus,	του δε ινος,	τῳ δε ινι,	τον δε ινα,
contr.	του δεῖνος;	τῳ δεῖνι;	τον δεῖνα.

See Sect. 2. No. 38. (1.)

Indeed, ὁ δινα is in use, for ὁ δε ινα; but then the accusative ινα is governed by λεγω understood.

2. There are three voices; the active, the middle,* and the passive: five modes; the indicative, the subjunctive, the optative, the imperative, and the infinitive: in the active and middle voices, eight tenses; the present, the preter-imperfect, the first future, the second future, the first aorist, the second aorist, the preter-perfect, and the preter-pluperfect.

A paulo-post-future is added in the passive voice.

3. Example of the declension or variation of verbs in ω, in the

ACTIVE VOICE.

τυπτω, *I strike*, or *I am striking*.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.†

S.	τυπτω,	τυπτεις,	τυπτει :
D.		‡τυπτετον,	τυπτετον :
P.	τυπτομεν,	τυπτετε,	τυπτουσι.

Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	ἐτυπτον,	ἐτυπτες,	ἐτυπτε :§
D.		ἐτυπτετον,	ἐτυπτετην :
P.	ἐτυπτομεν,	ἐτυπτετε,	ἐτυπτον.

First Future.

S.	τυψω,	τυψεις,	τυψει :‖
D.		τυψετον,	τυψετον :
P.	τυψομεν,	τυψετε,	τυψουσι.

* The proper use of the middle voice is to signify that which we do to ourselves; as, ἐτυψαμην, *I struck myself*; ἐκλαψαμην την χειρα, *I hurt my hand*: MOOR.

† The present, futures, and preter-perfect, of the indicative, and all tenses of the subjunctive mode, in all the voices, have the third person plural ending in σι or ται, and the second and third dual alike. The remaining tenses of the indicative, and all of the optative mode, form the second person dual in ον, and the third in την.

‡ Tenses, the first person plural of which ends in μεν, viz. all tenses of the active, the aorists of the passive, and the preter-perfect and preter-pluperfect of the middle voices, want the first person dual.

§ ν is added to the third person singular of verbs ending in ε or ξ, if a vowel or diphthong follow; and with the poets, sometimes, before a consonant. Part 1. Sect. 4. No. 6.

‖ This tense, in liquid verbs, and in the Athenian and Dorian dialects is varied like the second future; as, μενω, μενεις, μενῶ, μενειτον, μενῶμεν, &c.

Second Future.

S.	τυπτῶ,	τυπτεῖς,	τυπτεῖ :
D		τυπτεῖτον,	τυπτεῖτον :
P.	τυπτοῦμεν,	τυπτεῖτε,	τυπτοῦσι.

First Aorist.

S.	ἐτυψα,	ἐτυψας,	ἐτυψε :
D.		ἐτυψατον,	ἐτυψάτην :
P.	ἐτυψαμεν,	ἐτυψατε,	ἐτυψαν.

Second Aorist.

S.	ἐτυπον,	ἐτυπες,	ἐτυπε :
D.		ἐτυπετον,	ἐτυπέτην :
P.	ἐτυπο···ν,	ἐτυπετε,	ἐτυπον.

Preter-perfect Tense.

S.	τέτυφα,	τέτυφας,	τέτυφε :
D.		τέτυφατον,	τέτυφατον :
P.	τέτυφαμεν,	τέτυφατε,	τέτυφασι.

Preter-pluperfect Tense.

S.	ἐτετύφειν,	ἐτετύφεις,	ἐτετύφει :
D.		ἐτετύφειτον,	ἐτετύφειτην :
P.	ἐτετύφειμεν,	ἐτετύφειτε,	ἐτετύφεισαν.

Subjunctive Mode.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	τυπτω,	τυπτῃς,	τυπτῃ :*
D.		τυπτητον,	τυπτητον :
P.	τυπτωμεν,	τυπτητε,	τυπτωσι.

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* The second and third persons singular of the subjunctive active, and of all the tenses in the middle and passive voices subjunctive which have the same endings with those of the active, also the 2d person singular of all tenses in *μαι*, have *ι* under their last vowel, whether it be *α*, *η*, or *ω*; as, τυπτῃς, τυπτῃ; τυψῃς, τυψῃ; ἰσῃς, ἰσῃ; δῴης, δῴη; τυπτωμαι, τυπτῃ; τυπτωμαι, τυπτῃ, &c.——: subscript is retained after contraction in verbs in *αω* and *εω*; as, τιμαῃς, τιμᾷς, τιμαῃ, τιμᾷ; φιλεῃς, φιλῇς, φιλεῃ, φιλῇ.—Other contracted terminations of verbs in *αω*, without distinction of voices, where *ι* occurred before contraction, have *ι* subscript; as, τιμαιμι, τιμῶ; τιμαοις, τιμῷς.

N. B All the tenses of the subjunctive mode active derive their terminations from those of the present indicative, changing the short into their own long vowels, and dropping *υ* and subscribing *ι*, when they occur; thus,

Indic. τυπτ-ω, -εις, -ει; -ετον, -ετον; -ομεν, -ετε, -ουσι.
Subj. τυπτ-ω, -ῃς, -ῃ; -ητον, -ητον; -ωμεν, -ητε, -ωσι.

First Aorist.

S.	τυψω,	τυψῃς,	τυψῃ :
D.		τυψητον,	τυψητον :
P.	τυψωμεν,	τυψητε,	τυψωσι.

Second Aorist.

S.	τυπω,	τυπῃς,	τυπῃ :
D.		τυπητον,	τυπητον :
P.	τυπωμεν,	τυπητε,	τυπωσι.

Preter-perfect *and* Preter-pluperfect Tense.

S.	τετυφω,	τετυφῃς,	τετυφῃ :
D.		τετυφητον,	τετυφητον :
P.	τετυφωμεν,	τετυφητε,	τετυφωσι.

OPTATIVE MODE.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	τυπτοιμι,	τυπτοις,	τυπτοι :
D.		τυπτοιτον,	τυπτοιτην :
P.	τυπτοιμεν,	τυπτοιτε,	τυπτοιεν.

First Future.

S.	τυψοιμι,	τυψοις,	τυψοι :
D.		τυψοιτον,	τυψοιτην :
P.	τυψοιμεν,	τυψοιτε,	τυψοιεν.

Second Future.

S.	τυποῖμι,	τυποῖς,	τυποῖ :
D.		τυποῖτον,	τυποῖτην :
P.	τυποῖμεν,	τυποῖτε,	τυποῖεν.

First Aorist.

S.	τυψαιμι,*	τυψαις,	τυψαι :
D.		τυψαιτον,	τυψαιτην :
P.	τυψαιμεν,	τυψαιτε,	τυψαιεν.

Second Aorist.

S.	τυποιμι,	τυποις,	τυποι :
D.		τυποιτον,	τυποιτην :
P.	τυποιμεν,	τυποιτε,	τυποιεν.

---

* The Æolian and Athenian form of this tense.

S.	τυψια,	τυψιας,	τυψιε :
D.		τυψιατον,	τυψιατην :
P.	τυψιαμεν,	τυψιατε,	τυψιαν.

Preter-perfect *and* Preter-pluperfect Tense.

S.	τετυφοιμι,	τετυφοις,	τετυφοι :
D.		τετυφοιτον,	τετυφοιτων :
P.	τετυφοιμεν,	τετυφοιτε,	τετυφοιεν.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	τυπτε,	τυπτετω :
D.	τυπτετον,	τυπτετων :
P.	τυπτετε,	τυπτετωσαν.

First Aorist.

S.	τυψον,	τυψατω :
D.	τυψατον,	τυψατων :
P.	τυψατε,	τυψατωσαν.

Second Aorist.

S.	τυπε,	τυπετω :
D.	τυπετον,	τυπετων :
P.	τυπετε,	τυπετωσαν.

Preter-perfect *and* Preter-pluperfect Tense.

S.	τετυφε,	τετυφετω :
D.	τετυφετον,	τετυφετων :
P.	τετυφετε,	τετυφετωσαν.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.	τυπτειν.
First Future.	τυψειν.
Second Future.	τυπτειν.
First Aorist.	τυψαι.
Second Aorist.	τυπειν.
Preter-perfect *and* Preter-pluperfect Tense.	τετυφεναι.

PARTICIPLES.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect.

m.	f.	n.	Declined.
ὁ τυπτων,	ἡ τυπτουσα,	το τυπτον :	as ἰκ-ων, -ουσα, -ον. § 5. No. 3.

First Future.

ὁ τυψων, ἡ τυψουσα, το τυψον : as ἰκ-ων, -ουσα, -ον.

Second Future.

ὁ τυπῶν, ἡ τυπῶσα, το τυπῶν ; § 5. No. 11.

First Aorist.

ὁ τυψας, ἡ τυψασα, το τυψαν : as π-ας, -ασα, -αν. § 5. N

Second Aorist.

ὁ τυπων, ἡ τυπουσα, το τυπον : as ἑκ-ων, -ουσα, -ον.

Preter-perfect *and* Preter-pluperfect.

ὁ τετυφως, ἡ τετυφυια, το τετυφος. § 5. No. 11.

5. SYNOPSIS *of the* MODES *and* TENSES *of Verbs in the* ACTIVE VOICE.

	Indicat.	Subj.	Optat.	Imper.	Infin.	Par
Present	τυπτω	τυπτω	τυπτοιμι	τυπτε	τυπτειν	τυπτ
Preter-imperf.	ἐτυπτον	τυπτω	τυπτοιμι	τυπτε	τυπτειν	τυπτ
First Future	τυψω		τυψοιμι		τυψειν	τυψ
Second Future	τυπῶ		τυποιμι		τυπειν	τυπ
First Aorist	ἐτυψα	τυψω	τυψαιμι	τυψον	τυψαι	τυψ
Second Aorist	ἐτυπον	τυπω	τυποιμι	τυπε	τυπειν	τυπ
Preter-perfect	τετυφα	τετυφω	τετυφοιμι	τετυφε	τετυφεναι	τετυ
Preter-plup.	ἐτετυφειν	τετυφω	τετυφοιμι	τετυφε	τετυφεναι	τετυ

6. Example of the declension or variation of verbs in the

MIDDLE VOICE.

τυπτομαι, I strike, &c.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

S.	τυπτομαι,	τυπτῃ,	τυπτεται :
D.	τυπτομεθον,	τυπτεσθον,	τυπτεσθον :
P.	τυπτομεθα,	τυπτεσθε,	τυπτονται.

Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	ἐτυπτομην,	ἐτυπτου,	ἐτυπτετο :
D.	ἐτυπτομεθον,	ἐτυπτεσθον,	ἐτυπτεσθην :
P.	ἐτυπτομεθα,	ἐτυπτεσθε,	ἐτυπτοντο.

First Future.

S.	τυψομαι,	τυψῃ,	τυψεται :
D.	τυψομεθον,	τυψεσθον,	τυψεσθον :
P.	τυψομεθα,	τυψεσθε,	τυψονται.

Second Future.

S.	τυπῶμαι,	τυπῇ,	τυπεῖται :
D.	τυπωμεθον,	τυπεῖσθον,	τυπεῖσθον :
P.	τυπωμεθα,	τυπεῖσθε,	τυπῶνται.

First Aorist.

S.	ἐτυψάμην,	ἐτύψω,	ἐτύψατο :
D.	ἐτυψάμεθον,	ἐτύψασθον,	ἐτυψάσθην :
P.	ἐτυψάμεθα,	ἐτύψασθε,	ἐτύψαντο.

Second Aorist.

S.	ἐτυπόμην,	ἐτύπου,	ἐτύπετο :
D.	ἐτυπόμεθον,	ἐτύπεσθον,	ἐτυπέσθην :
P.	ἐτυπόμεθα,	ἐτύπεσθε,	ἐτύποντο.

Preter-perfect Tense.

S.	τέτυπται,	τέτυπσαι,	τέτυπται :
D.		τέτυπσθον,	τέτυπσθον :
P.	τέτυπμαι,	τέτυπσθε,	τετύφαται.

Preter-pluperfect Tense.

S.	ἐτετύπτειν,	ἐτέτυπσο,	ἐτέτυπτο :
D.		ἐτέτυπσθον,	ἐτετύπσθην :
P.	ἐτετύπτειμεν,	ἐτέτυπσθε,	ἐτέτυπτο.

Subjunctive Mode.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	τυπτέωμαι,	τυπτῇ,	τυπτέηται :
D.	τυπτέωμεθον,	τυπτέησθον,	τυπτέησθον :
P.	τυπτέωμεθα,	τυπτέησθε,	τυπτέωνται.

First Aorist.

S.	τυψωμαι,	τυψῃ,	τυψηται :
D.	τυψωμεθον,	τυψησθον,	τυψησθον :
P.	τυψωμεθα,	τυψησθε,	τυψωνται.

Second Aorist.

S.	τυπωμαι,	τυπῃ,	τυπηται :
D.	τυπωμεθον,	τυπησθον,	τυπησθον :
P.	τυπωμεθα,	τυπησθε,	τυπωνται.

Preter-perfect *and* Preter-pluperfect Tense.

S.	τέτυπω,	τέτυπῃς,	τέτυπῃ :
D.		τέτυπητον,	τέτυπητον :
P.	τετύπωμεν,	τέτυπητε,	τέτυπωσι.

Optative Mode.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	τυπτοίμην,	τυπτοιο,	τυπτοιτο :
D.	τυπτοίμεθον,	τυπτοισθον,	τυπτοισθην :
P.	τυπτοίμεθα,	τυπτοισθε,	τυπτοιντο.

First Future.

S.	τυψοιμην,	τυψοιο,	τυψοιτο :
D.	τυψοιμεθον,	τυψοισθον,	τυψοισθην :
P.	τυψοιμεθα,	τυψοισθε,	τυψοιντο.

Second Future.

S.	τυποιμην,	τυποῖο,	τυποῖτο :
D.	τυποιμεθον,	τυποῖσθον,	τυποῖσθην :
P.	τυποιμεθα,	τυποισθε,	τυποῖντο.

First Aorist.

S.	τυψαιμην,	τυψαιο,	τυψαιτο :
D.	τυψαιμεθον,	τυψαισθον,	τυψαισθην :
P.	τυψαιμεθα,	τυψαισθε,	τυψαιντο.

Second Aorist.

S.	τυποιμην,	τυποιο,	τυποιτο :
D.	τυποιμεθον,	τυποισθον,	τυποισθην :
P.	τυποιμεθα,	τυποισθε,	τυποιντο.

Preter-perfect *and* Preter-pluperfect Tense.

S.	τετυποιμι,	τετυποις,	τετυποι :
D.		τετυποιτον,	τετυποιτην :
P.	τετυποιμεν,	τετυποιτε,	τετυποιεν.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.		τυπτε,	τυπτεσθω :
D.		τυπτεσθον,	τυπτεσθων :
P.		τυπτεσθε,	τυπτεσθωσαν.

First Aorist.

S.		τυψαι,	τυψασθω :
D.		τυψασθον,	τυψασθων :
P.		τυψασθε,	τυψασθωσαν.

Second Aorist.

S.		τυπου,	τυπεσθω :
D.		τυπεσθον,	τυπεσθων :
P.		τυπεσθε,	τυπεσθωσαν.

Preter-perfect *and* Preter-pluperfect Tense.

S.		τετυπε,	τετυπεσθω :
D.		τετυπεσθον,	τετυπεσθων :
P.		τετυπεσθε,	τετυπεσθωσαν.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.	τυπτεσθαι.
First Future.	τυψεσθαι.
Second Future.	τυπησεσθαι.
First Aorist.	τυψασθαι.
Second Aorist.	τυπεσθαι.
Preter-perfect *and* Preter-pluperfect Tense.	τετυπτεναι.

7. PARTICIPLES.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect. Declined.

m. f. n.

ὁ τυπτομενος, ἡ τυπτομενη, το τυπτομενον : as καλ-ος, -η, -ον. §5. No. 3.

First Future.

ὁ τυψομενος, ἡ τυψομενη, το τυψομενον : as καλ-ος, -η, -ον.

Second Future.

ὁ τυπησομενος, ἡ τυπησομενη, το τυπησομενον : as καλ-ος, -η, -ον.

First Aorist.

ὁ τυψαμενος, ἡ τυψαμενη, το τυψαμενον : as καλ-ος, -η, -ον.

Second Aorist.

ὁ τυπομενος, ἡ τυπομενη, το τυπομενον : as καλ-ος, -η, -ον.

Preter-perfect *and* Preter-pluperfect.

ὁ τετυπως, ἡ τετυπυῖα, το τετυπος : as τετυφως, § 5. No. 11.

8. SYNOPSIS *of the* MODES *and* TENSES *of verbs in* ω, *in the* MIDDLE VOICE.

	Indicat.	Subj.	Optat.	Impe.	Infinit.	Part.
Present	τυπτομαι	τυπτωμαι	τυπτοιμην	τυπτε	τυπτεσθαι	τυπτομενος
Preter-imp.	ἐτυπτομην	τυπτωμαι	τυπτοιμην	τυπτε	τυπτεσθαι	τυπτομενος
First Future	τυψομαι		τυψοιμην		τυψεσθαι	τυψομενος
Second Fut.	τυπησομαι		τυπησοιμην		τυπησεσθαι	τυπησομενος
First Aorist	ἐτυψαμην	τυψωμαι	τυψαιμην	τυψον	τυψασθαι	τυψαμενος
Second Aor.	ἐτυπομην	τυπωμαι	τυποιμην	τυπε	τυπεσθαι	τυπομενος
Preter-perf.	τετυπα	τετυπω	τετυποιμι	τετυπε	τετυπεναι	τετυπως
Preter-plup.	ἐτετυπειν	τετυπω	τετυποιμι	τετυπε	τετυπεναι	τετυπως

Vossius says, the middle form, in the futures, aorists, and preter-perfect, ought to be taken actively. This form, however, in these tenses, is sometimes used passively : as, ἠρα ἐσσαμενοι, *covered with darkness.* Hesiod. ἐργ. 253.—ἐβαπτισαντο, *they were baptised.* 1 Cor. x. 2. ἀνακαθαιρῶνται, *they will be purged.* Xenophon. παιδ. 2.

9. Example of the declension or variation of verbs in ω in the

PASSIVE VOICE.

τυπτομαι, *I am struck.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

S.	τυπτομαι,	τυπτῃ,*	τυπτεται :
D.	τυπτομεθον,	τυπτεσθον,	τυπτεσθον :
P.	τυπτομεθα,	τυπτεσθε,	τυπτονται.

Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	ἐτυπτομην,	ἐτυπτου,	ἐτυπτετο :
D.	ἐτυπτομεθον,	ἐτυπτεσθον,	ἐτυπτεσθην :
P.	ἐτυπτομεθα,	ἐτυπτεσθε,	ἐτυπτοντο.

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* Among the ancient Greeks the termination of this person was εσαι in the indicative, and ησαι in the subjunctive; from both which t Ionians cast out σ; and the Atheniams contracted the adjoining vowe subscribing the ι: this became afterwards the common usage; as,

Passive and *Middle.*

Indicative pres. τυπτ-ομαι, τυπτ- { -εσαι. *Ancient.* / -ᾳι. *Ionian.* / -ῃ. *Athenian* and *common.*

The ancient method is retained in some verbs; as, φαγ-ομαι, -εσαι, and in the preter-perfect and preter-pluperfect of all: also in the pres passive and middle indicative of verbs in μι, although they sometim with verbs in ω. take the Athenian form.

The second person singular of the preter-imperfect indicative mid and passive, anciently terminated in εσο, which by the Ionian and At nian dialects underwent a similar change with εσαι and ησαι; as,

Passive and *Middle.*

ἐτυπτ-ομην, τυπτ- { -εσο. *Ancient.* / -ευ. *Ionian.* / -ω. *Athenian* and *common.*

And so the second aorist indicative middle; as,

ἐτυπ-ομην, τυπ- { -εσο. *Ancient.* / -ευ. *Ionian.* / -ω. *Athenian.*

Also the present and preter-imperfect imperative passive and mid and the second aorist imperative middle; as, τυπτ-εσο, -ευ, -ω: τυπ-εσο, -ω. Verbs in μι retain the ancient mode of forming this person; ἐτιθεσο, ἐθεσο; ἐστασο, στασο; ἐδιδοσο, ἐδοσο, &c.

By the same analogy is the second person singular of the first ao indicative mode middle voice formed; as, ἐτυψ-αμην, -ασο, -ατο, -ω.

First Future.

S.	τυφθησομαι,	τυφθησῃ,	τυφθησεται :
D.	τυφθησομεθον,	τυφθησεσθον,	τυφθησεσθον :
P.	τυφθησομεθα,	τυφθησεσθε,	τυφθησονται.

Second Future.

S.	τυπησομαι,	τυπησῃ,	τυπησεται :
D.	τυπησομεθον,	τυπησεσθον,	τυπησεσθον :
P.	τυπησομεθα,	τυπησεσθε,	τυπησονται.

First Aorist.

S.	ἐτυφθην,	ἐτυφθης,	ἐτυφθη :
D.		ἐτυφθητον,	ἐτυφθητην :
P.	ἐτυφθημεν,	ἐτυφθητε,	ἐτυφθησαν.

Second Aorist.

S.	ἐτυπην,	ἐτυπης,	ἐτυπη :
D.		ἐτυπητον,	ἐτυπητην :
P.	ἐτυπημεν,	ἐτυπητε,	ἐτυπησαν.

Preter-perfect Tense.

S.	τετυμμαι,	τετυψαι,	τετυπται :
D.	τετυμμεθον,	τετυφθον,*	τετυφθον :
P.	τετυμμεθα,	τετυφθε,	τετυμμενοι εἰσι.†

Preter-pluperfect Tense.

S.	ἐτετυμμην,‡	ἐτετυψο,	ἐτετυπτο :
D.	ἐτετυμμεθον,	ἐτετυφθον,	ἐτετυφθην :
P.	ἐτετυμμεθα,	ἐτετυφθε,	τετυμμενοι ἠσαν.

Paulo-post-future.

S.	τετυψομαι,	τετυψῃ,	τετυψεται :
D.	τετυψομεθον,	τετυψεσθον,	τετυψεσθον :
P.	τετυψομεθα,	τετυψεσθε,	τετυψονται.

---

* The π is changed into φ, because θ an aspirate immediately follows.

† When the third person singular of the preter-perfect and the preter-pluperfect passive ends in ται and το pure, the third person plural is formed by inserting ν before them; as, λελυται, λελυνται; ἐλελυτο, ἐλελυντο.

‡ Here π, (as also in the first persons preter-perfect) is changed into μ, for the more harmonious sound. So, γ is changed into κ in ἐγηγερται, and ν into μ in πεφαμμαι, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	τυπτωμαι,	τυπτῃ,	τυπτηται :
D.	τυπτωμεθον,	τυπτησθον,	τυπτησθον :
P.	τυπτωμεθα,	τυπτησθε,	τυπτωνται.

First Aorist.

S.	τυφθῶ,	τυφθῇς,	τυφθῇ :
D.		τυφθῆτον,	τυφθητον :
P.	τυφθῶμεν,	τυφθῆτε,	τυφθῶσι.

Second Aorist.

S.	τυπῶ,	τυπῇς,	τυπῇ :
D.		τυπῆτον,	τυπητον :
P.	τυπῶμεν,	τυπῆτε,	τυπῶσι.

Preter-perfect *and* Preter-pluperfect Tense.

S.	τετυμμενος, ὦ,	ᾖς,	ᾖ :
D.	τετυμμενω, —	ἦτον,	ἦτον :
P.	τετυμμενοι, ὦμεν,	ἦτε,	ὦσι.

OPTATIVE MODE.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	τυπτοιμην,	τυπτοιο,	τυπτοιτο :
D.	τυπτοιμεθον,	τυπτοισθον,	τυπτοισθην :
P.	τυπτοιμεθα,	τυπτοισθε,	τυπτοιντο.

First Future.

S.	τυφθησοιμην,	τυφθησοιο,	τυφθησοιτο :
D.	τυφθησοιμεθον,	τυφθησοισθον,	τυφθησοισθην :
P.	τυφθησοιμεθα,	τυφθησοισθε,	τυφθησοιντο.

Second Future.

S.	τυπησοιμην,	τυπησοιο,	τυπησοιτο :
D.	τυπησοιμεθον,	τυπησοισθον,	τυπησοισθην :
P.	τυπησοιμεθα,	τυπησοισθε,	τυπησοιντο.

First Aorist.

S.	τυφθειην,	τυφθειης,	τυφθειη :
D.		τυφθειητον,	τυφθειητην :
P.	τυφθειημεν,	τυφθειητε,	τυφθειησαν.

Second Aorist.

S.	τυπειην,	τυπειης,	τυπειη :
D.		τυπειητον,	τυπειητην :
P.	τυπειημεν,	τυπειητε,	τυπειησαν.

Preter-perfect *and* Preter-pluperfect Tense.

S.	τετυμμενος,	ἐσην,	ἐσης,	ἐση :*
D.	τετυμμενω,		ἐσητον,	ἐσητην :
P.	τετυμμενοι,	ἐσημεν,	ἐσητε,	ἐσησαν.

Paulo-post-future.

S.	τετυψοιμην,	τετυψοιο,	τετυψοιτο :
D.	τετυψοιμεθον,	τετυψοισθον,	τετυψοισθην :
P.	τετυψοιμεθα,	τετυψοισθε,	τετυψοιντο.

Imperative Mode.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	τυπτε,	τυπτεσθω :
D.	τυπτεσθον,	τυπτεσθων :
P.	τυπτεσθε,	τυπτεσθωσαν.

First Aorist.

S.	τυφθητι,	τυφθητω :
D.	τυφθητον,	τυφθητων :
P.	τυφθητε,	τυφθητωσαν.

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* By circumlocution; i. e. the participle passive and the verb εἰμι in this mode. Verbs in αω, εω, οω, and others in ω pure, having α, η, ι, or υ, before μαι in the preter-perfect indicative, have a simple form for this tense in the optative and subjunctive modes.

Optative Preter-perfect.

S.	τετιμη-μην,	-σο,	-το :
D.	-μεθον,	-σθον,	-σθην :
P.	-μεθα,	-σθε,	-ντο.

The penult of the preter-perfect indicative of such verbs undergoes the following change in the optative :

α	into	αι; as,	ἑκταμαι,	ἑκταιμην.
η		η as,	ἑστημαι,	ἑστημην.
ι short		ι long as,	κεκριμαι,	κεκρῑμην.
υ short		υ long as,	λελυμαι,	λελῡμην.

Subjunctive Preter-perfect.

S.	τετιμ-ωμαι,	-ῃ	-ηται :
D.	-ωμεθον,	-ησθον,	-ησθον :
P.	-ωμεθα,	-ησθε,	-ωνται.

Verbs in εω have ω oftener than η in this tense; e. g.

-ῳ,	-ωται :
-ωσθον,	-ωσθον :
-ωσθε.	

Second Aorist.

S.	τυπηθι,*	τυπηλω :
D.	τυπηλον,	τυπητον :
P.	τυπηλε,	τυπηλωσαν.

Preter-perfect *and* Preter-pluperfect Tense.

S.	τετυφα,	τετυφω :
D.	τετυφθον,	τετυφθον :
P.	τετυφθε,	τετυφθωσαν.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.	τυπτεσθαι.
First Future.	τυφθησεσθαι.
Second Future.	τυπησεσθαι.
First Aorist.	τυφθηναι.
Second Aorist.	τυπηναι.
Preterperfect *and* Preter-pluperfect Tense.	τετυφθαι.
Paulo-post-future.	τετυψεσθαι.

10. PARTICIPLES.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense. — Declined as παλος.

ὁ τυπτομενος, ἡ τυπτομενη, το τυπτομενον.

First Future.

ὁ τυφθησομενος, ἡ τυφθησομενη, το τυφθησομενον.

Second Future.

ὁ τυπησομενος, ἡ τυπησομενη, το τυπησομενον.

First Aorist.

ὁ τυφθεις, ἡ τυφθεισα, το τυφθεν.

Second Aorist. — § 5. No. 11.

ὁ τυπεις, ἡ τυπεισα, το τυπεν.

Preter-perfect *and* Preter-pluperfect Tense.

ὁ τετυμμενος, ἡ τετυμμενη, το τετυμμενον.

Paulo-post-future. — as παλος.

ὁ τετυψομενος, ἡ τετυψομενη, το τετυψομενον.

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* This θ is changed into τ, when another θ precedes it; as, πιθητι.

11. SYNOPSIS *of the* MODES *and* TENSES *of verbs in* ω, *in the* PASSIVE VOICE.

	Indicat.	Subj.	Optat.	Imp.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	τυπτομαι	τυπτωμαι	τυπτοιμην	τυπτυ	τυπτεσθαι	τυπτομενος
Pr. im.	ετυπτομην	τυπτωμαι	τυπτοιμην	τυπτυ	τυπτεσθαι	τυπτομενος
1st Fu.	τυφθησομαι		τυφθησοιμην		τυφθησεσθαι	τυφθησομενος
2d Fut.	τυπησομαι		τυπησοιμην		τυπησεσθαι	τυπησομενος
1st Ao.	ετυφθην	τυφθω	τυφθειην	τυφθητι	τυφθηναι	τυφθεις
2d Ao.	ετυπην	τυπω	τυπειην	τυπηθι	τυπηναι	τυπεις
Pr.per.	τετυμμαι	τετυμμενος ω	τετυμμενος ειην	τετυφθο	τετυφθαι	τετυμμενος
Pr. pl.	ετετυμμην	τετυμμενος ω	τετυμμενος ειην	τετυφθο	τετυφθαι	τετυμμενος
P. p. f.	τετυφομαι		τετυφοιμην		τετυφεσθαι	τετυφομενος

N. B. Passive verbs sometimes signify actively, in certain tenses only; as, πεποιημαι, *I have made.* διελεχθη τοις Ἰουδαιοις, *he reasoned with the Jews.* προσκεκλημαι, *I have called.* Acts xiii. 2. διατεταγμενος is used passively, Acts xxiii. 31. actively, Acts xx. 13.

Some verbs in Greek, as in Latin, under the passive form, have an active or neuter signification. They are called *deponents.* These verbs are also found in the first future and the first aorist middle; as, δεχομαι, δεχθησομαι, δεδεγμαι, δεξομαι, ἐδεξαμην, &c.

Some deponent verbs have, sometimes, a passive signification: such are called *common.*

12. Verbs in αω, εω, and οω, are contracted in all the voices, in the present and preter-imperfect tenses only.*

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* 1. Verbs in αω, if ο, or ω, or ου, or υ, follow α, are contracted into ω; otherwise into α.

2. Verbs in εω contract εε into ει, and εο into ευ: in every other contraction they only lose the ε.

3. Verbs in οω are contracted,

if { ε, or ο, or υ, —— —— } follow ο, into { υ. ω. ου.
{ η, or ω, —— —— ——
{ any other diphthong ——

The formation of οῦν from εειν infinitive present active of verbs in οω is explained, § 2. No. 38. (6.) †. And that number illustrates all the contractions which take place in verbs, as well as in nouns.

Example of the declension or *variation of verbs in αω, through all the voices.*

13. ACTIVE VOICE.

τιμαω, *I honour.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

S.	τιμ-αω,	ᾶ ;	-αῃς,	-ᾷς ;*	-αι,	-ᾷ :
D.			-αετον,	-ᾶτον ;	-αετον,	-ᾶτον :
P.	-αομεν,	-ῶμεν ;	-αετε,	-ᾶτε ;	-αουσι,	-ῶσι.†

Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	ἐτιμ-αον,	-ων ;	-αες,	-ᾶς ;	-αε,	-ᾶ :
D.			-αετον,	-ᾶτον ;	-αετην,	-ᾶτην :
P.	-αομεν,	-ῶμεν ;	-αετε,	-ᾶτε ;	-αον,	-ῶν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	τιμ-αω,	-ᾶ ;	-αῃς,	-ᾷς ;	-αῃ,	-ᾷ :
D.			-αητον,	-ᾶτον ;	-αητον,	-ᾶτον :
P.	-αωμεν,	-ῶμεν ;	-αητε,	-ᾶτε ;	-αωσι,	-ῶσι.

OPTATIVE MODE.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	τιμ-αοιμι,	-ῷμι ;	-αοις,	-ῷς ;	-αοι,	-ῷ :
D.			-αοιτον,	-ῷτον ;	-αοιτην,	-ῴτην :
P.	-αοιμεν,	-ῷμεν ;	-αοιτε,	-ῷτε ;	-αοιεν,	-ῷεν.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	τιμ-αε,	-α ;	-αετω,	-αετω :	
D.	-αετον,	-ατον ;	-αετων,	-ατων :	
P.	-αετε,	-ατε ;	-αετωσαν,	-ατωσαν.	

* Contracted terminations of verbs in αω, without distinction of voices, subscribe ι when it occurs not subscribed before contraction.

† All contracted verbs are in the Athenian dialect; which in their simple form are varied like τυπτω; thus,

		Indicative Mode.	Present Tense.	As above.
S.	simp.	τιμαα,	τιμαεις,	τιμαει,
	contr.	τιμῶ,	τιμᾷς,	τιμᾷ:
D.	simp.		τιμαετον,	τιμαετον,
	contr.		τιμᾶτον,	τιμᾶτον :
P.	simp.	τιμαομεν,	τιμαετε,	τιμαουσι,
	contr.	τιμῶμεν,	τιμᾶτε,	τιμῶσι.

This example clearly illustrates contracted verbs.

Infinitive Mode.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

τιμ-αειν, -ᾶν.

Participle.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
Sing. N.	τιμ-ων, -ῶν ;	-ουσα, -ῶσα ;	-ον, -ῶν :
G.	-οντος, -ῶντος ;	-ουσης, -ῶσης ;	-οντος, -ωντος.

And so, through all the cases in each number.

14. MIDDLE and PASSIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense.

S.	τιμ-ομαι, -ῶμαι ;	-αη, -ᾳ ;	-αται,	-ᾶται :	
D.	-ομεθον, -ώμεθον ;	-αεσθον, -ασθον ;	-αεσθον,	-ᾶσθον :	
P.	-ομεθα, -ώμεθα ;	-αεσθε, -ᾶσθε ;	-ονται,	-ῶνται.	

Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	ετιμ-ομην, -ώμην ;	-αου, -ῶ ;	-αετο,	-ᾶτο :	
D.	-ομεθον, -ώμεθον ;	-αεσθον, -ᾶσθον ;	-αεσθην,	-ασθην :	
P.	-ομεθα, -ώμεθα ;	-αεσθε, -ᾶσθε ;	-αντο,	-ῶντο.	

Subjunctive Mode.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	τιμ-ωμαι, -ῶμαι ;	-ᾳ, -ᾷ ;	-ηται,	-ᾶται :	
D.	-ωμεθον, -ώμεθον ;	-ησθον, -ᾶσθον ;	-ησθον,	-ᾶσθον :	
P.	-ωμεθα, -ώμεθα ;	-ησθε, -ᾶσθε ;	-ωνται,	-ῶνται.	

Optative Mode.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	τιμ-αοιμην, -φ̃μην ;	-αοιο, -φ̃ο ;	-αοιτο,	-φ̃το :	
D.	-αοιμεθον, -φ̃μεθον ;	-αοισθον, -φ̃σθον ;	-αοισθην,	-φ̃σθην :	
P.	-αοιμεθα, -φ̃μεθα ;	-αοισθε, -φ̃σθε ;	-αοιντο,	-φ̃ντο.	

Imperative Mode.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	τιμ-αυ, -ῶ ;	-ασθω,	-ᾶσθω :	
D.	-αεσθον, -ᾶσθον ;	-ασθων,	-ᾶσθων :	
P.	-αεσθε, -ᾶσθε ;	-ασθωσαν,	-ᾶσθωσαν.	

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

τιμ-ασθαι, -ᾶσθαι.

PARTICIPLES.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
Sing. N.	τιμ-αομενος, -ωμενος ;	-αομενη, -ωμενη ;	-αομενον, -ωμενον
G.	-αομενου, -ωμενου ;	-αομενης, -ωμενης ;	-αομενου, -ωμενου.

And so, through all the cases in each number.

Example of the declension or *variation of verbs in* εω, *through all the voices.*

15. ## ACTIVE VOICE.

φιλεω, *I love.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

S.	φιλ-εω, -ω̃ ;	-εις, -εῖς ;	-ει, -εῖ :		
D.		-ετον, -εῖτον ;	-ετον, -εῖτον :		
P.	-ουμεν, -ῶμεν ;	-ετε, -εῖτε ;	-ουσι, -ῶσι.		

Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	ἐφιλ-εον, -ουν ;	-ες, -εῖς ;	-ει, -εῖ :		
D.		-ετον, -εῖτον ;	-ετην, -εῖτην :		
P.	-ουμεν, -ῶμεν ;	-ετε, -εῖτε ;	-ουν, -ουν.		

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	φιλ-εω, -ω̃ ;	-ῃς, -ῇς ;	-ῃ, -ῇ :		
D.		-ητον, -ῆτον ;	-ητον, -ῆτον. :		
P.	-ωμεν, -ῶμεν ;	-ητε, -ῆτε ;	-ωσι, -ῶσι.		

OPTATIVE MODE.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	φιλ-οιμι, -οῖμι ;	-οις, -οῖς ;	-οι, -οῖ :		
D.		-οιτον, -οῖτον ;	-οιτην, -οῖτην :		
P.	-οιμεν, -οῖμεν ;	-οιτε, -οῖτε ;	-οιεν, -οῖεν.		

Imperative Mode.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

φιλ-ει, -οῦ ; -εισω, -οῖτω :
-ειτον, -οῖτον ; -εισθων, -οῖτων :
-ειτε, -οῖτε ; -εισωσαν, -οῖτωσαν.

Infinitive Mode.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

φιλ-εειν, -οῦν.

Participle.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
5. N.	φιλ-εων, -οῦν ;	-εουσα, -οῦσα ;	-εον, -οῦν :
G.	-εοντος, -οῦντος ;	-εούσης, -οῦσης ;	-εοντος, -οῦντος, &c.

6. MIDDLE and PASSIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense.

φιλ-εομαι, -οῦμαι ; -ῃ, -ῇ ; -εται, -οῖται :
φιλ-εομεθον, -ούμεθον ; -εισθον, -οῖσθον ; -εισθον, -οῖσθον :
φιλ-εομεθα, -ούμεθα ; -εισθε, -οῖσθε ; -εονται, -οῦνται.

Preter-imperfect Tense.

ἐφιλ-εομην, -ούμην ; -ευ, -ου ; -ετο, -οῖτο :
-εομεθον, -ούμεθον ; -εισθον, -οῖσθον ; -εισθην, -οῖσθην :
-εομεθα, -ούμεθα ; -εισθε, -οῖσθε ; -εοντο, -οῦντο.

Subjunctive Mode.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

φιλ-εωμαι, -ῶμαι ; -ῃ, -ῇ ; -ηται, -ῆται :
-εωμεθον, -ώμεθον ; -ησθον, -ῆσθον ; -ησθον, -ῆσθον :
-εωμεθα, -ώμεθα ; -ησθε, -ῆσθε ; -εωνται, -ῶνται.

Optative Mode.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

φιλ-εοιμην, -οίμην ; -εοιο, -οῖο ; -εοιτο, -οῖτο :
-εοιμεθον, -οίμεθον ; -εοισθον, -οῖσθον ; -εοισθην, -οῖσθην :
-εοιμεθα, -οίμεθα ; -εοισθε, -οῖσθε ; -εοιντο, -οῖντο.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	φιλ-εῦ,	-ῶ;	-εἰσθω,	-εῖσθι
D.	-εἰσθον,	-εῖσθον;	-εἰσθων,	-εῖσθα
P.	-εἰσθε,	-εῖσθε;	-εἰσθωσαν,	-εῖσθω

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

φιλ-εἰσθαι, -εῖσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
Sing. N.	φιλ-εομενος, -ουμενος;	-εομενη, -ουμενη;	-εομενον, -ουμενον
G.	-εομενου, -ουμενου;	-εομενης, -ουμενης;	-εομενου, -ουμενου

Example of the declension or *variation of verbs in* ω, *t all the voices.*

17. ACTIVE VOICE.

δηλόω, *I manifest.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

S.	δηλ-οω,	-ῶ;	-οεις, -οῖς;	-οει,	-οῖ:
D.			-οετον, -οῦτον;	-οετον,	-οῦτον:
P.	-οομεν,	-οῦμεν;	-οετε, -οῦτε;	-οουσι,	-οῦσι.

Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	ἐδηλ-οον,	-οῦν;	-οες, -οῦς;	-οε,	-οῦ:
D.			-οετον, -οῦτον;	-οετην,	-οῦτην:
P.	-οομεν,	-οῦμεν;	-οετε, -οῦτε;	-οον,	-οῦν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	δηλ-οω,	-ῶ;	-οῃς, -οῖς;	-οῃ,	-οῖ:
D.			-οητον, -ῶτον;	-οητον,	-ῶτον:
P.	-οωμεν,	-ῶμεν;	-οητε, -ῶτε;	-οωσι,	-ῶσι.

Optative Mode.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	δηλ-οοιμι, -οῖμι ;	-οοις, -οῖς ;	-οοι,	-οῖ :	
D.		-οοιτον, -οῖτον ;	-οοιτην,	-οίτην :	
P.	-οοιμεν, -οῖμεν ;	-οοιτε, -οῖτε ;	-οοιεν,	-οῖεν.	

Imperative Mode.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	δηλ-ου,	-οῦ ;	-ουτω,	-οῦτω :
D.	-ουτον,	-οῦτον ;	-ουτων,	-οῦτων :
P.	-ουτε,	-οῦτε ;	-ουτωσαν,	-οῦτωσαν.

Infinitive Mode.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

δηλ-οειν, -οῦν.*

Participle.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
Sing. N.	δηλ-οων, -οῶν ;	-ουσα, -οῦσα ;	-οον, -οῦν :
G.	-οοντος, -ουντος ;	-ουσης, -οῦσης ;	-οοντος, -οῦντος, &c.

18. MIDDLE and PASSIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense.

S.	δηλ-οομαι, -οῦμαι ;	-οῃ, -οῖ ;	-οεται,	-οῦται :	
D.	-οομεθον, -οῦμεθον ;	-οεσθον, -οῦσθον ;	-οεσθον,	-οῦσθον :	
P.	-οομεθα, -οῦμεθα ;	-οεσθε, -ουσθε ;	-οονται,	-ουται :	

Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	ἐδηλ-οομην, -οῦμην ;	-ου, -οῦ ;	-οετο,	-οῦτο :	
D.	-οομεθον, -οῦμεθον ;	-οεσθον, -οῦσθον ;	-οεσθην,	-οῦσθην :	
P.	-οομεθα, -οῦμεθα ;	-οεσθε, -ουσθε ;	-οοντο,	-οῦντο.	

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* See § 2. No. 38. (6.) Note †.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	δηλ-ωμαι,	-ῶμαι ;	-ῃ,	-ῆ ;	-ωται,
D.	-ωμεθον,	-ώμεθον ;	-ησθον,	-ᾶσθον ;	-ησθον,
P.	-ωμεθα,	-ώμεθα ;	-ησθε,	-ᾶσθε ;	-ωνται,

OPTATIVE MODE.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	δηλ-οοιμην,	-οιμην ;	-οοιο,	-οῖο ;	-οοιτο,
D.	-οοιμεθον,	-οιμεθον ;	-οοισθον,	-οισθον ;	-οοισθην,
P.	-οοιμεθα,	-οιμεθα ;	-οοισθε,	-οῖσθε ;	-οοιντο,

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	δηλ-οου,	-οῦ ;	-εσθω,	-ᾶσθω
D.	-εσθον,	-ᾶσθον ;	-εσθων,	-ᾶσθω
P.	-εσθε,	-ᾶσθε ;	-εσθωσαν,	-ᾶσθω

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

δηλ-εσθαι, -ᾶσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

	masc.	fem.	neut.
Sing. N.	δηλ-οομενος, -ᾶμενος ;	-οομενη, -ᾶμενη ;	-οομενον, -ᾶμ
G.	-οομενου, -ᾶμενου ;	-οομενης, -ᾶμενης ;	-οομενου, -ᾶμ

19. Dissyllables in αω, from which the Atheni excluded ι, are not contracted ; as, κλαω, καω, fron καιω.

20. Dissyllables in εω are seldom contracted in t person singular, or the first and third plural, of the tive ; or in the subjunctive and optative modes, ε

participle ; as, πλεω, *I sail* ; πλεομεν, πλεουσι ; πλεοιμι, πλεοις ; πλεοι ; πλεων, &c.*

In the imperative and infinitive they are sometimes contracted. χρῶσι and χρῶν occur in Herodotus ; and ἀνακλᾶσθαι in Thucydides.

SECTION IX.

Verbs in μι ;† or *verbs of the second conjugation.*

1. VERBS in μι are derived from verbs in αω, εω, οω, and υω : as, from

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* Verbs redundant in their characteristic.

α or ε.

γηρασω, λαφαω, ξυρασω, συλαω, αἰονασω,
γηρασω, λαφεω, ξυρεω, συλεω, αἰονεω.

ε or ο.

δηλεω, σαβμεω, πολεμεω,
δηλοω, σαβμοω, πολεμοω.

α or ο.

βιαω, βιοω, &c.

α, or ε, or ο.

κυυζ-αω, -εω, -οω, &c.

Verbs in ω or ομαι, either impure, or pure and contracted.

αἰδ-ομαι, or -εομαι.

βεσκ-ω,	-εω.	ἑλκ-ω,	or	-εω.
γη-δω,	-εω.	ἐπιμελ-ομαι,		-εομαι.
γρᾳχ-ω,	-εω.	κυλινδ-ω,		-εω.
δαϝεσκ-ω,	-εω.	ξυρ-ομαι,		-εομαι.
δεκ-ω,	-εω.	ῥιπτ-ω,		-εω.
αἰδ-ω,	-εω.	τευχ-ω,		-οω.
αἰλ-ω,	-εω.			

υ and ε.

κυ ω, -εω.

† According to Herodian the grammarian, son of Apollonius, who flourished more than sixteen hundred years ago, verbs in μι do not form a distinct conjugation, for this reason, that they are only derivatives of verbs in ω, and have but very few tenses. This opinion was embraced by Ramus, Sylburgius, Cranzius, and others Nevertheless, the analogy of these verbs is so different from that of verbs in ω, that we may with propriety allow the former a distinct conjugation.

στεω,	ἱστημι ;
θεω,	τιθημι;
δοω,	διδωμι ;*
δεικνυω,	δεικνυμι.

2. Verbs in μι are formed,
(1.) By changing ω into μι.
(2.) By making long the short or doubtful vowel o penult.
(3.) By prefixing the reduplication.†

3. The reduplication is called proper, when the consonant of the present tense is repeated with ι; as διδωμι.

4. A rough consonant is always changed into its sm consonant ; as, θεω, τιθημι.

5. The reduplication is called improper, when a r

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* The long vowel of the penult in these verbs is changed in short vowel of their respective primitives, in the dual and the fi second persons plural of the present, and the dual and plural of th ter-imperfect, indicative.

† Among the poets and Æolians some verbs in αω and εω ha termination of verbs in μι, but without a reduplication; as, from

γελαω,	—	γελημι.	αἰνεω,	—	αἰνημι.
νικαω,	—	νικημι.	νοσεω,	—	νοσημι.
ὀρφαω,	—	ὀρφημι.	ὀνεω,	—	ὀνημι.
κταω,	—	κτημι.	φιλεω,	—	φιλημι.

We find in poetry ἐχημι, *I have*, φερημι, *I carry*, βεβιθημι, *I am* which may seem to be derived from ἐχω, φερω, βεβιω ; the η, ho in the penult, discovers that they are properly derived from ἐχεω, βεβιθεω, which are obsolete.

The poets, for a reduplication, sometimes repeat the two initial l as, ἀλαω, ἀλαλημι. To the usual reduplication they sometimes ad as, πλεω, πιμπλημι ; περαω, πιμπρημι. They sometimes make th plication in the middle ; as, ὀνεω, ονινημι.

In the Ionian and Bœotian dialects the reduplication is made by ἱστημι, κεκλυμι, τετλημι, &c.

Many verbs in μι want the reduplication, particularly all which want also the second aorist, and the optative and subj modes

Dissyllables in υμι have the second aorist, but it is the same w *preter-imperfect.*

only is prefixed, which happens to verbs beginning with $\sigma\beta$, $\pi\lambda$, or a vowel; as,

$\sigma\alpha\omega$,	$\iota\sigma\eta\mu\iota$;
$\pi\lambda\alpha\omega$,	$\iota\pi\lambda\eta\mu\iota$;
$\iota\omega$,	$\iota\eta\mu\iota$.

6. Verbs in $\mu\iota$ have only three tenses; the present, the preter-imperfect, and the second aorist.

Example of the declension or *variation of verbs in* $\mu\iota$, *through all the voices.*

7. ACTIVE VOICE.

$\iota\sigma\eta\mu\iota$, *I set up*, &c. $\tau\iota\theta\eta\mu\iota$, *I place.* $\delta\iota\delta\omega\mu\iota$, *I give.* $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\upsilon\mu\iota$, *I show.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

S.	$\iota\sigma\eta\mu\iota$,	$\tau\iota\theta\eta\mu\iota$,	$\delta\iota\delta\omega\mu\iota$,	$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\upsilon\mu\iota$,
	$\iota\sigma\eta\varsigma$,	$\tau\iota\theta\eta\varsigma$,	$\delta\iota\delta\omega\varsigma$,	$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\upsilon\varsigma$,
	$\iota\sigma\eta\sigma\iota$;	$\tau\iota\theta\eta\sigma\iota$;	$\delta\iota\delta\omega\sigma\iota$;	$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\upsilon\sigma\iota$;
D.	$\iota\sigma\tau\sigma\nu$,	$\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\tau\sigma\nu$,	$\delta\iota\delta\sigma\tau\sigma\nu$,	$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\upsilon\tau\sigma\nu$,
	$\iota\sigma\tau\sigma\nu$;	$\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\tau\sigma\nu$;	$\delta\iota\delta\sigma\tau\sigma\nu$;	$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\upsilon\tau\sigma\nu$;
P.	$\iota\sigma\alpha\mu\epsilon\nu$,	$\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\mu\epsilon\nu$,	$\delta\iota\delta\sigma\mu\epsilon\nu$,	$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\upsilon\mu\epsilon\nu$,
	$\iota\sigma\alpha\tau\epsilon$,	$\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\tau\epsilon$,	$\delta\iota\delta\sigma\tau\epsilon$,	$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\upsilon\tau\epsilon$,
	$\iota\sigma\tilde{\alpha}\sigma\iota$.	$\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\sigma\iota$.	$\delta\iota\delta\tilde{o}\tilde{\upsilon}\sigma\iota$.	$\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\tilde{\upsilon}\sigma\iota$.

Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	$\iota\sigma\eta\nu$,	$\epsilon\tau\iota\theta\eta\nu$,	$\epsilon\delta\iota\delta\omega\nu$,	$\epsilon\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\upsilon\nu$,
	$\iota\sigma\eta\varsigma$,	$\epsilon\tau\iota\theta\eta\varsigma$,	$\epsilon\delta\iota\delta\omega\varsigma$,	$\epsilon\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\upsilon\varsigma$,
	$\iota\sigma\eta$;	$\epsilon\tau\iota\theta\eta$;	$\epsilon\delta\iota\delta\omega$;	$\epsilon\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\upsilon$;
D.	$\iota\sigma\tau\sigma\nu$,	$\epsilon\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\tau\sigma\nu$,	$\epsilon\delta\iota\delta\sigma\tau\sigma\nu$,	$\epsilon\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\upsilon\tau\sigma\nu$,
	$\iota\sigma\tau\eta\nu$;	$\epsilon\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\tau\eta\nu$;	$\epsilon\delta\iota\delta\sigma\tau\eta\nu$;	$\epsilon\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\upsilon\tau\eta\nu$;
P.	$\iota\sigma\alpha\mu\epsilon\nu$,	$\epsilon\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\mu\epsilon\nu$,	$\epsilon\delta\iota\delta\sigma\mu\epsilon\nu$,	$\epsilon\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\upsilon\mu\epsilon\nu$,
	$\iota\sigma\alpha\tau\epsilon$,	$\epsilon\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\tau\epsilon$,	$\epsilon\delta\iota\delta\sigma\tau\epsilon$,	$\epsilon\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\upsilon\tau\epsilon$,
	$\iota\sigma\alpha\sigma\alpha\nu$.	$\epsilon\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\sigma\alpha\nu$.*	$\epsilon\delta\iota\delta\sigma\alpha\nu$.	$\epsilon\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\upsilon\sigma\alpha\nu$.

The following is the Athenian Preter-imperfect after the contract forms, frequently used throughout the singular number, and in the third person plural.

* $\epsilon\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\sigma\alpha\nu$ is sometimes syncopated; as, $\epsilon\tau\iota\theta\eta\nu$, &c.

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S.	ἱσ-αον, -ᾶν,	ἐτιθ-εον, -οῦν,	ἐδιδ-εον, -οῦν,
	ἱσ-αες, -ᾶς,	ἐτιθ-εες, -εῖς,	ἐδιδ-εες, -οῦς,
	ἱσ-αε, -ᾰ ;	ἐτιθ-εε, -εῖ ;	ἐδιδ-οε, -οῦ ;
D.	—— ——	—— ——	—— ——
	—— ——	—— ——	—— ——
P.	—— ——	—— ——	—— ——
	—— ——	—— ——	—— ——
	ἱσ-αον, -ᾶν.	ἐτιθ-εον, -οῦν.	ἐδιδ-εον, -οῦν.

Second Aorist.*

S.	ἑσ-ην,	ἐθ-ην, &c.	ἐδ-ων,
	ἑσ-ης,	ἐθ-ης,	ἐδ-ως,
	ἑσ-η ;	ἐθ-η ;	ἐδ-ω ;
D.	ἑσ-ητον,	ἐθ-ετον,	ἐδ-οτον,
	ἑσ-ητην ;	ἐθ-ετην ;	ἐδ-οτην ;
P.	ἑσ-ημεν,	ἐθ-εμεν,	ἐδ-ομεν,
	ἑσ-ητε,	ἐθ-ετε,	ἐδ-οτε,
	ἑσ-ησαν.†	ἐθ-εσαν.	ἐδ-οσαν.

Subjunctive Mode.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	ἱσ-ῶ,	τιθ-ῶ,	διδ-ῶ,
	ἱσ-ῇς,‡	τιθ-ῇς,	διδ-ῷς,
	ἱσ-ῇ ;	τιθ-ῇ ;	διδ-ῷ ;
D.	ἱσ-ῆτον,	τιθ-ῆτον,	διδ-ῶτον,
	ἱσ-ῆτον ;	τιθ-ῆτον ;	διδ-ῶτον ;
P.	ἱσ-ῶμεν,	τιθ-ῶμεν,	διδ-ῶμεν,
	ἱσ-ῆτε,	τιθ-ῆτε,	διδ-ῶτε,
	ἱσ-ῶσι.	τιθ-ῶσι.	διδ-ῶσι.

Second Aorist.

S.	σ-ίω,	θ-ῶ,	δ-ῶ,
	σ-ίῃς,	θ-ῇς,	δ-ῷς,
	σ-ίῃ ;	θ-ῇ ;	δ-ῷ ;

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* The second aorist differs in its variation from the preter tense, by retaining the long vowel of the singular, in the dua ral; except in the verbs *τίθημι*, *δίδωμι*, and *ἵημι*.

† In this tense the third person plural is often syncopate ἑῶσαν, ἑᾶσαν ; for ἑσησαν, ἑσαν, &c.

‡ Sometimes ἱσ-ῷ, -ᾷς, -ᾷ ; -ᾶτον, -ᾶτον ; — -ᾶτε, — &c.

D.	σ[ᾶτον,	θῆτον,	δῶτον,
	σ[ᾶτον ;	θῆτον ;	δῶτον ;
P.	σ[ῶμεν,	θῶμεν,	δῶμεν,
	σ[ᾶτε,	θῆτε,	δῶτε,
	σ[ῶσι.	θῶσι.	δῶσι.

OPTATIVE MODE.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	ἱσταιην,	τιθειην,	διδοιην,
	ἱσταιης,	τιθειης,	διδοιης,
	ἱσταιη ;	τιθειη ;	διδοιη ;
D.	ἱσταιητον,	τιθειητον,	διδοιητον,
	ἱσταιητην ;	τιθειητην ;	διδοιητην ;
P.	ἱσταιημεν,	τιθειημεν,	διδοιημεν,
	ἱσταιητε,	τιθειητε,	διδοιητε,
	ἱσταιησαν.	τιθειησαν.	διδοιησαν.

Second Aorist.

S.	σταιην,	θειην,	δοιην,
	σταιης,	θειης,	δοιης,
	σταιη ;	θειη ;	δοιη ;
D.	σταιητον,	θειητον,	δοιητον,
	σταιητην ;	θειητην ;	δοιητην ;
P.	σταιημεν,	θειημεν,	δοιημεν,
	σταιητε,	θειητε,	δοιητε,
	σταιησαν.	θειησαν.	δοιησαν.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	ἱσταθι,*	τιθετι,†	διδοθι,	δεικνυθι,
	ἱστατω ;	τιθετω ;	διδοτω ;	δεικνυτω ;
D.	ἱστατον,	τιθετον,	διδοτον,	δεικνυτον,
	ἱστατων ;	τιθετων ;	διδοτων ;	δεικνυτων ;
P.	ἱστατε,	τιθετε,	διδοτε,	δεικνυτε,
	ἱστατωσαν.	τιθετωσαν.	διδοτωσαν.	δεικνυτωσαν.

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* In the Æolian dialect, the long vowel is retained in this tense ; as ἵστηθι, τίθητι, δίδωθι: and from both forms θι is often cast away ; hence, ἵστη and ἱστα, τίθη, ζευγνυ, &c for ἵστηθι, &c.

† For τίθεθι, by reason of the preceding θ.

Athenian Present, after the contract forms, frequently in use.

S.	ἱς-ᾱε,	-ᾶ,	τιθ-εε,	-εῖ,	διδ-οε,	-οῦ,
	ἱς-ᾱετω,	-ᾶτω ;	τιθ-εετω,	-εῖτω ;	διδ-οετω,	-οῦτω ;
D.	ἱς-ᾱετον,	-ᾶτον,	τιθ-εετον,	-εῖτον,	διδ-οετον,	-οῦτον,
	ἱς-ᾱετων,	-ᾶτων ;	τιθ-εετων,	-εῖτων ;	διδ-οετων,	-οῦτων ;
P.	ἱς-ᾱετε,	-ᾶτε,	τιθ-εετε,	-εῖτε,	διδ-οετε,	-οῦτε,
	ἱς-ᾱετωσαν,	-ᾶτωσαν.	τιθ-εετωσαν,	-εῖτωσαν.	διδ-οετωσαν,	-οῦτωσαν.

Second Aorist.

S.	σηθι,	θες,*	δος,†
	σητω ;	θετω ;	δοτω ;
D.	σητον,	θετον,	δοτον,
	σητων ;	θετων ;	δοτων ;
P.	σητε,	θετε,	δοτε,
	σητωσαν.	θετωσαν.	δοτωσαν.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

ἱσᾶναι. τιθεναι. διδοναι. δεικνυναι.

Second Aorist.

σῆναι. θεῖναι.‡ δοῦναι.*

PARTICIPLES.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

N.	ἱς-ᾱς,	G. -ᾶντος,	N.	τιθ-εις,	G. -εντος,	N.	διδ-ους,	G. -οντος,	N.	δεικν-υς,	G. -υντος,
	ἱς-ᾶσα,	-ᾶσης,		τιθ-εισα,	-ισης,		διδ-ουσα,	-ουσης,		δεικν-υσα,	-υσης,
	ἱς-ᾶν ;	-ᾶντος.		τιθ-εν ;	-εντος.		διδ-ον ;	-οντος.		δεικν-υν ;	-υντος.

Second Aorist.

N.	σᾱς,	G. σᾶντος,	N.	θεις,	G. θεντος,	N.	δους,	G. δοντος,			
	σᾶσα,	σᾶσης,		θεισα,	θεισης,		δουσα,	δουσης,			
	σᾶν ;	σᾶντος.		θεν ;	θεντος.		δον ;	δοντος.			

---

* All verbs in μι from primitives in ω are irregular in this tense, retaining the short vowel, and substituting ς for the syllable θι ; as, ἱς, σχες, στες. &c. for ἱθι, σχεθι, στεθι, &c.

† δος is irregular for δοθι.

‡ Verbs from primitives in εω, and διδαμι only from a primitive in εω, change the short vowel into its own diphthong, in this tense.

8. MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MODE. Present Tense.

S.	ἱσταμαι,	τιθεμαι,	διδομαι,	δεικνυμαι,
	ἱστασαι,*	τιθεσαι,*	διδοσαι,*	δεικνυσαι,
	ἱσταται ;	τιθεται ;	διδοται ;	δεικνυται ;
D.	ἱσταμεθον,	τιθεμεθον,	διδομεθον,	δεικνυμεθον,
	ἱστασθον,	τιθεσθον,	διδοσθον,	δεικνυσθον,
	ἱστασθον ;	τιθεσθον ;	διδοσθον ;	δεικνυσθον ;
P.	ἱσταμεθα,	τιθεμεθα,	διδομεθα,	δεικνυμεθα,
	ἱστασθε,	τιθεσθε,	διδοσθε,	δεικνυσθε,
	ἱστανται.	τιθενται.	διδονται.	δεικνυνται.

Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	ἱστάμην,	ἐτιθεμην,	ἐδιδομην,	ἐδεικνυμην,
	ἱστασο,*	ἐτιθεσο,*	ἐδιδοσο,*	ἐδεικνυσο,
	ἱστατο ;	ἐτιθετο ;	ἐδιδοτο ;	ἐδεικνυτο ;
D.	ἱστάμεθον,	ἐτιθεμεθον,	ἐδιδομεθον,	ἐδεικνυμεθον,
	ἱστασθον,	ἐτιθεσθον,	ἐδιδοσθον,	ἐδεικνυσθον,
	ἱστάσθην ;	ἐτιθεσθην ;	ἐδιδοσθην ;	ἐδεικνυσθην ;
P.	ἱστάμεθα,	ἐτιθεμεθα,	ἐδιδομεθα,	ἐδεικνυμεθα,
	ἱστασθε,	ἐτιθεσθε,	ἐδιδοσθε,	ἐδεικνυσθε,
	ἱσταντο.	ἐτιθεντο.	ἐδιδοντο.	ἐδεικνυντο.

Second Aorist.

S.	ἑστάμην,	ἐθεμην,	ἐδόμην,
	ἑστασο,	ἐθεσο,	ἐδοσο,
	ἑστατο ;	ἐθετο ;	ἐδοτο.
D.	ἑστάμεθον,	ἐθεμεθον,	ἐδόμεθον,
	ἑστασθον,	ἐθεσθον,	ἐδοσθον,
	ἑστάσθην ;	ἐθεσθην ;	ἐδόσθην ;
P.	ἑστάμεθα,	ἐθεμεθα,	ἐδόμεθα,
	ἑστασθε,	ἐθεσθε,	ἐδοσθε,
	ἑσταντο.	ἐθεντο.	ἐδοντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	ἱστῶμαι,	τιθῶμαι,	διδῶμαι,
	ἱστῇ,†	τιθῇ,	διδῷ,
	ἱστῆται ;	τιθῆται ;	διδῶται ;

* The Ionians take away the σ in the second person singular, and the Athenians contract the syllables ; as, present, Ion. ἱσαται, τιθεαι : Att. ἱστᾶ, τιθῇ. Preter-imperfect, ἱστεο, ἐτιθεο, ἐδιδοο : Ath. ἱστω, ἐτιθῦ, ἐδίδου, &c. So, the 2d person singular of the 2d aorist ; as, Ion. ἔστεο ; Att. ἔστω, &c.

† *It is sometimes* ᾷ, -ᾶται ; -ᾶσθον, -ᾶσθον ; — -ᾶσθῃ —

D.	ἱσταμεθον,	τιθεμεθον,	διδεμεθον,
	ἱστᾶσθον,	τιθεῖσθον,	διδόσθον,
	ἱστάτον ;	τιθέτον ;	διδόσθον ;
P.	ἱσταμεθα,	τιθεμεθα,	διδεμεθα,
	ἱστᾶσθε,	τιθέσθε,	διδόσθε,
	ἱστᾶσι.	τιθέασι.	διδόασι.

Second Aorist.

S.	στᾶμαι,	θῶμαι,	δῶμαι,
	στῆ, *	θῆ,	δῷ,
	στῆται ;	θῆται ;	δῶται ;
D.	στάμεθον,	θέμεθον,	δόμεθον,
	στᾶσθον,	θῆσθον,	δῶσθον,
	στᾶτον ;	θῆτον ;	δῶτον ;
P.	στάμεθα,	θέμεθα,	δόμεθα,
	στᾶσθε,	θῆσθε,	δῶσθε,
	στᾶσι.	θῶσι.	δῶσι.

Optative Mode.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	ἱσταίμην,	τιθείμην,	διδοίμην,
	ἱσταῖο,	τιθεῖο,	διδοῖο,
	ἱσταῖτο ;	τιθεῖτο ;	διδοῖτο ;
D.	ἱστάμεθον,	τιθείμεθον,	διδοίμεθον,
	ἱσταῖσθον,	τιθεῖσθον,	διδοῖσθον,
	ἱστάσθην ;	τιθείσθην ;	διδοίσθην ;
P.	ἱσταίμεθα,	τιθείμεθα,	διδοίμεθα,
	ἱστᾶσθε,	τιθεῖσθε,	διδοῖσθε,
	ἱσταῖντο.	τιθεῖντο.	διδοῖντο.

Second Aorist.

S.	σταίμην,	θείμην,	δοίμην,
	σταῖο,	θεῖο,	δοῖο,
	σταῖτο ;	θεῖτο ;	δοῖτο ;
D.	σταίμεθον,	θείμεθον,	δοίμεθον,
	σταῖσθον,	θεῖσθον,	δοῖσθον,
	σταίσθην ;	θείσθην ;	δοίσθην ;
P.	σταίμεθα,	θείμεθα,	δοίμεθα,
	σταῖσθε,	θεῖσθε,	δοῖσθε,
	σταῖντο.	θεῖντο.	δοῖντο.

* Sometimes στῶ, -ᾶτας ; -ᾶσθον, -ᾶσθον ; = ασθε =

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	ἵστασο,*	τίθεσο,*	δίδοσο,*	δείκνυσο,
	ἵστασθω ;	τίθεσθω ;	δίδοσθω ;	δείκνυσθω ;
D.	ἵστασθον,	τίθεσθον,	δίδοσθον,	δείκνυσθον,
	ἵστασθων ;	τίθεσθων ;	δίδοσθων ;	δείκνυσθων ;
P.	ἵστασθε,	τίθεσθε,	δίδοσθε,	δείκνυσθε,
	ἵστασθωσαν.	τίθεσθωσαν.	δίδοσθωσαν.	δείκνυσθωσαν.

Second Aorist.

S.	στασο,*	θεσο,*	δοσο,*
	στασθω ;	θεσθω ;	δοσθω ;
D.	στασθον,	θεσθον,	δοσθον,
	στασθων ;	θεσθων ;	δοσθων ;
P.	στασθε,	θεσθε,	δοσθε,
	στασθωσαν.	θεσθωσαν.	δοσθωσαν.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

ἱστασθαι. τιθεσθαι. διδοσθαι. δεικνυσθαι.

Second Aorist.

στασθαι. θεσθαι. δοσθαι.

PARTICIPLES.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

ἱστάμεν-ος, -η, -ον. τιθέμεν-ος, -η, -ον. διδόμεν-ος, -η, -ον. δεικνύμεν-ος, -η, -ον.

Second Aorist.

στάμεν-ος, -η, -ον. θέμεν-ος, -η, -ον. δόμεν-ος, -η, -ον.

The present and preter-imperfect tenses in the passive are the same as in the middle voice.

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* The Ionians take away the σ: as, ἵστασο, τίθεσο, δίδοσο, which the Athenians contract into ἵστω, τίθου, δίδου. § 2. No. 38. (7.) (2.) (1.)

SYNOPSIS *of the* MODES *and* TENSES *of Verbs in* μι *in the three Voices.*

ACTIVE.

		Indicative.	Subj.	Optat.	Imper.	Infin.	Particip.
ιστ-αω	Present	ἱστημι	ἱστῶ	ἱσταιην	ἱστα-θι	ἱστανα-ι	ἱστας
	Preter-imp.	ἱστην	ἱστῶ	ἱσταιην	ἱστα-θι	ἱστανα-ι	ἱστας
	2d Aorist	ἐστην	στῶ	σταιην	στη-θι	στηνα-ι	στας
τιθ-εω	Present	τιθημι	τιθῶ	τιθειην	φιθετι	τιθεναι	τιθεις
	Preter-imp.	ἐτιθην	τιθῶ	τιθειην	τιθετι	τιθεναι	τιθεις
	2d Aorist	ἐθην	θῶ	θειην	θες	θεῖναι	θεις
διδ-οω	Present	διδωμι	διδῶ	διδοιην	διδο-θι	διδοναι	διδους
	Preter-imp.	ἐδιδων	διδῶ	διδοιην	διδο-θι	διδοναι	διδους
	2d Aorist	ἐδων	δῶ	δοιην	δος	δουναι	δους
δεικ-υω	Present	δεικνυμι			δεικνυ-θι	δεικνυναι	δεικνυς
	Preter-imp.	ἐδεικνυν			δεικνυ-θι	δεικνυναι	δεικνυς

MIDDLE.

		Indicative	Subj.	Optat.	Imper.	Infin.	Particip.
αω	Present	ἱσαμαι	ἱσῶμαι	ἱσαιμην	ἱσασο	ἱσασθαι	ἱσαμενος
	Preter-imp.	ἱσαμην	ἱσῶμαι	ἱσαιμην	ἱσασο	ἱσασθαι	ἱσαμενος
	2d Aorist	ἐσαμην	σῶμαι	σαιμην	σασο	σασθαι	σαμενος
εω	Present	τιθεμαι	τιθῶμαι	τιθειμην	τιθεσο	τιθεσθαι	τιθεμενος
	Preter-imp.	ἐτιθεμην	τιθῶμαι	τιθειμην	τιθεσο	τιθεσθαι	τιθεμενος
	2d Aorist	ἐθεμην	θῶμαι	θειμην	θεσο	θεσθαι	θεμενος
οω	Present	διδομαι	διδῶμαι	διδοιμην	διδοσο	διδοσθαι	διδομενος
	Preter-imp.	ἐδιδομην	διδῶμαι	διδοιμην	διδοσο	διδοσθαι	διδομενος
	2d Aorist	ἐδομην	δῶμαι	δοιμην	δοσο	δοσθαι	δομενος
υω	Present	δεικνυμαι			δεικνυσο	δεικνυσθαι	δεικνυμενος
	Preter-imp.	ἐδεικνυμην			δεικνυσο	δεικνυσθαι	δεικνυμενος

The present and preter-imperfect tenses in the passive are the same as in the middle voice.

SECTION X.

IRREGULAR VERBS *in* μι : *viz.* εἰμι, *I am; from* ἐ
εἰμι, *I go; from* ἰω, *I go:* ἤμαι, *I sit; from* ἧω, *I*

εἰμι, *I am.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

S.	εἰμι,	εἶς or εἶ,	ἐστι ;
D.		ἐστον,	ἐστον ;
P.	ἐσμεν,	ἐστε,	εἰσι.

Preter-imperfect.

S.	ἦν,	ἦς,	ἦ or ἦν ;
D.		ἦτον,	ἤτην ;
P.	ἦμεν,	ἦτε,	ἦσαν.

Future.*

S.	ἔσομαι,	ἔσῃ,	ἔσεται ;
D.	ἐσομεθον,	ἐσεσθον,	ἐσεσθον ;
P.	ἐσομεθα,	ἐσεσθε,	ἐσονται.

Preter-pluperfect Tense.

S.	ἤμην,	ἦσο,	ἦτο ;
D.	ἥμεθον,	ἦσθον,	ἦσθην ;
P.	ἥμεθα,	ἦσθε,	ἦντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	ὦ,	ἦς,	ἦ ;
D.		ἦτον,	ἦτον ;
P.	ὦμεν,	ἦτε,	ὦσι.

OPTATIVE MODE.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	εἴην,	εἴης,	εἴη ;
D.		εἴητον,	εἰήτην ;
P.	εἴημεν,	εἴητε,	εἴησαν.

* The first future middle regularly formed from ἔω, the o
εἶμι.

Future.*

S.	ἐσοιμην,	ἐσοιο,	ἐσοιτο ;
D.	ἐσοιμεθον,	ἐσοισθον,	ἐσοισθην ;
P.	ἐσοιμεθα,	ἐσοισθε,	ἐσοιντο.

Imperative Mode.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	ἰσθι, ἰστι, or ἰσο,	ἰστω ;
D.	ἰστον,	ἰστων ;
P.	ἰστε,	ἰστωσαν.

Infinitive Mode.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

ἰεναι.

Future.*

ἐσεσθαι.

Participles.

Present *and* Preter-imp. ὠν, οὖσα, ον. Future. ἐσομεν-ος, -η, -ον.*

2. εἰμι, *I go.*

Indicative Mode.

Present Tense.

S.	εἶμι,	εἶς or εἶ,	εἶσι ;
D.		ἰτον,	ἰτον ;
P.	ἰμεν,	ἰτε,	ἰσι, or ἴασι Ion.

Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	εἶν,	εἶς,	εἶ ;
D.		ἰτον,	ἰτην ;
P.	ἰμεν,	ἰτε,	ἰσαν.

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* First future middle.

N. B. εἰμι is frequently called a *substantive* verb : also τυγχανω, ὑπαρχω, νομαι, τυλθω, and πιλομαι, have this denomination.

First Aorist.

S.	εἶσα,*	εἶσας,	εἶσε ;
D.		εἶσατον,	εἰσάτην ;
P.	εἶσαμεν,	εἶσατε,	εἶσαν.

Second Aorist.

S.	ἷον,	ἷες,	ἷε ;
D.		ἷετον,	ἰέτην ;
P.	ἷομεν,	ἷετε,	ἷον.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.

S.	ἰῶ,	ἰῇς,	ἰῇ ;
D.		ἰῆτον,	ἰήτον ;
P.	ἰῶμεν,	ἰῆτε,	ἰῶσι.

OPTATIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.

S.	ἰοίμι,	ἰοῖς,	ἰοῖ ;
D.		ἰοῖτον,	ἰοίτην ;
P.	ἰοίμεν,	ἰοῖτε,	ἰοῖεν.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.		ἴθι or εἶ,†	ἴτω ;
D.		ἷτον,	ἴτων ;
P.		ἷτε,	ἴτωσαν.

Second Aorist.

S.		ἷε,	ἷετω ;
D.		ἷετον,	ἰέτων ;
P.		ἷετε,	ἷετωσαν.

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* The poets have ἧσα, ἧσας, &c.

The preter-perfect εἷκα scarcely occurs: the preter-pluperfect ἐἵκειν, but seldom.

† εἶ is the imperative of εἶμι; viz. ει contracted.

Infinitive Mode.

Present *and* Second Aorist.

ἐναι, εἶναι by Metath. *ἶναι*.

Participle.

Present *and* Second Aorist.

ἰων, ἰοῦσα, ἰον.

MIDDLE VOICE.

Indicative Mode.

First Future.

S.	*εἰσομαι,*	*εἴσῃ,*	*εἴσεται ;*
D.	*εἰσομεθον,*	*εἰσεσθον,*	*εἰσεσθον ;*
P.	*εἰσομεθα,*	*εἰσεσθε,*	*εἰσονται.*

First Aorist.

S.	*εἰσαμην,*	*εἴσω,*	*εἴσατο ;*
D.	*εἰσαμεθον,*	*εἰσασθον,*	*εἰσασθην ;*
P.	*εἰσαμεθα,*	*εἰσασθε,*	*εἰσαντο.*

Preter-perfect Tense.

S.	*εἶα,*	*εἶσαι,*	*εἶς ;*
D.		*εἶατον,*	*εἶατον ;*
P.	*εἴαμεν,*	*εἶατε,*	*εἶασι.*

Preter-pluperfect Tense.

S.	*ἤειν,**	*ἤεις,*	*ἤει ;*
D.		*ἤειτον,*	*ἤειτην ;*
P.	*ἤειμεν,*	*ἤειτε,*	*ἤεισαν.*

Participles.

First Fut. *εἰσομενος.* First Aor. *εἰσαμενος.* Pret. p. & pr. pl. *εἰως.*

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* In the Athenian dialect, for *ἰων, ἰως,* &c.

3. ἧμαι, *I sit.**

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

S.	ἧμαι,	ἧσαι,	ἧται ;
D.	ἥμεθον,	ἧσθον,	ἧσθον ;
P.	ἥμεθα,	ἧσθε,	ἧνται.

Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	ἥμην,	ἧσο,	ἧστο ;†
D.	ἥμεθον,	ἧσθον,	ἧσθην ;
P.	ἥμεθα,	ἧσθε,	ἧντο.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present *and* Preter-imperfect Tense.

S.	ἧσο,	ἧσθω ;
D.	ἧσθον,	ἧσθον ;
P.	ἧσθε,	ἧσθωσαν.

INFINITIVE MODE.	PARTICIPLE.
Pres. & Preter-imp. Tense.	Pres. & Preter-imp. Tense.
ἧσθαι.	ἥμενος.

4. ἵημι, *I send ; ἴημι, I go ; ἴσημι, I know ; φημί, I say ;* and κεῖμαι,‡ *I lie down ;* usually classed among the anomals, are regular in the tenses peculiar to verbs in μι ; except that the present subjunctive of φημί is declined like the second aorist.

For the remaining parts of speech, viz. Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, *and* Preposition,—*and also* impersonal verbs, *see syntax.*

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* This verb is irregular only in having an η instead of an ε, in the penult ; for it should be considered as the passive voice in μι, from ἵω, *I place*, without a reduplication.

† The compound κάθημαι often has κάθησο, in this person : ἧμαι has rarely ἧστο.

‡ Κεῖμαι is to be considered as the middle voice of κεύω syncopated, the same with κεύω : both obsolete. It borrows its subjunctive and optative modes from the forms of κεύω, in the middle voice : e. g. κεώμην, κεύω, &c. κεώμαι, κεῦ, &c.

SECTION XI.

Of the termination of verbs : the characteristic of their tenses : their augment syllabic and temporal.

1. THE tenses of verbs are distinguished by the termination, characteristic, and augment ; their modes, by the termination and augment ; and their numbers and persons, by the termination.

2. The termination of a verb is that part which is varied through the several numbers and persons of the tenses ; thus, λεγ-Ω, λεγ-ΕΙΣ, λεγ-ΕΙ, λεγ-ΕΤΟΝ, λεγ-ΟΜΕΝ, &c.

3. The characteristic of a tense is the letter next preceding the termination ; or, it is the last letter which suffers no variation in a tense ; as, γ, in λεγ-ω ; ι, in τι-ω ; π, in ἐπ-ω ; γ, in λεγ-εις, ἐλεγ-ον, ἐλεγ-ομην, &c.

But when two consonants the latter of which is τ, or a liquid, precede the termination, the former of these consonants is the characteristic ; as, π, in τυπτω ; κ, in τικτω ; μ, in τεμνω.

4. A verb is denominated *pure*, when the characteristic of the present is a vowel or diphthong ; *mute*, when this characteristic is a mute ; and *liquid*, when this characteristic is a liquid : thus, τιω is a verb *pure* ; πλεκω, *mute* ; νεμω, *liquid*.

5. In pure and mute verbs, the characteristic of the first future is always σ, either explicit or implicit : thus,

τιω,	τισω.	λεγω,	λεξω.
πλεκω,	πλεξω.	γραφω,	γραψω.

6. In liquid verbs, the characteristic of the present and the first future is the same : thus,

μενω,	μενῶ.	τεμνω,	τεμῶ.
σπειρω,	σπειρῶ.	νεμω,	νεμῶ.
στελλω,	στελῶ.	φαινω,	φανῶ.

7. When a single consonant immediately precedes ω, the termination of the first future, the characteristic of the preter-perfect is κ; when a double consonant immediately precedes that termination, the characteristic of the preter-perfect is an aspirate of the same order; as, in

τιω,	τισω,	τετικα,	κ.
σελλω,	σελῶ,	ἐσαλκα,	κ.
τυπτω,	τυψω,	τετυφα,	φ.
λεγω,	λεξω,	λελεχα,	χ.

8. From the present, the first future, and the preter-perfect, are formed all the other tenses.

9. The augment of a verb is the increment which it receives at the beginning, in the past tenses of the indicative mode, and the paulo-post-future. The present, and the first and second futures, are not augmented.

10. The augment is either syllabic, used when a verb begins with a consonant; or temporal, used when a verb begins with a changeable vowel or diphthong.

11. The syllabic augment is ε, which increases the verb by a syllable; as, τυπτω, ἐτυπτον.

12. In the preter-perfect and preter-pluperfect tenses, and also in the paulo-post-future, there is a reduplication, i. e. the initial consonant is repeated before ε, if the verb begin with a single consonant,* a mute and a liquid,† or with πτ, κτ, μν :‡ which augment remains in all the modes.

13. The preter-pluperfect tense assumes ε, in the indicative, before the reduplication.

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* Except in καθαιρίζω, ἐκαθαιρικα, and verbs beginning with ε.

† Yet γεγγοεω. and verbs beginning with γν, omit the reduplication. The following either omit or take the reduplication:

βλασ-αινω or εω,	γλυφω,
βλακευω,	γλωττιζω,
βυλευω,	κρυπτω.

‡ Not always: for, πτοεω, πτηξω, πτοιω, πτυσσω, κλειτω, κτιζω, and κτιζ.ω, omit the reduplication. κταομαι has κεκτημαι and ἐκτημαν.

14. A verb beginning with a rough mute assumes, in the reduplication, the corresponding smooth one, to avoid the harshness of two successive syllables beginning each with an aspirate; as, θυω, τιθυκα.

15. When a verb begins with ῥ, ῥ is doubled in all the augmented tenses;* as, ῥιπτω, ἐῤῥιπτον, ἐῤῥιφα.

16. The temporal augment is a short vowel changed into its own long vowel,† which lengthens the time of pronouncing the verb. In diphthongs, the prepositive is changed into its long vowel, the subjunctive ι is subscribed, and υ retains its place.‡ Thus,

α, ε are changed into η;	as,	ἀδω,	ἠδον.
		ἐλευθω,	ἠλευθον.
ο ——— ω;	as,	ὀρυττω,	ὤρυττον.
αι ——— η;	as,	αἰρω,	ἦρον.
αυ ——— ηυ;	as,	αὐξανω,	ηὔξανον.
οι ——— ῳ;	as,	οἰκιζω,	ᾤκιζον.

17. The temporal augment is the same in the preter-perfect, preter-pluperfect, and paulo-post-future, as in the other augmented tenses.

18. The following verbs omit the augment; ἀω, αἰω, ἀκθεσσω, ἀκθιζομαι, οἰμαω, οἰῤῥαω, οἰμωζω, οἰδανω:§ also the compounds of οἰνος, οἰανος, οἰαξ, οἰος, οἰμος, or verbs derived from them; some of the compounds of οἰκος; and frequently οἰομαι; as, οἰνοω, οἰνιζω, οἰκιζω, &c.

19. Some verbs beginning with ε are augmented by ε changed into its own diphthong;‖ as,

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* Among the poets, ῥ is not always doubled in the augmented tenses.

† α, to be thus changed, is considered as a short vowel. Part 1. § 2. No. 9. Note.

‡ Verbs beginning with an unchangeable vowel or diphthong have no augment.

§ The four last verbs sometimes admit the augment.

‖ See Part 1. § 2. No. 9.

ἴχω, *I have.* ἔιχον.
ἴαω, *I permit.* ἔιαον.*

20. Verbs beginning with ιο change ο into ω ;† as,
ἰοφλαζω, ἰωφλαζον.‡

21. In the Athenian dialect, the syllabic ε is changed into η ; as, μελλω, ἠμελλον.

The diphthong ει is changed into η ; as, εἰκαζω, ἠκαζον ; ἐειδηκειν, sync. εἰδειν, ἠδειν..

The diphthong ευ is changed into ηυ ; as, εὐχομαι, ηὐχομην.

The temporal η is resolved into εα ; as, ἀλοω, ἠλοηκα, ἐαλοηκα.

To the augmented tenses beginning with η, ο, ω, ει, οι, and ευ, ε is prefixed, which adopts the breathing of the verb ; as,

		At.
ἑω,	ἡκα,	ἑηκα.
ἑλπω,	ὁλπα,	ἑολπα.
ὁραω,	ὡρακα,	ἑωρακα.
ἑπω,	εἱπον,	ἑειπον.
εἰκω,	οἰκα,	ἑοικα.
ὀρεω,	ὀρηκα,	ἑωρηκα.

22. In the Athenian dialect, when a verb begins with α short, ε,§ or ο, the two first letters of the present tense are

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* Thus, ἑζομαι, *I sit.* ἑθιζω, *I accustom.* ἑλισσω, *I roll.* ἑλκω, ἑλκεω, ἑλκυω, } *I draw.* ἑπω, ἑρπυζω, } *I creep.* ἑφυω, *I draw, &c.* ἑω, *I put on.* ἑω, *I go.* And some others.

The preter-perfect middle of ἑω, *I go*, is εἱκα ; the preter-pluperfect is εἱειν, At. ἡειν. N. B. εἱπα and εἱπον, from ἑπω, retain the augment in all the modes.

† The preter-pluperfects {ἑωλπειν, ἑωφγαιν, ἑωικειν, } are formed in the same manner from the Athenian preter-perfects. {ἑωλπα, ἑωφγα, ἑοικα.}

‡ ἰοφλαζω is sometimes augmented by changing the initial ι into its own diphthong ; as, εἰοφταζον.

§ Also one in ν, which is changed into ε, because this reduplication is always short ; as, ἠμυω, ἠμυκα, ἐμεμυκα.

prefixed to the preter-perfect ;* and, if there be more than three syllables, the third is shortened ;† as,

ἀκουω,	ἠκουα,	ἀκηκοα.
ἀλαθω,	ἠλαθησα,	ἀληλασμαι.
ἀλειφω,	ἠλειφα,	ἀλήλιφα.
ἐλευθω,	ἠλευθα,	ἐλήλυθα.
ἐριζω,	ἠρικα,	ἐρηρικα.
ἑτοιμαζω,	ἡτοιμακα,	ἑτοίμακα.‡
ὀλεω,	ὤλεσα,	ὀλωλα.

23. The preter-pluperfect of these Athenian forms admits also a temporal augment; as, ἀλήλιπα, ἠλήλιπα. Except ἠλήλυθειν, from ἐλήλυθα.

24. The reduplications of the preter-perfect, λ and μ, are changed, in the Athenian dialect, into ε ; as, λαβω, εἴληφα ; μαιρομαι, εἵμαρμαι.

25. In the Ionian dialect, the second aorist and some other tenses have the reduplication of the preter-perfect ; as, καμνω, 2d aorist ἔκαμον, — κεκμον ; κλυμι, 2d aorist ἔκλυν, — κεκλυν, κεκλυθι, &c. πιθεω, 1st future, πιθησω, — πεπιθησω.

26. In this dialect, the augment is omitted, and sometimes the reduplication of the preter-perfect is taken away ; as, 1st aorist ἔτυψα, τυψα ; ἐκαλησαμην, καλησαμην : preter-pluperfect ἐλελυτο, λυτο ; ἐδεδεκτο, δεκτο.

27. After the augment is removed from the aorists, the two first letters of the present are sometimes prefixed in the Ionian, as in the Athenian dialect : thus, ἀρω, 2d aor. ἤρον, ἀραρον.

28. Verbs compounded with a preposition usually have the augment between the preposition and the verb ; as, προσβαλλω, προσεβαλλον.

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* And sometimes to the second aorist ; as, ἀγω, ἠγον ; At. ἀγηγον ; by metathesis, ἠγαγον.

† But ἀγαμαι, ἠγησαμην ; ἐραμαι, ἠρησαμην ; and ἀρεω, ἠρηκα ; retain the long syllable : the last, in contradistinction to ἐρηκα, from ἐριζω.

‡ We sometimes find ἑτοιμακα.

Sometimes, however, verbs compounded with a preposition have the augment in the beginning; as, ἐνέπω, ἤνεπον.

Others have the augment, both in the beginning, and after the preposition; as, ἀνοιγνύω, ἠνοίγνυκα; ἀνέχομαι, ἠνειχόμην.

A few are augmented in the beginning or in the middle; as, ἐγγυάω, ἠγγύησε and ἐνεγγύησε.

And some have both the syllabic and the temporal augment; as, ἐμπολάω, ἐμπεπόληκα and ἠμπεπόληκα.

29. Verbs compounded with any part of speech, except a preposition, commonly have their augment in the beginning, like simple verbs;* as, φιλοσοφέω, ἐφιλοσόφεον.

30. Prepositions in composition lose their final vowel, if the simple verb begin with a vowel; as, ἐπέχω, (ἐπί and ἔχω). Except περί and πρό; and sometimes ἀμφί.

31. If the initial vowel of the verb have a rough breathing, the π or τ of the preposition is changed into its own aspirate consonant;† as, ἀφίξω, (ἀπό and ἵξω).

32. In both the prepositions ἐν and συν,

ν before { β, μ, π, φ, ψ, / κ, γ, χ, / λ, } is changed into { μ. / γ. / λ. }

In συν only,

ν before { σ / ϱ / ζ } is changed { σ, but sometimes dropped. / into / ϱ, / is always dropped. }

33. When the preposition ends with a vowel, and the verb begins with ϱ, ϱ is doubled; as, διαῤῥέω.

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* When δυς and εὐ precede a changeable vowel or diphthong, the augment is between the particle and the verb.

† See Part I. § 3. No. 6.

SECTION XII.

The formation of the Greek Tenses.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

1. THE present* active is the theme of all the other tenses; as, τυπτω, *I strike.*

2. The preter-imperfect is formed from the present, by changing the termination ω into ον, and prefixing the augment; as, τυπτω, ἐτυπτον: ἐλπιζω, *I hope,* ἠλπιζον.

3. In pure and mute verbs, the first future is formed from the present, by inserting σ† before the termination ω: thus,

Pres.		First Fut.
τιω,	*I honour,*	τισω.
λυω,	*I loose,*	λυσω.
λουω,	*I wash,*	λουσω.
λεγω,	*I say,*	λεξω.
βλεπω,	*I see,*	βλεψω.
βρεχω,	*I water,*	βρεξω.
γραφω,	*I write,*	γραψω.
τριβω,	*I bruise,*	τριψω.

4. In liquid verbs, the first future is formed by shortening the penult, if it be long, and marking the termination with a circumflex: thus,

μενω, *I remain,* 1st fut. μενῶ.‡ So, δεμω, *I build,* κρινω, *I judge,* λυνω, *I wash,* ἀμυνω, *I defend,* νεμω, *I distribute.*

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* Whenever a tense is mentioned, the first person singular of that tense in the indicative mode is to be understood, unless it be otherwise directed.

† Either explicit, or implicit.

‡ Liquid verbs in the first future are declined like the second future: μενῶ, μενεῖς, μενεῖ; μενειτον; μενοῦμεν, μενεῖτε. Also, in the Athenian and Dorian dialects, some other verbs in the first future are declined in the same manner. § 8. No. 3. Note under the example of the declension of the first future indicative.

The penult in this tense is shortened, by the rejection of the latter of two vowels or of two consonants : thus,

Pres.		First Fut.
σπειρω,	*I sow*,	σπερῶ.
τεινω,	*I stretch*,	τενῶ.
φαινω,	*I show*,	φανῶ.
μαινω,	*I defile*,	μανῶ.
στελλω,	*I send*,	στελῶ.
τεμνω,	*I cut*,	τεμῶ.
καμνω,	*I labour*,	καμοῦμαι.
ψαλλω,	*I sing*,	ψαλῶ.

5. τ, δ, θ, and σ* are rejected before the characteristic σ in this future : thus,

τυπτω,	*I strike*,	τυψω.	τ.
ἀνυτω,	*I accomplish*,	ἀνυσω.	τ.
ἀδω,	*I sing*,	ἀσω.	δ.
πληθω,	*I fill*,	πλησω.	θ.
νομιζω,	*I think*,	νομισω.	δ, σ.
ῥεαζω,	*I relate*,	ῥεσω.	δ, σ.
πλασσω,†	*I form*,	πλασω.	σ, σ.
ἰμασσω,†	*I scourge*,	ἰμασω.	σ, σ.

6. Verbs ending in -σσω, -ττω, or -ζω frequently have -ξω ; as,

πρασσω,	*I do*,	πραξω.
ὀρυσσω,	*I dig*,	ὀρυξω.
νυσσω,	*I wound*,	νυξω.
κραζω,	*I cry out*,	κραξω.
θαζω,	*I distil*,	θαξω.
στιζω,	*I prick*,	στιξω.

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* Also ν preceding δ is rejected ; as, σκινδω, σκισω ; κυλινδω, κυλισω.

The change of ε into its own long vowel in σπενδω, σπεισω, πειθω πεισομαι, &c. is analogous to the change of ε before two consonants in the penult of the dative singular, to form the dative plural. § 2. No. 34. (4.)

† When σσ immediately precede the termination in the indicative present, they are both rejected before σω in the first future.

7. Some verbs in -ζω have either -σω or -ξω in this future; viz.

ἁρπάζω,	*I snatch.*	σαλπίζω,*	*I sound a trumpet.*
ἀτιζω,	*I vilify.*	ἁμαρτάζω,	*I regard.*
διστάζω,	*I doubt.*	μερμηρίζω,	*I reflect.*
νυστάζω,	*I slumber.*	βαζω,	*I speak.*

And a few others.

8. Four verbs change the breathing:

ἐχω,	*I have,*	ἑξω.
τρεχω,	*I run,*	θρεξω.
τρεφω,	*I nourish,*	θρεψω.
τυφω,	*I kindle,*	θυψω.

9. Verbs ending in αω,† εω, οω, change their short vowel into its long one before -σω: thus,

βοαω,	*I exclaim,*	βοησω.
τιμαω,	*I honour,*	τιμησω.
ἐρωταω,	*I ask,*	ἐρωτησω.
φιλεω,	*I love,*	φιλησω.
κινεω,	*I move,*	κινησω.
οἰκεω,	*I inhabit,*	οἰκησω.
δηλοω,	*I manifest,*	δηλωσω.
πληροω,	*I fill,*	πληρωσω.
χρυσοω,	*I gild,*	χρυσωσω.

10. Some of these verbs retain the short vowel before -σω; viz. the following in εω:

αἰδεομαι,	*I reverence.*	νεικεω,	*I contend.*
ἀκεω,	*I heal.*	ξεω,	*I polish.*
ἀλεω,	*I grind.*	ὀλεω,	*I destroy.*
ἀρκεω,	*I am able.*	τελεω,	*I finish.*
ἐμεω,	*I vomit.*	τρεω,	*I tremble.*‡

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* σαλπιζω has -σω and -γξω: κλαζω and πλαζω, -γξω.

† In verbs ending in αω, which thus change α into η, α is considered as a short vowel.

‡ Also αἰσχυω, and verbs from which others are formed in -αινω and -υνω; as, ἀμφιω, — ἀμφιαινω; ἀρω, — ἀρυσω.

Primitive verbs in ⍵ ; as,

ἀρόω,	*I plough,*	ἀρόσω.
βόω,	*I feed,*	βόσω.
ἐδόω,	*I feed,*	ἐδόσω.
ὀμόω,	*I swear,*	ὀμόσω.
ὀνόω,	*I blame,*	ὀνόσω.

-⍵ following ε or ι retains ⍺ ; thus,

ἐάω,	*I suffer,*	ἐάσω.
θεάομαι,	*I see,*	θεάσομαι.
κοπιάω,	*I labour,*	κοπιάσω.
μειδιάω,	*I smile,*	μειδιάσω
ἰάομαι,	*I heal,*	ἰάσομαι.

Also verbs in -λ⍵ and -ρ⍵ following a vowel ; as,

γελάω,	*I laugh,*	γελάσω.
ὁράω,	*I see,*	ὁράσω.
And ἀκροάομαι,	*I hear,*	ἀκροάσομαι.
πετάω,	*I display,*	πετάσω.

Verbs of two syllables in ⍵ which are never changed to verbs in μι, and φθάω which is changed into φθημι, re ⍺ before -σω ; as,

κλάω,	*I break,*	κλάσω.
σπάω,	*I draw,*	σπάσω.
φθάω,	*I prevent,*	φθάσω.

11. Several verbs in -εω have either -εσω or -ησω ; the following more frequently -εσω :

αἰνέω,	*I praise.*	πονέω,†	*I labour.*
ἀκέομαι,	*I heal.*	φορέω,	*I carry.*
καλέω,	*I call.*	φρονέω,	*I underst*
κορέω,*	*I satiate.*		

12. Six verbs in -εω have their first future in -ευσω ;

πνέω,	*I breath,*		πνεύσω.
πλέω,	*I sail,*		πλεύσω.
χέω,	*I pour,*		χεύσω.
ῥέω,‡	*I flow,*		ῥεύσω.
θέω,§	*I run,*		θεύσω.
νέω,‖	*I swim,*		νεύσω.
καίω,	*I burn,*	makes	καύσω ;
And κλαίω,	*I weep,*		κλαύσω.

* κορέω, *I brush,* always has κορέσω.

† πονέω, when it relates to the mind, has -εσω ; when to the -ησω.

‡ ῥέω, *I speak,* ῥήσω.

§ θέω, *I place,* θήσω.

‖ νέω, *I spin,* νήσω.

13. In futures from verbs in ω pure the poets often take away σ ; as, δήσω, δήσω, κλεσσω, κλεω ; χευσω, χευω.

14. From futures in -ασω, -εσω, -οσω, and -ισω, the Athenians take away σ : in the three former they make a contraction ; in the last they only circumflex the ω ; as,

σκεδασω,	σκεδῶ.
καλεσω,	καλῶ.
ὁμοσω,	ὁμῶ.
νομισω,	νομιῶ.

15. The Æolians form the first future in λω and ρω, by inserting σ before ω ; as, τελλω, τελσω ; ἐρω, ἐρσω.

16. The second future is formed from the present, by shortening the penult, if it be long, and marking the termination with a circumflex : thus,

Pres.		Second Fut.
στεφω,	*I crown,*	στεφῶ.
τεκω,	*I bring forth,*	τεκῶ.
ἀρω,	*I adapt,*	ἀρῶ.
τιω,	*I honour,*	τιῶ.
λυω,	*I loose,*	λυῶ.
ἀμυνω,	*I defend,*	ἀμυνῶ.

The penult, when long, is shortened three ways. The long vowels are changed into α : thus,

σηπω,	*I putrefy,*	σαπῶ.
τρωγω,	*I eat,*	τραγῶ.

In diphthongs, α is retained ; ε rejected : thus,

φαινω,	*I show,*	φανῶ.
καιω,	*I burn,*	καῶ.
παυω,	*I cease,*	παῶ.
λειπω,	*I leave,*	λιπῶ.
φευγω,	*I flee,*	φυγῶ.

Liquid verbs of two syllables change ει into α : liquid verbs of more than two syllables change ει into ε : thus,

τεινω,	*I stretch,*	τανῶ.
σπειρω,	*I sow,*	σπαρῶ.
φθειρω,	*I corrupt,*	φθαρῶ.
ἀγειρω,	*I collect,*	ἀγερῶ.
ἐγειρω,	*I excite,*	ἐγερῶ.
ὀφειλω,	*I owe,*	ὀφελῶ.

τ following π, and the latter of two liquids, are rejected: thus,

τυπτω,	*I strike*,	τυπῶ.
βαλλω,	*I throw*,	βαλῶ.
ψαλλω,	*I sing*,	ψαλῶ.
καμνω,	*I labour*,	καμῶ.

But if a liquid be followed by one or two mutes, the penult cannot be shortened: in the former case, both the liquid and the mute remain in the second future; in the latter, the liquid and the former mute: thus,

θαλπω,	*I cherish*,	θαλπῶ.
μαρπτω,	*I take*,	μαρπῶ.

17. In verbs of two syllables, ε either after or before a liquid is changed into α: thus,

πλεκω,	*I fold*,	πλακῶ.
στελλω,	*I send*,	σταλῶ.
δρεμω,	*I run*,	δραμῶ.
δερκω,	*I behold*,	δαρκῶ.
τεμνω,	*I cut*,	ταμῶ.
περθω,	*I destroy*,	παρθῶ.

But ε after λ remains in three verbs of two syllables:

λεγω,	I *say*,	λεγῶ.
βλεπω,	I *see*,	βλεπῶ.
φλεγω,	I *inflame*,	φλεγῶ.

18. In a few verbs, when the characteristic of the present is a mute, that mute is changed into another of its own order: thus,

σμυχω and ψυχω assume -γω; βλαπτω, κρυπτω, and καλυπτω, -βω: and ἁπτω, βαπτω, θαπτω, σκαπτω, with δρυπτω, ῥιπτω, and ῥαπτω, assume -φω; as,

σμυχω,	I *burn*,	σμυγῶ.
ψυχω,	I *refresh*,	ψυγῶ.
βλαπτω,	I *hurt*,	βλαβῶ.
κρυπτω,	I *hide*,	κρυβῶ.
καλυπτω,	I *cover*,	καλυβῶ.
ἁπτω,	I *fasten*,	ἁφῶ.
βαπτω,	I *wash*,	βαφῶ.
θαπτω,	I *bury*,	ταφῶ.*

* For θαφω; to prevent the collision of two aspirates.

σκαπτω,	I *dig*,	σκαφῶ.
ὀρυττω,	I *tear*,	ὀρυξῶ.
ῥιπτω,	I *cast*,	ῥιψῶ.
ῥαπτω,	I *sew*,	ῥαψῶ.

19. Verbs having -σσω, -ττω, or ζω, in the present, and -ξω in the first future, have -γω in the second ; as,

πρασσω or πραττω,	I *do*,	πραγῶ.
κραζω,	I *cry out*,	κραγῶ.

But verbs having -ζω in the present, and -σω in the first future, form the second future in -δω ; as,

φραζω,	I *speak*,	φραδῶ.
ἵζω,	I *sit*,	ἱδῶ.

Most of these, however, want the second future.

20. Verbs in -ω ;* also verbs in -αω and -ιω following a vowel ; and pure verbs of more than two syllables, which have υ in the penult ; want the second future. But verbs in -αω and -ιω after a consonant, for the second future, assume the present in the contracted form ι† thus,

Pres.		Second Fut.
τιμαω,	*I honour*,	τιμῶ.
φιλεω,	*I love*,	φιλῶ.

21. The first aorist is formed from the first future, by changing the termination ω into α, and prefixing the augment ; as, τυψω, ἐτυψα ; λεξω, ἐλεξα.

22. The penult of the first aorist is usually long. Hence, in liquid verbs, where the penult of the first future is short, α is changed into η, and ε into its own diphthong ; as, ψαλῶ, ἐψηλα ;‡ σπειρῶ, ἐσπειρα.

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* Except a few primitives; as, from ὀμοω, *I swear*, ὀμοῦμαι, ὀμῆ, ὀμεῖται.

† Homer often omits to contract such verbs; as,

Pres.		2d Future.	
βαω,	*I go*,	βαῶ,	βεβαα.
μαω,	*I desire*,	μαῶ,	μεμαα.

‡ The Athenians retain the α; as, ἐψαλα.

23. The following aorists retain not the characteristic of the future ; εἶδον, εἶπα. ἤνεγκα, ἔβην. ἦκα ; ἤνεγκα, and εἶπα, take it from the present ; ἦκα, ἔβην, and εἶδον, from the preter-perfect. The three last are seldom met with, out of the indicative.

24. Some verbs exclude σ from the first aorist ; as,

ἄλευω, ἤλευσα, ἤλευα.	καίω, ἔκαυσα, ἔκαυα, and ἔκηα.
χέω, ἔχεισα, ἔχεια.	χέω, ἔχευσα, ἔχευα, and ἔχεα.
ἀκέομαι, ἠκεισάμην, ἠκεσάμην.*	

25. The second aorist is formed from the second future, by changing the termination ῶ into ον, and prefixing the augment ; as, τυπῶ, ἔτυπον ; καμῶ, ἔκαμον.

26. The preter-perfect is formed from the first future, by prefixing the augment,† and changing -ω and -σω into κα ; -ξω into χα ; and -ψω into φα : thus,

ψαλλω,	I *sing*,	ψαλῶ,	ἐψαλκα.
τιμαω,	I *honour*,	τιμησω,	τετιμηκα.
φαινω,	I *show*,	φανῶ,	πεφαγκα.
φιλεω,	I *love*,	φιλησω,	πεφιλεκα.
ἐγω,	I *say*,	λεξω,	λελεχα.
πραττω,	I *do*,	πραξω,	πεπραχα.
γραφω,	I *write*,	γραψω,	γεγραφα.
φριττω,	I *fear*,	φριξω,	πεφρικα.‡
φευγω,	I *flee*,	φευξω,	πεφευγα.‡

27. Verbs of two syllables in -λω, -ιω, or -ρω, change ε into α, before -κα in the preter-perfect : thus,

στελλω,	I *send*,	στελῶ,	ἐσταλκα.
τεινω,	I *stretch*,	τενῶ,	τεταγκα.
σπειρω,	I *sow*,	σπερῶ,	ἐσπαρκα.

Dissyllables in -αινω, -ινω, or -υνω, reject ν before -κα ; as,

τεινω,	I *stretch*,	τενῶ,	τεταγκα.
κρινω,	I *judge*,	κρινῶ,	κεκρικα.
θυνω,	I *hasten*,	θυνῶ,	τεθυκα.

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* From this word is derived the participle of the first aorist, ἀκεσάμενος.

† See § 11. No. 12.

‡ Not πεφριχα and πεφυχα, on account of the aspirate preceding.

But ν remains before -κα in κτεινω and πλυνω : thus,

κτεινω,	I *kill*,	κτειν-,	ἐκτακα.*
πλυνω,	I *wash*,	πλυν-,	πεπλυγκα.

28. When verbs are formed by -μω in the first future, η is inserted before -κα in the preter-perfect ; also before -κα in βαλλω and μενω : thus,

νεμω,	I *distribute*,	νεμῶ,	νενεμηκα.
δεμω,	I *build*,	δεμῶ,	δεδεμηκα.
καμνω,	I *labour*,	καμῶ,	κεκαμηκα.
τεμνω,	I *cut*,	τεμῶ,	τετεμηκα.
βαλλω,	I *cast*,	βαλῶ,	βεβληκα.
μενω,	I *remain*.	μενῶ,	μεμενηκα.

29. Some verbs are often syncopated in the preter-perfect ; as, καλεω, I *call*, καλησω, κεκλημκα, κεκλημκα.

δεδεμηκα,	δεδμηκα.	τετεμηκα,	τετμηκα.
κεκαμηκα,	κεκμηκα.	βεβαληκα,	βεβληκα.

30. The preter-pluperfect is formed from the preter-perfect, by changing the termination α into ειν, and prefixing the augment ε, if the preter-perfect begin with a consonant ;† as, τετυφα, ἐτετυφειν ; πεφιληκα, ἐπεφιληκειν.

MIDDLE VOICE.

31. The present tense is formed from the present active, by changing the termination ω into ομαι ; as, τυπτω, τυπτομαι.

32. The preter-imperfect is formed from the present, by changing μαι into μην, and prefixing the augment ; as, τυπτομαι, ἐτυπτομην.

33. The first future is formed from the first future active, by changing ω into ομαι ; as, τυψω, τυψομαι ; τιμησω, τιμησομαι.

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* Used sometimes by the poets for ἑσταλκα.

† When the preter-perfect does not begin with a consonant, the beginning of the preter-pluperfect is the same as that of the preter-perfect.

But liquid verbs change ω into ουμαι ; as, ψαλῶ, ψαλοῦμ
They are declined like the second future : thus, ψαλῶ
ψαλῇ, ψαλεῖται, &c. ψαλεῖσθαι ; ψαλοῦμενος, &c. Those ver
which in the Athenian and Dorian dialects lose σ from t
first future active, are formed and declined in the same m
ner.

34. The second future is formed from the second futu
active, by changing ῶ into οῦμαι ; as, τυπῶ, τυποῦμαι. E
cept these second futures, ἐδομαι. φαγομαι. πιομαι, and
poetic ones, βεομαι, νεομαι, by crasis νεῦμαι ; which are th
declined or varied, φαγ-ομαι, -εσαι, -εται, &c.

35. The first aorist is formed from the first aorist acti
by adding μην ; as, ἐτυψα, ἐτυψαμην ; ἐλεξα, ἐλέξαμην.
Verbs in ω pure are frequently syncopated in this tens
as, εὑρεαμην, εὑρεαμεν, εὑρεσθαι, εὑρεαμενος ; for εὑρησαμην, &c.

36. The second aorist is formed from the second aor
active, by changing ν into μην ; as, ἐτυπον, ἐτυπομην.

37. The preter-perfect is formed from the second f
ture active, by prefixing the augment, and changing ῶ in
α ; as,

τυπτω,	I *strike*,	τυπῶ,	τετυπα.
κραζω,	I *cry out*,	κραγῶ,	κεκραγα.
τιω,	I *honour*,	τιῶ,	τετια.
λυω,	I *lose*,	λυῶ,	λελυα.
γραφω,	I *write*,	γραφῶ,	γεγραφα.
κρυπτω,	I *hide*,	κρυβῶ,	κεκρυβα.
βλαπτω,	I *hurt*,	βλαβῶ,	βεβλαβα.
φραζω,	I *speak*,	φραδῶ,	πεφραδα.
πραττω,	I *do*,	πραγῶ,	πεπραγα.
ψαλλω,	I *sing*,	ψαλῶ,	ἐψαλα.
δουπεω,	I *resound*,	δουπῶ,	δεδουπα.
φευγω,	I *flee*,	φυγῶ,	πεφυγα.
κευθω,	I *conceal*,	κυθῶ,	κεκυθα.
ὀρω,	I *excite*,	ὀρῶ,	ὠρα.
βριθω,	I *am loaded*,	βριθῶ,	βεβριθα.
κριζω,	I *creak*,	κριγῶ,	κεκριγα.
ῥιγεω,	I *am stiff*,	ῥιγῶ,	ἐρριγα.
μυκαω,	I *low*,	μυκῶ,	μεμυκα.

38. ε in the penult of the second future is changed into ει in the preter-perfect; as,

λεγω,	I *say*,	λεξω,	λελεγα.
βλεπω,	I *see*,	βλεψω,	βεβλεπα.
φλεγω,	I *inflame*,	φλεξω,	πεφλεγα.
ἀγειρω,	I *collect*,	ἀγερῶ,	ἤγερα.
ἐρεγω,	I *extend*,	ἐρερῶ,	ἐρρωγα.*

39. ε in the penult of the second future, from verbs having ει in the penult of the present, is changed into οι in the preter-perfect; as,

λειπω,	I *leave*,	λιπῶ,	λελοιπα.
πειθω,	I *persuade*,	πιθῶ,	πεποιθα.
ἀλειφω,	I *anoint*,	ἀλιφῶ,	ἠλοιφα.
ἀμειβω,	I *exchange*,	ἀμιβῶ,	ἠμοιβα.
ἀειδω,	I *sing*,	ἀϊδῶ,	ἠοιδα.

40. α in the penult of the second future, from verbs having ε or ει in the penult of the present, is changed into ο in the preter-perfect; as,

πλεκω,	I *fold*,	πλακω,	πεπλοκα.
κλεπτω,	I *steal*,	κλαπω,	κεκλοπα.
σπειρω,	I *sow*,	σπαρῶ,	ἔσπορα.
στελλω,	I *send*,	σταλῶ,	ἔσταλα.
τεινω,	I *stretch*,	τανῶ,	τετονα.
τεμνω,	I *cut*,	ταμῶ,	τετομα.
νεμω,	I *distribute*,	ναμῶ,	νενομα.
μειρω,	I *divide*,	μαρῶ,	μεμορα.
μενω,	I *remain*,	μανῶ,	μεμονα.

41. α in the penult of the second future from verbs having η or αι in the penult of the present is changed into η in the preter-perfect; as,

σηπω,	I *putrefy*,	σαπῶ,	σεσηπα.
φαινω,	I *show*,	φανῶ,	πεφηνα.
ληθω,	I *lie hid*,	λαθῶ,	λελησθα.
χαινω,	I *gape*,	χανῶ,	κεχηνα.
πλησσω,	I *strike*,	πληγω,	πεπληγα.
δαιω,	I *burn*,	δαω,	δεδηα.

* ιθω, ιθα, At. ιεσθα.

Likewise θαλλω and κλαζω have η : thus,

θαλλω,	I *flourish*,	θαλῶ,	τεθηλα.
κλαζω,	I *cry out*,	κλαγγῶ,	κεκληγα.*

42. The preter-pluperfect is formed from the preter-perfect, by changing the termination α into ειν, and prefixing the augment, if the preter-perfect begin with a consonant; as, τετυπα, ἐτετυπειν.

PASSIVE VOICE.

43. The present and preter-imperfect are the same with those of the middle voice. See No. 31 and 32.

44. The first future is formed from the preter-perfect active, by rejecting the augment, and changing -α or -μαι into θησομαι : thus,

τυπτω,	τυψω,	τετυφα,	τυφθησομαι.
γραφω,	γραψω,	γεγραφα,	γραφθησομαι.
λεγω,	λεξω,	λελεχα,	λεχθησομαι.
πραττω,	πραξω,	πεπραχα,	πραχθησομαι.
φιλεω,	φιλησω,	πεφιληκα,	φιληθησομαι.
τιμαω,	τιμησω,	τετιμηκα,	τιμηθησομαι.
δηλοω,	δηλωσω,	δεδηλωκα,	δηλωθησομαι.
στελλω,	στελῶ,	ἐσταλκα,	σταλθησομαι,
φαινω,	φανῶ,	πεφαγκα,	φανθησομαι.
κρινω,	κρινῶ,	κεκρικα,	κριθησομαι.
τεινω,	τενῶ,	τετακα,	ταθησομαι.
νεμω,	νεμῶ,	νενεμηκα,	νεμηθησομαι.
ἀρσω,	ἀρσω,	ἠρκα,	ἀρθησομαι.
βοαω,	βοησω,	βεβοηκα,	βοηθησομαι.
ἐδω,	ἐδομαι,	ἠδοκα,	ἐδοθησομαι.†

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* πεπυσθα, *I have suffered*, is the preter-perfect middle of the antiquated verb πυθω which was changed into πυσω, 2d aor. indic. ἐπαθον, subj. παθω, and then into πασω 1st fut middle πεισομαι.

βεβολα, *I have cast*, is the preter-perfect middle of βαλλω, an ancient verb, which was changed into βολω.

λελογχα, *I have cast lots*, is the preter-perfect middle of λαγχω, an ancient verb, which was changed into λογχω.

ἐαγα, *I have broken*, is the preter-perfect middle of ῥησσω, an ancient verb, which was changed into ῥαγω.

ῥεζω, *I do*, has regularly 2d future ῥεξῶ, preter-perfect middle ἐοργα, and by metathesis is ὀργα. — ἀγω wants the second future; but has the preter-perfect middle ἀχα.

δαιδω makes the preter-perfect middle δεδοικα, to avoid the too frequent recurrence of the δ.

† *Odyss. χ. 56.*

45. Many verbs, (liquids excepted), forming the preterfect active in -κα, insert σ before -θησομαι: sc. Pure verbs, when ε or a doubtful vowel, or a diphthong, precedes -κα.

ε before -κα requires σ before -θησομαι; as,

αἰδεομαι,	I *reverence*,	ᾔδεκα,	αἰδεσθησομαι,
ἀκεομαι,	I *heal*,	ἤκεκα,	ἀκεσθησομαι.
ἀλεω,	I *grind*,	ἤλεκα,	ἀλεσθησομαι.
ἰδιω,*	I *eat*,	ᾔδεκα,	ἐδεσθησομαι.
ξεω,	I *polish*,	ἔξεκα,	ξεσθησομαι.
σβεω,	I *extinguish*,	ἔσβεκα,	σβεσθησομαι.
στορεω,	I *spread*,	ἐστόρεκα,	στορεσθησομαι.
τελεω,	I *finish*,	τετέλεκα,	τελεσθησομαι.
τρεω,	I *tremble*,	τέτρεκα,	τρεσθησομαι.

Five verbs having ε before -κα do not insert σ before -θησομαι; sc.

αἰνεω,	I *praise*,	ἐρεω,†	I *row*.
ἀλάλκω,	I *boast*,	ὀλεω,	I *destroy*.
ἐμεω,	I *vomit*,		

α before -κα requires σ before -θησομαι; as,

γελαω,	I *laugh*,	κρεμαω,	I *hang*.
ἐραω,	I *love*,	σπαω,	I *draw*.
κλαω,	I *break*,	χαλαω,	I *let down*.

Eight verbs, which have α before -κα, do not insert σ before -θησομαι: sc.

ἀκροαομαι,	I *hear*.	ὁραω,	I *see*.
θαομαι,	I *see*.	πειραω,	I *attempt*.
ἰαομαι,	I *heal*.	περαω,	I *pass over*.
κονιαω,	I *sprinkle with dust*.	φωραω,	I *catch a thief*.

ι before -κα requires the insertion of σ before -θησομαι; as,

κωλιω,	I *roll*.	Except τιω,	I *honour*,
πριω,	I *saw*.	τισω, τετικα, τιθησομαι.	
χριω,	I *anoint*.		

υ before -κα requires σ; as,

ἀνυω,	I *accomplish*.	μεθυω,	I *am inebriated*.
ἑλκυω,	I *draw out*.	μυω,	I *shut up*.
βυω,	I *stop up*.	ξυω,	I *polish*.
ἑλκυω,	I *draw*.	πτυω,	I *spit*.

* The same in signification as ἰδω.

† The same in signification as ἐρωτα.

Eleven verbs have ν before -κα, but do not insert σ before -θησομαι : sc.

ἀρτυνω,	I *prepare.*	κωλυνω,	I *forbid.*
βρυνω,	I *overflow.*	λυνω,	I *loose.*
δυνω,	I *enter.*	μηνυνω,	I *show.*
θυνω,	I *hasten.*	ρυνω,	I *draw.*
ιδρυνω,	I *place.*	τρυνω,	I *bore.*
κωκυνω,	I *wail.*		

αι before -κα requires σ before -θησομαι ; as,

κναιω,	I *wear away.*	πταιω,	I *offend.*
παιω,	I *beat.*	ῥαιω,	I *destroy.*

αυ before -κα requires σ before -θησομαι ; as,

θραυω,	I *break.*	ψαυω,	I *touch.*

ευ and ευ before -κα require σ before -θησομαι ; as,

κλειω,	I *shut.*	σειω,	I *shake.*
κελευω,	I *command.*	πλεω,	I *sail.*

Many verbs derived from nouns have ευ before -κα, which do not insert σ before -θησομαι.

Also seven primitive verbs are excepted : sc.

δευω,	I *water.*	ῥεω,	I *flow.*
νευω,	I *nod.*	σευω,	I *shake.*
νεω,	I *spin.*	χεω,	I *pour.*
πνεω,	I *breathe.*		

οι and ου before -κα require σ before -θησομαι ; as,

οἰω,	οἴσω,	οὖκα,	οἰσθησομαι.
ἀκουω,	I *hear.*	κολουω,	I *cut off.*

λουω, I *wash*, is excepted, which does not insert σ before θησομαι.

Verbs in μι, formed from verbs in ω, insert σ before θησομαι ; as,

γνωμι,	from γνοω,	I *know.*
ζωννυω,	from ζοω,	I *gird.*
ῥωννυμι,	from ῥοω,	I *strengthen.*
χρωννυμι,	from χροω,	I *colour.*
Except στρωννυμι,	from στροω,	I *spread.*
and δίδωμι,	from δοω,	I *give.*

46. When a consonant is rejected before -σω in the first future active,* σ is put before -θησομαι ; as,

ἀνυτω,	*I accomplish.*	ἀρυτω,	*I draw up* or *out.*
ἀλιζω,	*I assemble.*	ἐρεθιζω,	*I provoke.*
ἀσπαζομαι,	*I salute.*	ἐριζω,	*I contend.*
γογγυζω,	*I murmur.*	φειδω,	*I spare.*
δαιζω,	*I divide.*	ψευδω,	*I lie* or *deceive.*
νομιζω,	*I think.*	πειθω,	*I persuade.*
πλαττω,	*I form.*	πληθω,	*I fill.*
πλιττω,	*I knead.*	σπευδω,	*I hasten.*

47. The fifteen following verbs sometimes insert, and sometimes omit, σ, before -θησομαι : sc.

ἀρυω,	ἀρυσω,	*I draw up* or *out.*
δραω,	δρασω,	*I do.*
ζεω,	ζεσω,	*I am hot.*
ἐλαω,	ἐλασω,	*I drive.*
καιω,	καυσω,	*I burn.*
κεραω,	κερασω,	*I mix.*
κναω,	κνησω,	*I gnaw.*
κορεω,†		*I satisfy.*
μαω,	μησω,	*I call to mind.*
μηρυω,	μηρυσω,	*I wind round.*
ὀνεω,	ὀνοσω,	*I blame.*
παυω,	παυσω,	*I cease.*
πνεω,	πνευσω,	*I breathe.*
χραυω,	χραυσω,	*I crop.*
ψαω,	ψησω,	*I scrape.*

48. Seven verbs shorten a long vowel or a diphthong before -θησομαι : sc.

αἱρεω,	*I take.*	αἱρησω,	ἡρηκα,	αἱρεθησομαι.
ἑυρεω,	*I find,*	ἑυρησω,	ἑυρηκα,	ἑυρεθησομαι.
ἐχω or σχεω,	*I have.*	σχησω,	ἐσχηκα,	σχεθησομαι.
πευθω,	*I inquire.*	πευσω,	πεπευκα,	πυσθησομαι.
σευω,	*I drive,*	σευσω,	σεσευκα,	συθησομαι.
τευχω,	*I make,*	τευξω,	τετευχα,	τυχθησομαι.
χεω,	*I pour,*	χευσω,	κεχευκα,	χυθησομαι.

φευγω, *I flee,* has either φευχθησομαι, or φυχθησομαι.

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* Sc. τ, δ, θ, or σσ.

† κορεσω, κορεσθησομαι ; κορεσω, κορεσθησομαι.

49. The second future is formed from the second future active, by changing ω into ησομαι; as, τυπῶ, τυπησομαι; φανῶ, φανησομαι.

50. The first aorist is formed from the first future, by changing σομαι into ν, and prefixing the augment; as, τυφθησομαι, ἐτυφθην; λεχθησομαι, ἐλεχθην.

51. The second aorist is formed from the second aorist active, by changing ον into ην; as, ἐτυπον, ἐτυπην; ἐβαλον, βαλην.*

52. The preter-perfect is formed from the first future, by assuming the augment, and rejecting -θησο- before μαι: thus,

φιλεω,	φιληθησομαι,	πεφιλημαι.
σαλλω,	σαλθησομαι,	ἐσαλμαι.
τελεω,	τελεσθησομαι,	τετελεσμαι.
σευω,	συθησομαι,	σεσυμαι.

χ before μ is changed into γ; and φ and π before μ into μ; as,

λεγω,	λεχθησομαι,	λελεγμαι.†
πρασσω,	πραχθησομαι,	πεπραγμαι.
τυπτω,	τυφθησομαι,	τετυμμαι.‡
γραφω,	γραφθησομαι,	γεγραμμαι.
φαινω,	φανθησομαι,	πεφασμαι.§
πλυνω,	πλυνθησομαι,	πεπλυμμαι.

The Athenians change π before μ into σ: thus,

πεφαμμαι,	At.	πεφασμαι.
πεπλυμμαι,	At.	πεπλυσμαι.‖

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* The optative plural in this tense, and also in the first aorist, is often syncopated; thus, τυφθεῖμεν, τυφθεῖτε, τυφθεῖεν, for τυφθειημεν, &c. and so, τυπεῖμεν, τυπεῖεν, for τυπειημεν, τυπειησαν: but we never find τυπεῖτε, for τυπειητε; because τυπεῖτε would be confounded with the second future indicative.

† Not λελεχμαι. ‡ Not τετυφμαι. § Not πεφαγμαι.

‖ Aspirate consonants are changed before τ and σ into their own smooth consonants; as,

λελεγμαι, λελεξαι, λελεκται; not λελεχσαι, λελεχται.

γεγραμμαι, γεγραψαι, γεγραπται; not γεγραφσαι, γεγραφται.

Three verbs change ε into α : sc.

τρεπω,	*I turn,*	τετραμμαι.
τρεφω,	*I nourish,*	τεθραμμαι.
στρεφω,	*I bend,*	ἐστραμμαι.

53. The preter-pluperfect is formed from the preter-perfect, by changing αι into ην, and prefixing the augment, if the preter-perfect begin with a consonant ; as, τετυμμαι, ἐτετυμμην ; λελεγμαι, ἐλελεγμην.

54. The paulo-post-future is formed from the second person singular of the preter-perfect, by inserting σμ before αι ; as, τετυψαι, τετυψομαι ; λελεξαι, λελεξομαι.*

SECOND CONJUGATION.†

Active Voice.

55. The preter-imperfect is formed from the present, by changing μι into ν, and prefixing the augment, except when the verb begins with ι ; as, τιθημι, ἐτιθην ; ἱστημι, ἱστην.

56. The second aorist is formed from the preter-imperfect, by casting off the reduplication, and taking its augment as verbs in ω :‡ thus, ἐτιθην, ἐθην ; ἱστην, ἐστην ; ἱην, ἡν.

Middle Voice.

57. The present is formed from the present active, by changing μι into μαι, and shortening the penult ;§ as, ἱστημι, ἱσταμαι ; τιθημι, τιθεμαι.

58. The preter-imperfect is formed, as in verbs in ω, by changing μαι into μην, and prefixing the augment, unless the verb begins with ι ; as, τιθεμαι, ἐτιθεμην ; ἱσταμαι, ἱστάμην.

59. The second aorist is formed from the preter-imperfect, by rejecting the reduplication ; as, ἐτιθεμην, ἐθεμην.

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* Moor says, that what grammarians have called the *paulo-post-future* is nothing but the first future middle with the Ionian reduplication.

† See Sect. 9. No. 2. ‡ Sect, 11. No. 10. 11. 16.

§ Except in ἀημαι, ἀκαχημαι, ἀλαλημαι, ἀλαλυκτημαι, ἀποκταμαι, δίζημαι, ἐνημαι, (ὀναμαι is also used.)

Passive Voice.

60. The present and preter-imperfect are the same with those of the middle voice; and the second aorist is wanting.

FORMATION *of* TENSES *peculiar to the primitives of verbs in* μι.

61. The first future active has, sometimes, the reduplication of the present; as, δίδωσω, *I will give.*

62. In the preter-perfect active of some verbs in αω, ω of the future is changed into α, after the Dorian form; as, στησω, ἑστακα.* Preter-pluperfect ἑστακειν.

ἑστηκα is sometimes found, but usually as the preter-perfect middle of ἱστημι, *I stand firmly* or *persevere.* It wants the augment, excepting that the initial ε in the preter-pluperfect is changed into its own diphthong.

63. In the preter-perfect active of verbs in εω, ω of the future is changed into ει after the Bœotic form; as, θησω, τεθηκα; ἡσω, εἱκα. The Dorians retain η; as, τεθηκα.

64. The first future passive is regularly formed, excepting that it takes a short vowel in the penult; as, δεδωκας, δοθησομαι. εἱμαι and τεθειμαι are in the Bœotic dialect.

* The preter-perfect and preter-pluperfect of this verb is syncopated; as, ἑστατε, for ἑστακατε, whence ἀφεστατε; ἑστασαν, for ἑστακεσαν; and ἑστᾶναι for ἑστακεναι, in the infinitive.

PART III.

SYNTAX.

Section I.

Agreement between the verb and its nominative case: between the adjective and its substantive: between the relative and its antecedent.—A substantive singular of multitude; two or more substantives singular, &c. The infinitive mode, &c. used as the nominative to a verb, the substantive to an adjective, &c. Verbs substantive, &c. —Adjectives, relatives, and participles, put in the genitive, after ἐμος, σος, &c. Impersonal verbs. The article.

1. A VERB personal agrees with its nominative case* in number† and person; as,

Ἐγω δε λεγω ὑμιν.	*But I say unto you.*
Ἀπεκριθη Ἰησους.	*Jesus answered.*
Ἡμεις δε κηρυσσομεν Χριστον.	*But we preach Christ.*

2. Nominatives plural of the neuter gender usually have verbs singular;‡ as,

Ζωα τρεχει.	*Animals run.*

* When the first and second persons are nominatives to verbs, those persons are often understood in Greek, unless when emphasis or distinction require them to be expressed: and, in the continuation of a discourse, the third person is frequently understood.

† Respecting the agreement of a dual verb with a plural nominative, see No. 3.

‡ It was usual with *Pindar* to put a nominative case of the masculine or feminine gender and plural number, with a verb in the singular. There are a few examples of this mode to be found also in other authors; but they are always sylleptical, and imply a universality. Huntingford's Introd. to the writing of Greek, p. 69.—Fifth Edit.

3. All nouns and pronouns dual, as they imply more than one, may have verbs, adjectives, or participles plural: but nouns and pronouns plural cannot have verbs, adjectives, or participles dual, unless when only two things or persons are implied; as,

Ἀμφω ἐλεγον.	*Both said.*
Χειμαῤῥοι ποταμοι συμβαλλετον ὑδωρ. ιλ. δ. 452 and 453.	*Two rapid rivers bring together their water.*
Φιλας περι χειρε βαλωμεν.	*Let us affectionately embrace.*
Ἐξ ἀμφοιν ψευδων.	*Of both falsehoods.*

4. An adjective, whether noun, pronoun, or participle,* agrees with its substantive† in number, case, and gender; as,

Ὁ ἀγαθος ἀνθρωπος.	*The good man.*
Ἡμετερῳ ἐνι οἰκῳ.	*In our house.*
Ἰδων δε αὐτον ὁ Ιησους.	*And Jesus having seen him.*

5. An adjective is often put in the neuter gender, and agrees with χρῆμα or πρᾶγμα understood; as,

Θυμος δ' ἐν κακοις οὐ ξυμφορον. Soph.	*Anger is not a suitable thing in misfortunes.*
Οὐκ ἀγαθον πολυκοιρανιη. Hom.	*The government of many is not a good thing.*
Ὡς ἡδυ ἐρημια. Menand.	*How sweet a thing is solitude!*

6. An adjective is often put in a different gender from the substantive placed in the same sentence with it, because it agrees with some other substantive understood, which we are to conceive by the context;‡ as,

Διος τεκος ἀτρυτωνη. Hom.	*O invincible daughter of Jupiter:* (i. e. Minerva.)
Ὦ τεκνα, ἱκτηριοις κλαδοισιν ἐξεστεμμενοι. Soph.	*O sons, with suppliant boughs adorned.*

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* A participle is a kind of adjective formed from a verb, and in its signification implies time.

† An adjective agrees with its substantive, according to the rule, when an infinitive comes between them; particularly, εἰναι or γεγνεσθαι.

‡ This is called syllepsis. See Part III. Sect. 13. No. 12.

7. Plural adjectives often elegantly change their substantives into the genitive; these adjectives still agreeing with their substantives in gender and number; as, instead of

Φαυλοι ανθρωποι; φαυλοι ανθρωπων.	*Wicked men.*

8. The relative, especially ὁς, agrees with the substantive foregoing, called the *antecedent*, in gender, number, and person;* as,

Ὁ Θεος — — — ἐλαλησε ἡμιν ἐν υἱω, ὁν ἐθηκε κληρονομον παντων. Heb. i. 1 and 2.	*God hath spoken unto us by his Son, whom hath appointed heir of all things.*
Διος ἀγγελος εἰμι ος, σεν μεγα κηδεται ἠδ' ἐλεαιρει. Hom.	*I am a messenger of Jupiter, who is very anxious for you, and pities you.*

9. In the Athenian dialect the relative is always in the same case as the antecedent,† by attraction;‡ as,

Χρωμαι βιβλιοις, οἱς ἐχω.	*I use the books which I have.*

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* But not always in *case*; because sometimes it is put for the nominative case to the subsequent verb; and sometimes it is governed by that verb, or some other word in the sentence in which it is placed; as,

μακαριον το ἐθνος, ὡ ἐστι Κυριος ὁ Θεος αὐτου, λαος ὁν ἐλεξατο.	*Blessed is the nation, whose God is the Lord, the people whom he hath chosen.*

Οὑτος, ἐκεινος, ὁσος, ἡλικος, οἱος, ποσος, ποστος, ποταπος, &c. are sometimes construed like relatives; as, ἐλεφαντων ἐμβυσιν ἡλικην μεσχος. Aristot.

The relative is sometimes put in the dative, when it has the sense of the genitive; as, οἱς for ὡν.

The relative is often placed before the antecedent, especially when in the same case; as,

ἐμεινεν ἐν ὡ αν τοπω.	*He abode in the same place where* (in which) *he was.*

Sometimes the antecedent, with which the relative agrees, is not expressed; as, μεμνημενος ὡν ἐτραξε: sc. μεμνημενος τραγματων.

χηρα πτωχη ἐβαλε λεπτα δυο (sc. χρημα), ὁ ἐστι κοδραντης, *a poor widow threw in two mites*, (a sum) *which is a farthing*. Mark xii. 42.

† The Athenians put the antecedent in the same case, and frequently in the same clause of the sentence, with its relative; as,

οὑτος ἐστιν, ὁν λεγεις ἀνθρωπον. *This is the man whom you mention.*

‡ It is peculiar to the Greek language to make a case, which has its own concord, or government, draw sometimes to itself another word,

10. A substantive singular of multitude, or signifying several individuals,—also two or more substantives singular, may have a verb, adjective, participle, or relative, plural: and, if two or more substantives singular be of different genders, the adjective or relative, &c. referring to them will be of the most worthy gender, and the verb of the most worthy person, which either of them expresses;* as,

Ὡς φασαν ἡ πληθυς. Hom.	*Thus said the multitude.*
Πετρος και Ἰωαννης ἀνεβαινον.	*Peter and John went up.*

11. The infinitive mode with or without an article, an adverb with a genitive case, or some other part of a sentence, is often put for the nominative case to a verb, the substantive to an adjective, or participle, and the antecedent to a relative; and then the verb is of the third person, and the adjective, participle, or relative, of the neuter gender; as,

Ἰδιον παντος ἀγαθου το ὠφελειν. Gregor.	*It is the property of every good man to assist others.*
Το πασιν ἀρεσκειν δυσχερεστατον εστιν.	*It is very difficult to please all men.*

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which is not at all governed by the verb, &c. to which it should naturally refer: thus, for instance, the Greeks say, συνοιδα ἐμαυτῳ σοφος ὢν. Plato. *I am sensible that I am wise;* for συνοιδα ἐμαυτῳ σοφον με ὄντα: σοφος and ὢν being attracted to the nominative of συνοιδα, viz. ἐγω understood. Σαυτῳ συνηθης ἀδικουντι. Demosth. *You know you are acting wrong:* here, ἀδικοῦντι is attracted to σαυτῷ, which precedes.

Σκοπουμενος εὑρισκον ἁπαντων ἂν ἀλλως τουτο διαπεπραξαμενος. Isocr. *After having fully considered the matter, I found I could not compass it in any other way.* Here, διαπεπραξαμενος is attracted to the nominative by σκοπουμενος, instead of με διαπεπραξαμενον or διαπεπραξασθαι.

In like manner, το σωμα ὑμῶν ναος του ἐν ὑμῖν ἁγιου πνευματος ἐστιν, ὃ ἐχετε ἀπο Θεου; for ὁ ἐχετε. *Your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you, which ye have of God.* 1 Cor. vi. 19.

Ἐπιστευσε τῳ λογῳ ᾧ εἰπεν Ἰησους; for ὃν εἰπε. *He believed the word that Jesus had spoken unto him.*

This attraction oftentimes extends to different members of a period.

* Of persons, the first is said to be more worthy than the second; and the second, than the third.—Of genders, the masculine is most worthy, and the feminine next; but, if the substantives, either all, or some, signify things without life, the adjective, participle, or relative is commonly neuter.

The verb, or adjective, &c. may agree with the nearest preceding substantive, and be understood to the rest. A verb between two nominative cases of different numbers, an adjective or relative between two substantive of different genders or numbers, may agree with either of them.

12. Verbs substantive, verbs of gesture, and passive verbs of calling, have a nominative after as well as before them ;* as,

Ἡ ἁμαρτια ἐστιν ἡ ἀνομια. *Sin is the transgression of the law.*

13. After ἐμος, σος, ὸς or ἑος, ἡμετερος, and ὑμετερος, the genitives of their primitives, ἐμε, σε, οὐ, ἡμων, and ὑμων, are elegantly omitted, and yet the adjective, relative, or participle, agreeing with them, is expressed ; as,

Πατρος τε μεγα κλεος, ἠδ' ἐμον αὐτε. Il. ζ. 446.	*The great glory of my father, and my own.*
Τυχας ἐμας τλημονος.	*My wretched fortunes.*

14. Impersonal verbs have no nominative case.

15. The article is used to express,†

(1.) Emphasis, or eminence ; as, ὁ ποιητης, *the Poet ;* i. e. Homer.

(2.) Distinction, or definition ; as, κυων ὁ ὐρανιος, ὐκ ὁ γης ; *that celestial, not terrestrial Dog,* i. e. Diogenes. Ἰωαννης ὁ βαπτιστης, *John the Baptist.*

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* The nominative after a verb substantive is sometimes changed into the genitive plural ; as, Ἀριστος ἐστι των πλουσιων, for πλουσιος.

The participle ὠν is used with elegance after τυγχανω, ὑπαρχω, and even εἰμι, with another nominative; as, Σωκρατης τυγχανει ὠν σοφος. *Socrates is wise.*—But never with another participle; as, Σωκρατης τυγχανει περιπατων. *Socrates is walking.*

† For using or omitting the article no certain rule can be laid down, authors employing or dispensing with it at discretion, as they think the harmony of the period, or the metre of the verse, is best consulted. Its most general use is to give words precision; as, ἀγαθον *is good,* i. e. *any good;* το ἀγαθον, *the chief good,* i. e. of which philosophers treat.

It is omitted most commonly before *interrogatives, indefinites, universals, cardinal numbers,* and *proper names,* (especially in epistolary addresses, as Ἰσωκρατης Ἀλεξανδρῳ, χαιρειν,) appellatives in the titles of books ; as, περι τιμης ; primitive and compound pronouns; as, τις, ἐμαυτε, &c.—Yet ποιος, cardinal numbers referring to what went before, and appellatives in epistolary addresses, may have the article ; as, τα ποια τα τοιαδε λεγεις. Plat.—ὁ εἰς φαρισαιος, *the one a pharisee.* Δημοσθενης τη βουλη και τῳ δημῳ, χαιρειν. And so have sometimes appellatives in the inscription of books ; as, περι του ὀντος, *of being ;* περι τε ψευδους, *of falsehood.* Plato.

The article is used before the genitive after partitives ; as, εἰς των ῥητορων : frequently before the latter of two substantives of different persons or things; as, ὁ υἱος της ἀπωλειας: before the latter of two sub-

16. When the article is put before participles, the ve εἰμι being understood, it expresses the relative ὁς; as, λεγων, *who says*; i. e. ὁς ἐστι λεγων, or ὁς λεγει.—Πας ὁ αἰτ λαμβανει. *Every one who asketh receiveth*; i. e. ὁς ἐστι αἰτ or ὁς αἰτεῖ.

The participle is often understood, as is sometimes t article; as, ὁ ἐν τοις οὐρανοις, *who art in heaven*: sc. ων. τις ἐμε παλαξας; *who struck me?* Soph. i. e. ὁ ἐστι παταξ or ὁς ἐπαλαξε?

The article sometimes gives the adjective or particip following it the force of a substantive; as, το ἀμελες, *neg gence*: το φρονουν, *prudence*.

An adverb after the article is commonly used *adjectivel* the gender being determined by the article; as, τα ἐξω, *e ternal things*: οἱ πελας, *neighbours*.

But sometimes, when the article is in the neuter ge der, the adverbial sense remains; as, το παλαι, *formerl* Thucyd.

The article expresses either a proper name, or what h relation to it, when used before a *proper name* with ἀμφ περι, μετα, προς, &c. as, οἱ ἀμφι Πλατωνα, *Plato*, or *the Pl tonics*.—It expresses office or relation only, before an a pellative; as, οἱ περι ἱερα, *the priests*.

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stantives in opposition; as, Ματθαιος ὁ τελωνης: most commonly bef both; as, οἱ ἀνθρωποι οἱ πεπαιδευμενοι; before an adjective set after, or standi alone without its substantive; as, τῳ πνευματι τῳ ἀκαθαρτῳ; ὑπο τα ὑ

If the adjective following, or set after its substantive, have no artic it must, in construing, be separated from the substantive, and follow t verb; as, ἐστιν ἀνθρωπος δικαιος. Aristot. *The man is just.* But ἀνθρω ὁ δικαιος ἐστι. *He is a just man.* Πλατων ἀγαθος ἐστι. *Plato is good*, or *good man.* Πλατων ὁ ἀγαθος ἐστι. *It is Plato the good*, or *it is good Plato* In the former examples, the adjective is the attribute or predicate; i the others it pertains to the subject of the proposition.—When two sub stantives have the substantive verb between them, that which has th article precedes the verb, and is the subject of the proposition; as, Θε ἠν ὁ λογος. *The word was God.* πνευμα ὁ Θεος ἐστι. *God is a Spirit.*

When the adjective stands before its substantive, the article of the sub stantive precedes it; as, ὁ σοφος Ἀριστοτελης, *the wise Aristotle.* τα ἀκα θαρτα πνευματα, *the unclean spirits.* But αὐτος, ἐκεινος, ὁλος, ὑπος, and πα have the article between them and the substantive; as, ἐν αυτη τη ἡμερ ἐκεινην την νυκτα. ὑπο οἱ λογοι. παν το σωμα. The article is very se dom set before those adjectives.

he article in the neuter gender before a genitive
property, possession, or relation; as, τα μητρος,
rs' possessions.

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le is often used for the relatives ὁς and αὐτος; the demonstra-
nd ὁυτος; and for τις interrogative and indefinite.

ὁ relative.

σμενος ἐστι. Hom. } For ὁς. Nom. masc.
's now performed.

ὑπαντων. Demosth. } —— ὁ. N. neut.
easiest of all.

υμπον ἐχουσι. Hom. } In the Dor. dialect, for οἱ from ὁς, ἡ, ὁ.
that inhabit heaven.

Matth. xiii. 28. } —— αὐτος.
said.

ὁ demonstrative

ıse it has often the particle δὶ or γε subjoined; as, ὁδὶ, ἡδὶ,
γε, τογε: for ὁυτος, αὐτη, τὸδε; and thus in all the cases.

τῳλιι χολωθεις. Il. α. 9. } —— ὁυτος.
g incensed against the king.

πεδρα ἰδων. Il. α. 148. } —— τουτων.
rnly viewing.

ν των. Plato. } —— ἐκεινων.
ing those arts.

ὁ interrogative.

ι ταυτ' αλγεα; Demosth. } —— τινος.
sake of what do I say this?

ὁ indefinite.

δοκει ταυτα. Demosth. } —— τινι.
me be of this opinion.

ive ὁς also, not less frequently than the article, is used in all
ces.

ὁς for the other relative.

He said. Plat. } —— αὐτος.
And he (replied).

ὁς demonstrative.

ὁς δ' μεθυει. 1 Cor. xi. 21. } —— ὁυτος and ἐκεινος.
ngry, and another is drunken.

ὁς interrogative.

or the sake of what? —— τινος.

ὁς indefinite.

οἳ. Thucyd. } —— τις.
wers who he is.

νας δὲ. Demosth. } —— τινας.
others.

18. The article in the neuter gender may denote, that the following word or passage is taken technically, i. e. spoken of merely as a word or passage, independently of its meaning; as, το ἀνθρωπος, i. e. *this word* ἀνθρωπος.

19. The article has the signification of οὑτος and ἐκεινος, when μεν, δε; γαρ, δε, &c. follow it; as, τα μεν ἀϊδια, τα δε φθαρτα. *Some are immortal, others are mortal.*

When taken adverbially it has the same signification; as, τῃ μεν, τῃ δε. *On this part, on that part.*

20. The infinitive, when the article in the neuter gender is set before it, is used as a noun of any case; as, τῳ φιλοσοφειν το ζητειν. Plutarch. *Inquiry is the province of philosophy.* sc. ἐστι.

21. Instead of gerunds and supines, the Greeks use the infinitive mode with the article expressed or understood; which infinitive often has an accusative and sometimes a nominative before it; as,

Εἰσηλθε τυ μειναι. Luke xxiv. 29.	*He went in to tarry.*
Εν δε τῳ καθευδειν τυς ἀνθρωπυς. Matth. xiii. 25.	*But while men slept.*
Προ τυ σε φιλιππον φωνησαι. John i. 49.	*Before that Philip called thee.*

The ancient article was τος, by which dropping τ was changed into ὁς, and by cutting off the final letter became ὁ. In the old Doric dialect the use of the τ was still continued. This τος seems to have been used indiscriminately for the *article*, and the *relative pronoun* answering to qui in Latin.

The appropriating of the gender and cases, with τ prefixed to the article, and of those with τ rejected to the pronoun, seems to have been the contrivance of a later age, when the invention of accents also supplied the means of distinguishing the nominative, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ, of the pronoun, from ἡ, οἱ, αἱ, of the article; but notwithstanding this distinction, the old analogy continued to prevail: and thus the article ὁ and the relative ὁς are used for each other reciprocally by the best Greek writers.

In the compounds of the relative we have ὁπῃς, ὁτις, for ὁσπῃς, ὁστις as, ὁπῃς σεο πολλον ἀμεινων. Il. ν. 114. ὁτις κ' ἐπι ὁρκον ὀμοσσῃ. Il. τ. This ο sometimes is undeclined; as, ὁτινα for ὁντινα; ὁτινας, for ὁσ-τινας: all which occur in Homer.

As the ancient τος was used for τις, the same in composition with this aptot ὁ is used for ἑστις in every case; as, ὁτις, ὁτυ, ὁτῳ, &c. for ὁστις, ὁτευ, ὁτῳ, &c.

Τὸν καιρὸν τοῦ λέγειν. Demosth.	*Tempus dicendi.*
Ὥρα ἀπιέναι. Sc. τοῦ. Lucian.	*Hora abeundi.*
Ἐκ τοῦ μηδὲν ποιῆσαι ταῦθ' ὑπειμεν- ναμεν.	*Ex nihil agendo hæc passi sumus.*
Ὀξὺς εἰς τὸ παῖδα ὁρᾶν. Menand.	*Acer ad omnia perspiciendum.*
Ἐπὶ τοῦ πιεῖν. Anacr.	*Inter potandum.**

SECTION II.

Two or more substantives in the same case, by apposition. Genitive case after substantive nouns. Genitive case put elliptically: expressing exclamation, abhorrence, or contempt; put after an adjective of the neuter gender. Genitive case governed by verbal adjectives; by compounds of α privative; by comparatives; by adjectives signifying plenty or want; by adjectives signifying an affection of the mind; partitives, &c. Adjectives of the neuter gender often become adverbs, &c. Genitive case governed by verbs. Nouns signifying the matter, &c. are in the genitive. Agent or doer after passive verbs. The absolute cases. Primitive pronous. Adjective pronouns, &c.

1. TWO or more substantives signifying the same person or thing are put in the same case,† by apposition; as,

Παῦλος ἀπόστολος.	*Paul an apostle.*
Θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθηνᾶ.	*The blue-eyed goddess Minerva.*

* An infinitive verb thus used, without an accusative or nominative case before it, is, as a substantive or a gerund, governed by a preposition either expressed or understood; but, when an accusative case goes before it, the article agrees with a noun understood; as, τοῦ [illegible], &c. and the infinitive and foregoing accusative depend on the omission of ὁ, or some other particle in Greek, which answers to quod, ut, ne, &c in Latin. When a nominative case precedes such an infinitive, it is by attraction to some other nominative.

† The proper name of a place, especially of a city, may be put after its appellative in the genitive; as, Ἀθηναι πολις, *the city of Athens*; i. e. Ἀθηναι πολις, *the city Athens.*

2. When two substantives come together signifying different things, the latter is governed in the genitive* by the former ; as,

Ἡ του Θεοῦ μακροθυμια. *The long-suffering of God.*

3. The genitive case of a substantive is often put elliptically, the former substantive being understood ; as,

Ἀλεξανδρος ὁ Φιλιππου, (υἱος being understood). *Alexander the son of Philip.*

Εἰς ἁδου, (οἰκον being understood). Acts ii. 31. *In hell ;* i. e. the invisible world.

4. The genitive case may be put elliptically, some case of the word τις or εἰς, or the preposition ἐκ or ἐξ, being understood ; as,

Αἱματος ἐρεω πιω, (i. e. τι). Hom. *That I may drink some of the sacred blood.*

Οὐ δηπου συ των τοιουτων ἀνθρωπων ; (i. e. εἰς or ἐκ). Xen. *Are not you forsooth one of those men ?*

5. The genitive case is often put elliptically, ἑνεκα or χαριν being understood ; as,

Ἐπαινῶ της φιλομουσιας, (i. e. ἑνεκα.) Lucian. *I commend you for your love of music.*

Της δειλιας συγγῶ, (i. e. χαριν). Soph. *I hate you for your timidity.*

6. A genitive expressing exclamation, abhorrence, or contempt, &c. is said to be governed by an adverb understood ;† as,

Της ἀναιδειας. *O impudence !*

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* This genitive is often varied by a possessive adjective ; as, δουλην κεφαλην, *caput servile*, i. e. δουλην. Theogn.

It is sometimes varied by a preposition ; as, ἐκ τε της πρὸς του βιου ἀτυχιας, i. e. τε 2κ Isocrat.—It may be varied by a dative, especially after a noun used adjectively, and signifying relation, affection, or contrariety ; as, οἱ ἦσαν κοινωνοι τῳ Σιμωνι, *who were partakers with Simon.* Luke v. 10.

† An adverb is understood ; also a preposition, which in reality governs this genitive case. See Sect. x. No. 1.

7. A genitive case is often* put after an adjective of the neuter gender: which genitive case is the latter of two substantives, the former substantive being understood; as,

Το λοιπον της ἡμερας, sc. μερος. Xen.	*The rest of the day.*

8. Verbal adjectives denoting action or capacity govern the genitive;† as,

ψυχης φυλακτικον παιδεια. Aristot.	*Learning is the fortress of the mind.*
Συκη φερος συκων.	*A fig-tree bearing figs.*

9. Compounds of a privative govern the genitive;‡ as,

Ἀθεατος της ἀληθειας.	*Who sees not the truth.*

10. Comparative adjectives and adverbs,§ which admit the word *than* after them in English, take the genitive case; as,

Δειλοτεροι των λαγωων.	*More timid than hares.*
Τε καὶ ἀπο γλωττης μελιτος γλυκιων ῥεεν αὐδη. Il. α. 249.	*From whose tongue also flowed a voice sweeter than honey.*

11. Adjectives signifying plenty or want govern the genitive or dative; as,

Ἀφνειος μηλων or μηλοις.	*Abounding in fruits.*

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* We find the phrase τοσουτον ὁσον ἐστιν: Demosth. and many other similar phrases. They say εἰς τοσουτον ἀκμην, and εἰς τοσουτο ἀκμης, &c.—N. B. The adjective thus governing a genitive may be plural. See Ephes. vi. 12.

† Particularly those ending in ικος and τηριος.

‡ Those which have both an active and passive signification, when they signify actively, govern the genitive; but, when they signify passively, the dative; as, ἀθεατος της γυναικος, *not seeing the woman.* ἀθεατος ἀλλοις, *not seen by others.* Lucian.

§ The genitive after comparatives, as stated in the rule, may be varied by a preposition; as, φρονιμωτεροι ὑπερ τους υἱους του φωτος, *wiser than the children of light.* Luke xvi. 8.

When *than* is expressed in Greek by ἤ, ἤπερ, ἤπερει, &c. the noun or pronoun following is put in the same case with the preceding noun or pronoun; as, οὐδεν ἐστι κτημα σεμνοτερον ἀρετης. *No possession is more honourable than virtue.* ἀρωσιν ἤπερ ὑμιν ἀνδρασιν ὡμιλησα. *I have conversed with better men than you.* Hom.

12. Adjectives which signify an affection of the mind, as desire, care, knowledge, memory, parsimony, ignorance; also privation, accusation, worth, condemnation, acquitting, difference, dignity, power, excellence, participation, immunity, govern a genitive ;* as,

Διψαλεος αἱματος. ἐπαινου ἀξιος.	*Thirsty for blood. Worthy of praise.*

13. Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, indefinites, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural ;† as,

Πρωτος Ἀθηναιων. ἑν των πλοιων.	*The first of the Athenians. One of the ships.*

14. Adjectives in the positive form, when they express in a superlative sense the quality of a subject, govern the genitive ; as,

Ἐξοχος παντων.	*The most excellent of all.*
Δια θεαων.	*The most divine of the goddesses.*

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* Adjectives expressing guilt usually govern the genitive ; but sometimes the dative ; as, ἐνοχος ἱεροσυλιας, *guilty of sacrilege.* Aristot. ἐνοχος τῃ προδοσια, *guilty of treason.* Αἰτιος has only a genitive.

† Comparatives, superlatives, demonstrative pronouns, and the article, sometimes have the force of partitives ; as, ὁι νεωτεροι των ἀνθρωπων, *the younger* (of the) *men* Isocrat. πολλοι τουτοις χαιρουσι των λογων, *many are delighted with those* (of the) *words.* Isocrat. in Helen.—των ἀνθρωπων οἱ σωφρονουσι, *some of the men are wise.* Isocrat.

The genitive after superlatives may be varied by the prepositions, ἐν, ἐκ, ἐξ, and μετα ; as, πρωτος ἐν ποιηταις, *first among the poets.*

Partitives, &c. agree in gender with the substantive, which they have after them in the genitive ; but when there are two substantives of different genders, partitives, &c. commonly agree with the former: sometimes, however, with the latter.

Partitives, &c. may govern collective nouns in the genitive singular; and then they are of the same gender with the individuals of which the collective noun is composed. The degrees of comparison are sometimes used one for another ; as, μειζων δε τουτων ἡ ἀγαπη, i. e. μεγιστη. *But the greatest of these is charity.* 1 Cor. xiii. 13.—πρωτος μου ἠν, for πρωτερος, *he was before me.* John i. 15

We find the following particles set before superlatives, viz. ὡς and ὁτι, either absolutely, or with δυνατομαι, δυνατον, or εἰωθα ; as, ἀνηρ ὡς δυνατον ἀριστος, *vir longè optimus.* Xenoph.

15. Adjectives of the neuter gender often become adverbs ;* as,

Ὀξυ. καλα. τα πρωτα.	*Swiftly. Beautifully. First.*

16. Εἰμι, when it implies possession, property, or duty,† requires a genitive case ; as,

Πλουτου δε ἐστιν ὑβριζειν. Aristoph.	*To render one insolent is the property of riches.*

17. Verbs of the following significations govern a genitive :‡ beginning, desisting, desiring,§ abstaining, wanting, excelling,‖ differing, distance, erring ; as,

Οὐδεν διαφερει ἀρχων ἀγαθος ἀγαθου πατρος. Xenoph.	*A good prince differs not from a good father.*

18. Verbs of the following significations govern a genitive¶ or accusative :** admiring, despising, trying, obtain-

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* The article, substantives, adjectives, pronouns, verbs, and participles, are used adverbially.

Substantives in the nominative ; as, ἡμερ. Hesiod. μεγαθος. Herodot. Adjectives in the nominative ; as, ἐθυς, ἰθυς.

Substantives, adjectives, and pronouns, in the genitive ; as, ἐπιπολης, ὁλης, αὐτης.

The article, substantives, and adjectives, in the dative ; as, τῳ, δημοσιῳ, ἰδιᾳ, ταυτᾳ.

Substantives and adjectives in the accusative, often with the article ; as, δρομον, ταχυ, δεινα, την ταχιστην. In these instances, there is always an ellipsis of some word ; as, κατα, ταχυ ; sc. πραγμα. βαινειν δεινα ; sc. βαδισματα. ἐν δημοσια ; sc. χωρα. την ταχιστην ; sc. κατα ὁδον.

Imperative of verbs ; as, ἀγε, ἀγετε, φερε, εἰα, ἐα, ἀμελει, ἰθι, &c.

† Some substantive is understood ; as, γερας, ἐργον, πραγμα, &c. or the substantive may be repeated.

• A possessive pronoun is used in the neuter gender and nominative case with ἐστι ; as, σον ἐστι τα δεοντα ποιειν. Isocrat.

‡ Particular verbs governing a genitive :

ἀληθισσω, ἐπιδικαζομαι, ἐχω. ἐχομαι, περιεχνεω, σπλαγχνιζομαι, στοχαζομαι, ὑπαλυπομαι, φειδομαι, ἐπιγραμμι.

§ Παυω, ἐπιπαυω. πορευομαι, and ὑπερχομαι, govern an accusative only.

¶ A genitive more frequently than an accusative.

•• ἀνεχομαι, ἀντιλαμβανομαι, ἀπελπιζω, ἀποδυνασκω, ἀποφηριζομαι, ἁρπμι, ἁμασσω, ἐξαρχω, καταρχω, ἐξικνεομαι, ἐπικρατεω, ζηλοω, καταρχομαι, κληρονομεω, κρατεω, μεθιημι, πινω with its compounds, πειρασω, προσποιεομαι, ὑπερκαιρω, ὑπερεχω, ὑπουεω, φευγω.

·ing, laying hold, regarding, neglecting, remembering, getting, enjoying, communicating,* partaking,* succ ing,* envying,* forgiving,* smelling, tasting, feel hearing ;† as,

Συντυγχανω δοξης. Demosth. *I obtain glory.*
Ἠκουσε της βοης. Plutarch. *He heard the cry.*

19. Verbs of abounding and commanding govern a itive,‡ dative, or accusative ;§ as,

Παντων μεν κρατεειν ἐθελει παντεσσι δ' ἀνασσειν. Il. *ι.* 288. *He wishes to control and ern all.*

20. Verbs of the following significations govern a cusative with a genitive : accusing, condemning, ac ting, warning, filling, emptying, delivering, separa

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The following have a genitive and sometimes a dative.

ἀντεχομαι, διωτερευω, διατρεπω, καταγελαω, ψευδομαι.

The following have a dative more frequently than a genitive.

ἀνταω, ἐνεχομαι, ἐπακουω, πειθω, σημαινω, ὑπακουω, φειδομαι.

The following have a genitive oftener than an accusative.

γλιχομαι, διαφερω, δἰψαω, ἐελδομαι, ἐλλειπω (λειπω sometimes) ἐπιδη ἐπιθυμεω, ἐφιεμαι, ἱμειρω, ὀργαω, πλεονεκτεω, ὑπερφερω, χρηζω.—But ἀ ἀκοντιζω, ἀλυσκαζω, ἀμυνω, διαλειπω, ἐνθυμεομαι, ἐπιταχυνω, ἐπιτρ καταπλησσω, κατεχω, ξαινω, ὀπταω, προσλαμβανομαι, τελευταω, χαλαω, an accusative oftener than a genitive. Also ἀλυσκω.

* With the dative of a person.

† Verbs of seeing govern the accusative : and, in the Athenian lect, all verbs of sense govern an accusative.

N. B. γινωσκω may have a genitive ; as, ὡς γνῶ χωομενοιο. Il. *δ.* Verbs of envying govern the genitive, when they are used in the of grudging, withholding, or depriving.—πυνθανομαι, *I inquire* or συνιημι, *I understand* ; ἐναντιζομαι, *I hearken* or *hear* ; govern a genit verbs of sense.

‡ Most usually a genitive ; rarely a dative.

§ ἀντιαζω, ἀντιαω, ἀπολειπω (an accusative or dative of a person, genitive or dative of a thing),——ἀτακτεω, ἀφικνεομαι, ἀκνεω (bes genitive, it has among the poets a dative and accusative of son) βασκαινω, ἐπιβαλλομαι, κινδυνευω, μιλτομαι, ἐπιμιμφομαι, μι περιβαινω, συγγινωσκω, ὑπερβαλλω.

taking away,* disappointing, repelling,* forbidding, restraining, changing,† valuing, buying,* selling,* esteeming worthy ; as,

Πεινῶντας ἐνεπλησεν ἀγαθων. Luke i. 53. *He hath filled the hungry with good things.*

21. Incentives‡ govern a genitive, when the included verb governs the genitive ; as,

Ἔγευσας§ με εὐδαιμονιας. Lucian. *You have made me taste of happiness.*

22. Derivative verbs active govern a genitive, whose primitives govern the genitive ; as,

Μαιρυναι,‖ σε πολεως. *I banish you from the city.*

23. Nouns signifying the matter of which any thing is made are usually put in the genitive ; but sometimes in the dative ; as,

Ἀρπην ἀδαμαντος ἐτευξε. Hesiod. *He made a hook of adamant.*

24. The noun or pronoun signifying an agent, following verbs or participles passive, or of a passive signification, is used in the genitive only, after ἐκ and ἀπο ; in the genitive and sometimes in the dative, after ὑπο, παρα, and προς ;¶ as,

Ὑπο σατραπαις διοικεισθαι. Herodian. *To be governed by viceroys.*

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* The dative is sometimes used after these verbs, instead of the genitive.

† Verbs of changing have a dative of the person with whom.

‡ Such verbs as signify the causing of one to do a thing are called by some grammarians *incentives.*

§ γευω, *I taste*, governs a genitive. Thus, ποτιζω, *I make to drink*; πλαζω, *I make to err*, &c.

‖ The adverb μακραν governs a genitive.

¶ The preposition is sometimes omitted; as, φιλων ὑπαρχονται φιλοι. Soph. *Friends are influenced by each other.* πεπονται μοι. *It has been done by me.*

25. Sometimes the genitive; sometimes the dative; and sometimes the accusative is put absolutely;* as,

Θεὸς διδόντος, τοῦτο ποιήσω. *God permitting, I will do this.*

26. Primitive pronouns have the same government with substative nouns;† as,

Εἰκὼν μου. *The image of me.*

27. Adjective pronouns agree with substantives, like adjective nouns; as,

Πατὴρ ἐμός. *My father.*

28. The primitive and possessive pronouns are often used one for the other; as,

Πατὴρ μου; (for ἐμός). *My father.*
Σὸς πόθος; (for σου). *The desire of you.*

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* The genitive put absolutely may be supposed to be governed by a preposition understood; as,

ἐμοῦ παρόντος, *me present; while I was present.*

Here, ἐμοῦ may be governed by ἐπὶ understood. And, thus, ἀμφὼ δ' ἑζομένω, *both sitting.* ἀμφὼ may be governed by μετὰ understood.

παρόντι ἐνιαυτῷ. *at the close of the year.* σὺν or ἐπὶ understood.

Sometimes the noun or pronoun is understood; as, ἐλθόντων δὲ, *as they were coming;* sc. αὐτῶν.

The participle may be understood; as, καὶ μικροῦ κατέαξεν ἐξελαχνιζόμενον. Xen. *He was near breaking his neck* ἐξελαχνιζόμενον is understood.

Sometimes a participle seems to be used absolutely without a substantive: as, ἀνοιξάντες τὰ σώματος πόρους, πάλιν γίνεται πῦρ. Aristot. *When they have opened the pores of the body, fire is kindled anew.*

Supplied thus; ὅταν ἀνοιξάντες ὦσι; the same with ἀνοίξωσι.

† Primitive pronouns are governed by verbs, prepositions, &c. as substantive nouns. They are also nominative cases to verbs

N B. Most of the rules respecting the government of cases are applicable to relative, demonstrative, indefinite, interrogative, and compound pronouns.

SECTION III.

Dative case governed by adjectives signifying profit, disprofit, &c.—by adjectives compounded with συν or ὁμοῦ;—signifying likeness, unlikeness, &c.—by verbs.

1. ADJECTIVES signifying profit, disprofit, trust, obedience, clearness, decency, facility, affection, nearness, equality, &c.* with their contraries, govern a dative ; as,

Φίλος σοι ἐστι. *He is friendly to you.*
Ἐὐχρηστον ἀνθρωποις. Xen. *Useful to men.*

2. Adjectives compounded with συν or ὁμοῦ† govern the dative ; as,

Ὁμοψυχος ἐμοι. συντροφος σοι. *Unanimous with me. Educated with you.*

3. Adjectives signifying likeness, unlikeness, contrariety, propiety, or community, usually govern the dative, but sometimes the genitive ;‡ as,

Ὁμοιος ἐστιν ἀνθρωπῳ. Luke vi. 48. *He is like a man.*
Ὁμοιος ὑμιν. John viii. 55. *Like unto you.*

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* This rule is very extensive, for the dative case may be governed by almost any adjective signifying relation to a person or thing, with the sign *to* or *for* after it in English.

† These adjectives sometimes govern the genitive; as, Ἐκτορος ὁμογαστρ[illegible] ἐστι *uterinus-frater Hectoris sum.* Il. φ. 95. Ἡρωδου συντροφος, *brought up with Herod.* Acts xiii. 1.

‡ Derivatives govern the cases of their primitives ; as, ἀπο της ἰσης διανεμησεως. Aristot. *From a distribution to each.*

ὠνια { τιματου, / ὁμοιμαλλι, } *to be sold for money.*

ὁμοιμαι governs a genitive or dative ; as also ἀλλοτριος.

ἀλλοτριωμαι { [illegible]ων, *I am estranged from you.* Demost. / [illegible] Ἀθηναιων, — —*from the Athenians.* Thucyd.

Certain adjectives in different significations govern different cases; as, διαφορος ἑτερων, *excelling the rest.* Plat.;—διαφοροι ἀλληλοις, *disagreeing among themselves.* Xenoph.

4. Those adjectives which govern a dative are sometimes used substantively in the masculine and feminine genders; as,

Ἔγγονος τῆς χώρας. Diodor. *A native of that country.*

5. The person or thing, to or for whom or which anything is, or is done, is in the dative after a verb; as,

Φιλίππῳ ζῇ οὐ τῇ πόλει Demosth. *He lives for Philip, not for his country.*

6. Verbs of the following significations govern a dative: profiting, trusting, obeying, giving, affirming, objecting, rejoicing, striving, encouraging, answering, meeting, agreeing, discoursing together, resisting;* as,

Ἀυσιτελεῖ τῇ πόλει. Isoc. *He is useful to the city.*

7. Verbs of the following significations govern a dative or accusative:† pleasing, displeasing, acquiescing, using, supplicating,‡ reverencing, adoring, fawning, reproaching,§ following, inhabiting,§ speaking or doing well or ill;‖ as,

Ἕπομαι τοῖς παλαιοῖς. *I follow the ancients.*

8. Verbs compounded with σύν¶ and ὁμοῦ govern a dative; as,

Συγχαίρειν χρὴ τοῖς φίλοις. *We ought to rejoice with friends.*

9. Εἰμὶ put for ἔχω governs a dative; as,

Ὅσοις οὐκ ἦν ἄλφιτα. Aristoph. *As many as had not bread.*

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* When any of these verbs signify actively, they also govern an accusative.

N. B. Some verbs having the contrary signification govern the dative, as, *hurting, distrusting*, &c.

† The following verbs have a dative more frequently than an accusative: ἀηδύνειν, ἀηδίζομαι, ἀντέχω, ἀντείζω, δύκεω, δόλεω, ἐγχείρεω, ἐπέχω, ἐπιτολάζω, πρόσεχω, πτύω, ἀγάομαι, ἀδύνατεω, ἀμφισβήτεω, δυσχεραίνω, ἐπιβουλεύω, ἐπιλείπω, ἐπιτήδω, ἐπιτίμαω, εὐαγγελίζω, θαμίζω, κηδύνω, πτάρνυμαι, ἐπιπηδάω, πολεμέω, καταπολεμέω, συγχαρῶ, φθόνεω, ψεύδομαι, προσκυνῶ.

The following have an accusative oftener than a dative: αἰνέω, ἐπαινέω, παραινέω, ἀλιτέομαι, ἀναιρέομαι, ἐφίεμαι, ἐπαράομαι, θαρρῶ.

‡ Εὔχομαι, εὐχέλομαι, and παρασιτῶ, a dative only.

§ An accusative more frequently than a dative.

‖ A dative or accusative of a person only.

¶ See Sect. 12. No. 4.

Section IV.

accusative case after adjectives when κατα, &c. is understood. Accusative governed by an active verb. Verbs ith an accusative governed by a preposition. Two accutives governed by verbs of speaking or doing well or ill. rbs governing an accusative with a genitive may change e genitive into an accusative. Incentives, &c.

ADJECTIVES take after them an accusative case erned by κατα understood ;* as,

καλλιστος.	*In form the most beautiful.*
— — — ὔ ἰδεν ἰσι χειρειων,	*She is not inferior, either in*
ἰμας ὐδὲ φυην, ὐτ ἀρ φρεσιας,	*shape, or in stature, or under-*
τ τι ἐργα. Il. α. 114, 115.	*standing, or at all in works.*

A verb signifying actively governs the accusative ; as,

Θεον φοβεἰσθε. 1 Pet. ii. 17.	*Fear God.*
εος βλεπει σε. Menand.	*God sees you.*

Any verb may have an accusative case governed by , δια, περι, &c. understood ;† as,

ζω σε τον Θεον. Mark v. 7.	*I adjure thee by God.*

Here κατα or δια understood governs Θεον.

πληγαι την κεφαλην. (Sc. κατα).	*I am struck on my head.*
ος ὐ πιστευεται την ἀρχην. Sc. κατα).	*A fool is not trusted with authority.*
ῳ ὐ πιστευται την ἀρχην.	*Trust is not given to a fool, as to authority.*

Here πιστευεται is used impersonally.

See Sect. v. No. 1. Note.

Particularly, verbs of asking, teaching, admonishing, concealing, ing, witnessing, adjuring ; which verbs, as the preposition is supred, are said to govern two accusatives.

4. Verbs of speaking or doing well or ill, when they govern an accusative of a person, have an accusative also of a thing ;* as,

Μηδεν εἰπης φλαυρον ἀνδρας δεξιους. Aristoph.	*You should speak no ill of worthy men.*
Τον βασιλεα δρασαι τυφλον. Thucyd.	*To use the king thus.*

5. Verbs governing an accusative with a genitive, sometimes change their genitive into an accusative, and so govern two accusatives ; as,

Κατηγορῶ τινα ψευδους. Demost. *I accuse one of falsehood.*

6. Incentives govern two accusatives, when the included verb governs an accusative ; as,

Γαλα ὑμας ἐποτισα. 1 Cor. iii. 2. *I have fed you with milk.*

SECTION V.

The dative case signifying the instrument, cause, &c.—A noun signifying the time when, is in the genitive, &c. how long, in the accusative, &c. Measure or distance in the accusative, &c. Excess or difference of measure or distance in the dative.—Proper name of a town signifying the place whither, is in the accusative ; from which, governed by ἐκ ; in which, in the dative. Part affected, in the dative or accusative.

1. ALL verbs and adjectives take after them a dative case, which signifies the instrument, cause, mean, or manner ;† as,

Κρατεῖ μηχαναις. Soph.	*He subdues by his stratagems.*
Μαχεσθαι ἐγχεσι.	*To fight with spears.*

* The accusative of a thing with these verbs is often changed into an adverb; as, μη ἀγορευειν κακως τεθνηκοτα. Solon. *Speak not ill of the dead.*

† Nouns signifying the form, manner, distinction, object, number, or part affected, after substantives and adjectives ; the cause, instrument, or manner, after adjectives and verbs ; may be put in the accusative case, κατα, δια, περι, &c. being understood. (See Sect. 4. No. 1. and 3). Thus,

2. Nouns signifying time, and answering to the question *when*, are put in the genitive or dative ;* as,

Οὗτος ἦλθε — νυκτος. John iii. 2. *He came by night.*

Ἀναστηναι ἐκ νεκρων τῃ τριτῃ ἡμερᾳ. Luke xxiv. 46. *To rise from the dead the third day.*

3. Nouns signifying time, and answering to the question *how long*, are put in the accusative or dative ;† as,

Ἐμεινε μηνας τρεις. Luke i. 56. *She abode three months.*

Εἰκοσιν ὁλοις ἐτεσιν ἀποδημησας. Justin. *He travelled abroad the full term of twenty years.*

4. Measure or distance is expressed in the accusative, and sometimes in the dative ;‡ as,

Ἔφεσος ἀπεχει ἀπο Σαρδεων τριων ἡμερων ὁδον. Xenoph. *Ephesus is distant from Sardis the journey of three days.*

5. The excess or difference of measure and distance is put in the dative ;§ as,

Προσηκειν ἡγουμαι τοσουτῳ τους βασιλεας βελτιους εἰναι των ἰδιωτων, ὁτῳ περ καὶ τας τιμας μειζους εἰτων ἐχουσι. Isocr. ad Nicocl. *I think that kings ought to be as much better than private men* (i. e. their subjects in private life), *as they possess greater honours than these.*

πατηρ σοι ἡλικιαν, μαλλον δὲ την ὐνοιαν. Heliodor. *A father to you in respect of years ; more in respect of kindness.* σπερμα των τροπων. Isocrat. *Of ingenuous disposition.* βιαν δὲ δεχασθαι μηδεν. Eurip. *You should do nothing with violence.*

The cause, after substantives, adjectives, and verbs, ἑνεκα, ἐκ, ἀπο, ὑπο, &c. being understood ; the form and manner, after substantives ; the part affected after verbs ; may be used in the genitive ; as, μη ταχα ἐκ πυρος —— διεφθαρται : (sc. ὑπο). Il. ξ. 331. *Lest the city should be destroyed by fire.*

* Sometimes, but rarely however, in the accusative ; as, ἑβδομην ἡμερᾳν *the seventh hour.* John iv. 52.

† Seldom in the genitive.

Nouns signifying either the time *when*, or *how long*, may be governed by prepositions.

‡ Rarely in the dative.

§ As the Latins use eo, quo, tanto, quanto, multo, &c. with comparatives, so the Greeks use πολλῳ, τοσουτῳ, ὁσῳ, μικρῳ, ὁλιγῳ, &c. with them.

6. The proper name of a town signifying the place *whither*, or to which, is put in the accusative ;* as,

Ἑλλησποντον ἱκοντο. Hom. *They came to the Hellespont.*

7. The proper name of a town signifying the place from which, or *whence*, is governed by the preposition, ἐκ, ἀπο, &c.† as,

Χωριζεσθαι ἐκ της Ρωμης. Acts xviii. 2. *To depart from Rome.*

8. The proper name of a town signifying the place *where*, or in which, is put in the dative ;‡ as,

Στυλας δε στησαι Ολυμπιασι και Πυθοι. Thucyd. *To erect columns at Olympia and Pytho.*

9. A noun signifying a part affected may be put in the dative or accusative ;§ as,

Καταπλαττομαι τῳ μετωπῳ. Dioscor. *I am struck on my forehead.*

---

* The place *whither* is sometimes found in the genitive, governed by a preposition; as, ἐπλευσεν ἐπι Λεσβου, *they sailed to Lesbos.* Xen.—It may be governed in the accusative by the preposition προς, εις, or παρα, &c.—Poets and orators often add δε to the accusative, whether the word be a proper name or an appellative; as, πολεμονδε, *to the war*: ἀγορανδε, *to an assembly.*—Such accusatives with δε subjoined are called adverbs.

† Sometimes an adverb of place is used; as, ὑποστρεφω Ἀθηνηθεν, *I return from Athens.*

‡ This dative is often governed by ἐν.—The proper name of a town signifying the place *where* may be in the accusative, governed by εἰς or κατα.

§ This dative is governed by ἐν, usually understood. The accusative is governed by κατα, &c. See Sect. 4. No. 3. and No. 1. of this Sect. Note *.

SECTION VI.

Government of impersonal verbs.

1. IMPERSONAL verbs govern the cases, when they retain the signification of their personals.

2. Εστι, *it is the duty, part,* or *property,* requires the genitive ; as,

Οὐκ ὑμων ἐστι. Acts i. 7. *It is not your's.*

3. The following have the dative ; ἐστι, ἐνεστι, ἐξεστι, παρεστι, χωρει, ἐγχωρει, παρεχει, ὑπαρχει, ἐνδεχεται, *it is permitted* or *granted ;* and several others ;* as,

Ἐνεστι σοι πριασθαι. Lucian. *You may buy.*

4. All impersonal passive verbs, or of a passive signification, govern a dative of the agent or doer ; as,

Ἠκουσται μοι. *It was heard by me.*

5. The following have a dative of the person, and a genitive of the thing ; δεῖ,† δεῖται, ἐνδεῖ, προσδεῖ, χρη,† *there is need of,* and some others ;‡ as,

Χρη σοι φιλων. Eurip. *You have need of friends.*

---

* δοκει, μεταδοκει, συνδοκει, ἀπεδοξε, ἐοικε, πρεσσει, ἐπεοικε, καθηκει, προσηκει, πρεπει, ἀρκει, συμπεφυκε, εἱμαρται, πεπρωται, ἀρεσκει, απαρεσκει, ἀρκει, ἱκνεῖ, ἐπικρατεῖ, παρεικει. σημαινει, συμβαινει.

† δεῖ and χρη, signifying *there is need of,* have instead of this dative, sometimes an accusative of the person among the poets ; as, ὦ ποτνι με δει. Eurip. ἐπιδεῖ is found with an accusative of a thing, and a genitive of the person.

δεῖν is put absolutely with the genitives μικρου, ὀλιγου, &c. as, μικρου δεῖν, *it was little short of.*

‡ ἀμελεῖται, διαφερει, μελει, μεταμελει, μετεστι, προσηκει.

6. Δει,* *it behoves*, ὀφειλει, *it behoves*, and χρη,* *it becomes*, govern an accusative, with the infinitive mode ; as,

Καισαρι σε δει παρασηναι. Acts xxvii. 24. — *Thou must be brought before Cæsar.*

SECTION VII.

Of the infinitive mode.

1. ONE verb governs another in the infinitive mode ; as,

Θελω ἀκουειν. — *I desire to hear.*

2. When ὁτι, or any particle in Greek, answering to *quod*, *ut*, *nè*, &c. in Latin, is omitted, the noun or pronoun, which otherwise would be in the nominative, is put in the accusative, and the verb in the infinitive mode ; as,

Χαιρω σε ζην. — *I rejoice that you live.*

3. The infinitive mode is governed by adjectives and participles ;† as,

Οὐκετι εἰμι ἀξιος κληθηναι. Luke xv. 19. — *I am no more worthy to be called.*

4. When the preceding verb and the infinitive relate to the same‡ person, the pronoun§ is often omitted before the latter ; as,

Ἐφη ζητειν.‖ Plato. Sc. ἑαυτον. — *He said he was inquiring.*

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* δει and χρη, instead of this accusative, have sometimes a dative among the poets ; as, σοι δε φαινειν. Sophocl.

N. B. Verbs used only in the third person singular are called *impersonal*, although they have for their subject or nominative case, an infinitive verb, or the clause or sentence connected with them.

They are properly denominated *impersonal*, because they do not, like other verbs, agree or connect with the personal pronouns.

† The infinitive mode is governed by an accusative case following an active verb.

‡ When they relate to different persons, the pronoun must be expressed ; as, λεγω σε ειδεναι ταυτα. *I say that you know these things.*

§ Which, in this case, is always a reciprocal.

‖ Thus, *pollicitus sum suscepturum.* Ter.

5. An adjective or participle expressed may agree with the pronoun understood, which connects with an infinitive; as,

Οὐκ ἦν πρὸς τὸν Κῦρον τρόπον ἔχοντα μὴ ἀποδοῦναι. Xen. Sc. αὐτόν.	*It was not the disposition of Cyrus to neglect rewarding, when it was in his power to reward.*

6. The infinitive has sometimes a nominative case before or after it, by attraction;* as,

Φησὶν αὐτὸς† αἴτιος‡ γεγενῆσθαι.	*He says that he was the cause.*
Λέγω εἶναι φίλος. Plutarch.	*I say I am a friend.*
Περικλῆς ἔφασκε μέχρι τοῦ βωμοῦ φίλος‡ εἶναι. Plutarch.	*Pericles said he was his friend, as far as conscience permitted.*

7. The infinitive may have a nominative and an accusative before it, the former being attracted to the nominative of the preceding verb; as,

Οὐκ ἔφη αὐτὸς ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνον στρατηγεῖν. Thucyd.	*He said that not he, but the other, had the command.*

8. The infinitives εἶναι and γενέσθαι, and those of other verbs governing a nominative, usually§ have after them the same case which they have before them;‖ as,

Nom.	Ὀρέγονται τοῦ πρώτου ἕκαστος γενέσθαι. Thucyd.	*They are eager each to be first.*
Gen.	Περὶ τοῦ μέλλοντος ἔσεσθαι ὑγιοῦς. Aristot.	*Of that which shall be healed.*
Dat.	ὯΙ πρῶτον μὲν ὑπάρχει εἶναι ἰατρῷ, ἔπειτα ἀγαθῷ ἰατρῷ.	*Whose fortune it is first to be a physician, then a good physician.*

* See Sect. 1. No. 9. Note †.

† The relative αὐτός and the reciprocal αὑτοῦ or ἑαυτοῦ are used indiscriminately for each other, when no ambiguity can arise.

‡ αἴτιος is attracted to the nominative of φησὶν, as is also αὐτός; instead of αὐτὸν αἴτιον. Also, in the second example, φίλος is attracted to Περικλῆς.

§ Not always; as, ὡδὶ τοῖς βασιλεῦσιν ἀξιοῦσιν εἶναι φίλοι. *Nor do they think it becoming kings to indulge friendship.* Here φίλοι is attracted to the nominative of ἀξιοῦσιν.

Σοὶ αὐξάμενον ἐδώκατε νέον γῆρας. *He granted your petition to be young.* Sc. σε νέον εἶναι.

‖ The infinitives of other verbs have sometimes after them the same case which they have before them, by attraction; as, συμβέβηκε τοῖς πρώτοις πρῶτοι ἑαυτοὺς πεπραγέναι νοσοῦσι. Demost.

9. The infinitive is often put figuratively for other modes, with ὡς, ὥστε, ὡτε, ἐφ' ὁσῳ, πριν, προς, ἐπειδη, or οἱος, going before it ;* as,

Ὡς ἰδειν τον ἀνθρωπον, (for ὡς ἰδεν ὁ ἀνθρωπος).	*When the man saw.*
Πριν ἀλεκτρυα φωνησαι.	*Before the cock crew.*
Ἐπειδη ἀκουσαι τουτου, (for ἠκουσεν οὗτος).	*After he heard.*
Οἱ θεοι εἰσιν οἱοι μη μεταβαλλειν. Plat.	*The gods are such as cannot change.*

10. The infinitive mode is frequently used for the imperative, μεμνησο, θελε, ὀρα, χρη, or δει, being understood ; as,

Μητε συγ' ἀθανατοισι μαχεσθαι. Il. ε.	*Nor contend thou with the gods.*

11. The infinitive is sometimes put absolutely instead of the impersonal participle ; ὡς, ὁσον, &c. being understood ; as,

Ἐμοι δοκειν, (for ἐμοι δοκουν). Demost.	*As it appeared to me.*
Δειν, (for δεον).	*When it ought.*

12. The future of the infinitive is often expressed by an aorist or the present of the same mode with the particle ἀν ; as,

Τι ποιησαι ἀν, or ποιειν ἀν, τον πατερα μου οἰει ;	*What do you think my father will do ?*

13. The infinitive in all tenses, except the preter-perfect, with the verb μελλω, is used for the future of all voices ; as,

Pres. Μελλει ζητειν.	*He will seek.*
Fut. Μελλει δρασειν.	*He will do it.*
Aor. Μελλω γενεσθαι.	*I shall be.*

* There is an ellipsis of συμβαινει, ενδεχεται, &c. Thus, in the first example under the rule ; ὡς, *when*, (συνεβη, understood, *it happened that*, &c.

14. The infinitive, coming after verbs implying motion, and also adjectives, often corresponds to the Latin supines; as,

Οὐκ ἦλθον βαλειν εἰρηνην. Matth. — *Non veni* missum *pacem.*

Ἃ ποιειν αἰσχρον, ταυτα μηδε λεγειν καλον. Isocr. — *Quæ sunt turpia factu ea ne* dictu *quidem honesta.*

SECTION VIII.

Participle.

1. PARTICIPLES govern the same cases which their verbs govern; as,

Ἰδων την πιστιν αὐτων. Luke v. 20. *When he saw their faith.*

2. Participles are used in the nominative case for the infinitive mode, after verbs of *persevering, desisting, knowing,** remembering, esteeming, showing, discovering, and such as signify an affection of the mind; as,

Ἀγαπων με διατελεῖ.	*Continue to love me.*
Οὐ παυσομαι γραφων.	*I will not cease to write.*
Οἰδα ἰδων.	*I know that I saw.*
Μεμνημαι ποιησας.	*I remember that I did it.*

3. A participle following another may be used for the infinitive mode; as,

Εἰδως ἀποδωσων. Thucyd. *Knowing he would recompense.*

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* After verbs of *knowing*, in the nominative, dative, or accusative; as,

συνοιδα ἐμαυτῳ *I am conscious*

Nom. σοφος ὢν, *that I am wise.* Plato. Here σοφος and ὢν are attracted to ἐγω, the nom. of συνοιδα.

Dat. μη τρεσαι λαθοντα, *that I dissemble not* Xen. Here λαθοντα is attracted to ἐαυτον.

Acc. ἀδικουντα, *that I injure.* Demosth. That is, ἐμε ἀδικουντα.

4. Participles are often used in the way of periphrasis, with εἰμι, ὑπαρχω, γινομαι, ἐχω, or ἡκω,* to express the verb, either in the tense of which they are participles, or in that of the verb annexed; as,

Ἀπεκλακως ἐστι τον ἀνθρωπον. *He killed the man.*
For ἀπεκτακε.

Οὐ σιωπησας ἐσῃ; *Will you not be silent?*
For σιωπησεις;

Ἐχεις ταραξας, Soph. *You have disturbed.*
For ἐταραξας.

Ἡκω φερων. *I bring.*
For φερω.

5. When a participle of any tense is used with λανθανω, τυγχανω, or φθανω, it is rendered by the same tense of its own verb, and the annexed verb, by an adverb;† as,

Ἐλαθεν ὑπεκθυγων. *He privately stole away.*
Ετυγχανεν αὐτῳ ἐμπεσων. *He met him by chance.*
Μη τις φθαιη ἐπευξαμενος βαλεων. *Lest any one should boast of having wounded him before.*

6. Participles are sometimes used for substantives;‡ as, Μεστος ἠν θυμουμενος. Soph. i. e. θυμου. *He was full of rage.*

7. A participle in the dative, agreeing with a personal pronoun after ἐστι or ἠν, has the force of a verb with a nominative case before it; as,

Εἰ σοι§ ἡδομενῳ ἐστι. *If you please.*
Εἰ σοι§ βουλομενῳ ἠν. *If you pleased.*

---

* The present participles of these and other verbs sometimes seem redundant; as, παιζεις ἐχων. Lucian. *You jest.* οἰχεται ἀπιων. *He is gone away.*

† ἐλαθον και ἀπεκλανεν, *they privately killed,* is another mode of construction.

‡ And sometimes for adverbs; as, τολμησας εἰσηλθε. Mark xv. 43 τελευτωντες ἐπωσθησαν. Demosth.

§ ἡδομενῳ agrees with σοι by attraction; also βουλομενῳ agrees with σοι in the same way.

8. Participles have sometimes the adverb μεταξυ before them, in whatever case the construction requires, corresponding to the Latin gerund in *dum* ;* as,

Μεταξυ περιπατων τω ἐχθρω ἐνετυχεν.	*Inter ambulandum in hostem incidit.*
Μεταξυ περιπατουντι ἀπηντησεν ὁ ἐχθρος.	*Inter ambulandum ipsi hostes occurrit.*
Κλειτον μεταξυ δειπνουντα ἐφονευσε.	*Clitum inter cœnandum interfecit.*

SECTION IX.

Government of verbals.

1. VERBALS in τεος are used to express necessity in like manner as the Latin Participle in *dus*, and they govern the case of their primitives† with a dative of the agent or doer ;‡ as,

Μνημονευτεον σοι Θεῳ.	*You must think of God.*
Νεοις ζηλωτεον τους γεροντας. Simon.	*Young men should imitate the old.*

2. Verbals in τος§ are sometimes used for those in τεος ; as,

Οὐ βιωτον ἐνομιζον αὐτοις. Demost.	*They thought they must not live.*

---

* Participles with the article are elegantly used for substantives ; as, ὁ κριτης μισος, is the same in signification as ὁ δεσποτης, (*dominus*). And they are often used for adjectives ; as, τοξων ὡ ειδως, for ειδημων, *arcuum peritus.*

† Verbal substantives have also the case of their primitives ; as, των σων Ἡρακλεῖ δωρηματων. Soph. *Thy gifts to Hercules.*

‡ They are often used in the plural ; as, ουκ ἐτι πιστευτεα. Lucian. *We must no more confide.*

They are sometimes used as adjectives ; thus, ὁ ἀγαθος μονος τιμητος. Aristot. *The good man only is to be honoured.*

§ Verbals in τος are very often used as participles ; thus, ὁ and ἡ ἀγαπητος, το ἀγαπητον, *beloved.* ὁ κλητος, ἡ κλητη, το κλητον, *called.*

SECTION X.

ADVERB.

1. ADVERBS* of time, place, cause, order, concealment, separation, number, exception, exclamation, and adverbial nouns, have a genitive after them, which is governed by a preposition understood ; as,

Ἀχρι της σημερον ἡμερας.	*To this day.*
Μεχρι Σουσων.	*As far as Susa.*
Ἑνεκα του βελτιστου.	*For the best.*

In these examples ἐπι is understood.

Ἐχομενως τουτων.	*After those things.*
Λαθρα πατρος.	*Without his father's knowledge.*
Ἀνευ καματου.	*Without labour.*

ἀπο is understood.

Ἁπαξ της ἡμερας.	*Once a day.*
Χωρις των εἰρημενων.	*Beside what has been said.*

ἐπι is understood.

Ὢ του ἀδικηματος.	*Oh, the injustice !*
Ὤμοι των κτηματων.	*Alas, my possessions !*
Της τυχης, for ὢ της τυχης.	*What an incident !*

See Sect. II. No 6.

διᾳ is understood.

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* Derivative adverbs from all the parts of speech are too numerous to be specified. Those in δον, ας, ισι, ξις, δην, τρις, are derived as follows : in δον from the nominative ; as, from ἀγελη, ἀγεληδον. ας, from the genitive plural ; as, from βαρεων, βαρεως ; πιπτοντων, πιπτοντας.

ισι, ξιν, δην, } as, { κυβισι, ἐξις, ἀρταξδην, } from Κυβιζω. from ἐχομαι. from ἀρταζω.

Those in κις are from numerals above τρις as, πεντακις, from πεντε.

Adverbs of place answering to the adverbs *where*, *whence*, *whither*, are chiefly derived from nouns.

Those answering to *where*, and signifying in a place, end in αι, ει, οι (from ου by syncope and synœresis ; as, οἰκοι, from οἰκοθι), κ, σι, θι, ω, and a few in χι.—Those answering to *whence* end in θεν (but ἑκαθεν, ἐνδοθεν, ἐγγυθεν, πρωτοσθεν, ἔμπροσθεν and ὀπισθεν, signify *in a place.*) Those answering to *whither* end in δε, ζε, σε.

Τινος χαριν.	*For whose sake.*
Δικην ποταμων.	*Like rivers.*
Ἐναντιον τυ Θευ.	*In fore God.*

κατα or προς is understood.

2. Adverbs of quantity and quality have a genitive ; (the latter when connected with the verbs ἐχω, διακειμαι, διατιθημαι, ποιεω πασχω, ἡκω) ; as,

Τοιουτων ἀδην.	*Abundance of such.*
Ἀφειδως ἐχει χρηματων.	*He is liberal of his possessions.*

Primitives.	*Where.*	*Whence.*	*Whither.*
	χαμαι,	χαμοθεν,	χαμαζε.
ἐκεινος,	ἐκει,	ἐκειθεν,	ἐκεισε.
οἰκος,	οἰκοι,	οἰκοθεν,	οἰκαδε.
ὁμος,	ὁμυ,	ὁμοθεν,	ὁμοσε.
Ἀθηναι,	Ἀθηνησι,	Ἀθηνηθεν,	Ἀθηναζε.
Ὀλυμπια,	Ὀλυμπιασι,	Ὀλυμπιαθεν,	Ὀλυμπιαδε.
ἑρανος,	ἑρανοι,	ἑρανοθεν,	ἑρανονδε and ἑρανοσε.
πας, παντος,	παντταχη,	παντταχοθεν,	παντταχοσε.
ἀνα,	ἀνω,	ἀνωθεν,	ἀνω. See the following.

Adverbs derived from prepositions have only one termination for *in loco*, and *ad locum* ; i. e. to answer to *where* and to *whither* : thus, κατω stands for *infra*, *below*, and *deorsum*, *downwards*. So also ἐνθαδε, ἐντευθεν, ἐνταυθοι, ὀπι, stand for *here* and *hither* : ἀλλοθι, οἱ, ὁπου *where* and *whither* : πανταχοθι, *elsewhere*, and *to another place* : and ἐκει, *there*, sometimes signifies *thither*.

N. B. Ἀθηνᾶζε is by metathesis for Ἀθηναδζε, in the Dorian form. See Part I. Sect. 3. No 10. Note *.

Some adverbs have such an affinity that beginning with a vowel they are indefinites, with π, interrogatives, and with τ, redditives.

Indefinite.	Interrogative.	Redditive.
ᾗ, ὁπη, *which way. by what means.*	πη, *which way ? by what means ?*	τηδε, or ταυτη, *this way. by that mean.*
ᾗ, *how far. for what reason.*	πω, *how far ? for what reason ?*	τω, *so far. for that reason.*
ὁτε, ὁπποτε, νικα, *when.*	ποτε, πινικα, *when ?*	τοτε, τηνικα, *then.*
ὁθεν, ὁπποθεν, *whence.*	ποθεν, *whence ?*	τοθεν, *thence.*
ὁπου, *where.*	ποθι, *where ?*	τοθι, *there.*
ὁπηνι, *how much.*	ποσον, *how much ?*	τοσον, *so much.*
ὁπως, *after what manner.*	πως, *after what manner ?*	τως, *after that manner.*
ὁσακις, *how often.*	ποσακις, *how often ?*	τοσακις, *so often.*

Ἐρωτικως διακειται των καλων. *He is enamoured of bea objects.*

Εὐ ἠκω παιδειας. (here περι is understood). *I am well educated.*

N. B. εὐ, καλως, κακως, are found also with an accus as, εὐ, ἐχω το σωμα. *I am in good health.* Here κατα understood.

3. Adverbs of accompanying govern a dative, by t lipsis of a preposition; as,

Ἁμα τῃ ἡμερᾳ. *At day break.*

Ὁμου τοις ἀλλοις. *Together with the rest.*

In these examples, συν is understood.

Adverbial particles *used in composition.*

ἀρι, ἐρι, ζα, λα, ρε, (sometimes δα, λι,) prefixed to words, i their signification: νη and νε deprive: εὐ signifies facility or beni δυς the contrary.

α, for { ἀνευ, *deprives.* ἀγαν, *increases.* ἁμα, *conjoins.*

α is sometimes redundant. It often assumes ν before a vow ἀναξιος: sometimes γ before a consonant; as, ἀγνοεω; and someti instead of ν; as, ἀμβροτος.

Adverbs of exclamation, answering to interjections in Latin.

Rejoicing; ἰε,
Grieving; ἰε, ὤ.
Laughing; ἀ, ἀ.
Bewailing; αἰ, οἰ, ἰω, ὀτοτοι or ὀτοτοτοι.
Wishing; εἰ, εἴθε.
Rejecting; ἀπαγε.
Praising; εἰ, εὖγε.
Condemning; ὤ, φευ.
Admiring; ὤ, βαβαι, παπαι, αἰβοι.
Deriding; ἰε.
Calling; ὤ.
Injoining silence; ὐ, ἠ.
Threatening; ὔαι.
Raging; εὐοι.

Government of particular adverbs.

γνυξ, governs a genitive.
ἐμπελαδ-ον or -ην, εὐ, μεγα, a dative.
ἀμφις, ὡς (At. for προς), an accusative.

4. Adverbs of swearing govern an accusative, by the ellipsis of a preposition; as,

Νη Δια. Νη τον Πλουτωνα. *By Jupiter. By Pluto.*
Ναι μα το δε σκηπτρον. *By this sceptre.*

περς is understood.

Μα is either affirmative or negative, according to the signification of the particle with which it is joined. Because

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Various cases after adverbs of place.

Genitive or dative.

ἀμμιγα, ἀμμιγδην, ἐγγυς, ἐγγυθεν, παρεγγυς, συνεγγυς, ἑξης, ἐφεξης, σχεδον, σχεδοθεν, αὐτοσχεδον.

Oftener a genitive.

ἀγχι, ἀγχοθι, ἐκποδων, πλησιον, ἐπιπροσθεν, ἐμπροσθεν.

Oftener a dative.

ἀναπαλιν, ἐμπαλιν.

Genitive or accusative.

ἰσα, μισφα, παρεκ or παρεξ, πλεξ.

Dative or accusative.

δικρο.

Genitive, dative, or accusative.

ἀχρι, ἀχρις, μεχρι, μεχρις.

Various cases after adverbs of exclamation.

	nom.	gen.	dat.	acc.	voc.	
αἰ,	nom.	gen.	dat.	acc.	voc.	
αἰβοι,	nom.	—	—	—	—	
ἀπαγε,	—	gen.	—	acc.	—	
βαβαι, or παπαι,	—	gen.	—	—	—	
ἀγε,	nom.	gen.	—	—	voc.	
εὐοι,	—	—	—	—	voc.	
ις,	—	gen.	—	—	—	
ἰω,	nom.	gen.	—	—	voc. also	dat. & gen. / gen. & dat.
οἰ,	nom.	—	dat.	acc.	— also dat.	& nom. / & gen. / & voc.
ὀτοτοῖ, ὀτοτοτοῖ,	—	gen.	—	—	—	
ὀππαι,	—	—	—	dat.	—	
φευ,	nom.	gen.	—	acc.	— also	nom. & gen. / nom. & dat.
ὠ,	nom.	gen.	dat.	acc.	voc. also	gen. & acc. / dat. & gen.

a negative particle is commonly found with it, μα is call a negative ; yet by itself it affirms ; as, μα τον Δια, *by Ju ter.* Aristoph. Plut.

5. Adverbs of showing govern a nominative ; as,

Ἰδε ὁ υἱος σου. Ἰδε ὁ ἀνθρωπος. *Behold thy son. Behold man.*

6. Adverbs in different significations govern differ cases ; and some in the same signification ; as,

Ἁμα ἀλλοις. Ἁμα πασιν. *With others. Above all.*

7. Adverbs are sometimes put for adjectivs ; as,

Τα πρωτα των Δελφων. Heli- odor. (for πρωτος). *The first of the citizens Delphi.*

Ἰσα Θεῳ. Philip. ii. 6. (for ἰσος). *Equal with God.*

8. Two negative adverbs in Greek strengthen the gation ; as,

Οὐ μη πιω. *I will by no means drink.*

9. More negatives still more forcibly strengthen negation ; as,

Οὐδεποτε ὐ μη ποιησω. *I will by no means whatever do*

10. But, if a verb intervene between two negatives, t generally affirm ; as,

Οὐ δυναμαι μη μεμνησθαι αὐτου. Xen. *I cannot avoid remember him.*

11. Adverbs of the final cause are sometimes und stood by ellipsis ; as,

Ἐγραψα, τυ μη τινας ζητησαι ποτε. Thucyd. (ἑνεκα is understood). *I have written for this reas lest any should happen inquire.*

Thus, *ne id assentandi magis facere existimes, quam,* Ter.

MODES.*

12. Adverbs of likeness, manner, and interrogation, have commonly an indicative; of doubting, an indicative or optative; of exhorting or encouraging, an imperative; and sometimes a subjunctive or indicative. Other adverbs have various modes.

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* Modes after particular adverbs. *N. B. The government of modes in the Italic letters is less frequent.*

ἀμα, *as soon as,*	ind.	—	—	infin.
αὐτικα, *as soon as,*	ind.	—	—	—
ἄχρι, ἕως, *until,*	ind.	sub.	—	inf.
εἴθε, *I wish,*	—	—	—	inf.
εἰσοῦ, εἰστε, *until,*	*ind.*	sub.	—	—
ἐπει, *after, when,*	ind.	—	opt.	*inf.*
ἐπειδαν, *after,*	*ind.*	sub.	opt.	—
ἐπειδη, *after,*	ind.	—	opt.	inf.
ἐπειτα, *after,*	—	sub.	—	—
ἐπειτε, *after,*	ind.	—	—	—
ἐπαν, ἐπεαν, *after,*	—	sub.	*opt.*	—
ἑως, *until,*	ind.	*sub.*	—	*inf.*
	ind.	—	—	—
ἑυτε, *while, when,*	ind.	sub.	opt.	—
ὡς, *as long as,*	ind.	*sub.*	—	—
until,	ind.	*sub.*	*opt.*	*inf.*
ὡμος, *when,*	ind.	*sub.*	—	—
ὁπηνικα, πηνικα, ὁπηνικα, *when,*	ind.	*sub.*	*opt.*	—
μεσφα, *until,*	ind.	—	—	—
μεχρις, -ι, *until,*	—	sub.	—	inf.
as long as,	ind.	—	—	—
μη, μηποτε, μηπως, πηπου, *forbidding,*	—	sub.	opt. imp.	*inf.*
deprecating,	—	*sub.*	opt.	*inf.*
lest,	*ind.*	sub.	opt.	—
πι, *whither,*	ind.	—	opt.	—
ὁπη, *as,*	ind.	sub.	—	—
when,	ind.	—	opt.	—
whither,	—	*sub.*	opt.	—
ὁπου, *where, whither,*	ind.	sub.	opt.	—
ὁπου, *where,*	ind.	—	—	—
ὁπη ἀν, ὁπη ἐαν, ὁπη ποτε, *wheresoever,*	*ind.*	sub.	*opt.*	—

13. Αἰ, αἴθε, εἰ, εἴθε, and ὡς, are placed before the preter imperfect ὤφελον or ὄφελον, and the second aorist ὤφελον o ὄφελον, with an infinitive following; as,

Εἰθ' ὄφελον ἀγαμός τε μενειν, ἀγονος τε γενεσθαι. — *I wish I had remained unmar ried, or had been childless.*

14. Ὤφελον or ὄφελον without a preceding particle is pla ced before other modes; and, when followed by the pro noun of the second person expressed or understood, is it self put in the second person; as,

Ὄφελον καὶ ἀπονοσφιονται. Gal. v. 12. — *I would they were even cut of*

Ὄφελον ψυχρος εἰης. Apocal. iii. 15. — *I would thou wert cold.*

Ὡς ὤφελες αὐτοθ' ὀλεσθαι. Il. γ. 428. — *I wish you had died there.*

ἡνίκα, *when,*	—	sub.	—	—
ὅπως, *how,*	ind.	*sub.*	opt.	—
ὅπως, *after,*	ind.	—	opt.	—
ὅσον, ὅσα, *as much as,* ὅσῳ,	ind:	—	*opt.*	inf.
ἐς ὅσον, ἐφ' ὅσον, *as far as,*				
ἐν ὅσῳ, *whilst,*	ind.	—	—	—
ὅταν, ὁπόταν, *when,*	*ind.*	sub.	*opt.*	—
ὅτε, ὁπότε, *when,*	ind.	*sub.*	opt.	—
ὄφελον, ὤφελεν, *I wish,*	*ind.*	—	opt.	inf.
οὐ μή, οὐδὲ οὐ μή, *by no means,*	*ind.*	sub.	*opt.*	—
ἕως, *until,*	ind.	sub.	opt.	—
ἕως, *as long as,*	ind.	sub.	—	—
πάρος, *before,*	*ind.*	—	—	inf.
πότε, *when,*	ind.	—	—	—
πρίν, *before,*	*ind.*	*sub.*	*opt.*	inf.
πρότερον, *before,*	ind.	sub.	—	inf.
ὡς, *I wish,*	*ind.*	—	opt.	—
ὡς, *as soon as,*	ind.	—	—	*inf.*
ὡσανει, ὡς πρόσθεν, ὡς ἄρα, *as if,*	*ind.*	—	opt.	—
ὡς πρὶν ἄν, *as if,*	—	sub.	—	—
ὡς ὅτε, *until,*	ind.	—	—	—
ὡς, *how,*	ind.	—	*opt.*	—

15. Εἰθε alone is set before an optative in the present and future tenses; an indicative, in the preter-perfect; and sometimes, an infinitive; as,

Εἰθε γραφοιμι.	*I wish I wrote.*
Εἰθε γεγραφα.	*I wish I had written.*
Εἰθε σε μη θνητοισι γενεσθαι πημα πολεινον.	*I wish thou wert not a desirable evil to mankind.*

SECTION XI.

CONJUNCTION.

1. CONJUNCTIONS connect like cases, modes, and tenses;* as,

Ἠρξατο ὁ Ἰησους κηρυσσειν και λεγειν. Matth. iv. 17. *Jesus began to preach and to say.*

2. The following conjunctions govern an

indicative & optat.	Indicat. and subjunc.	Indicative & infin.†
εἰ, *if.*	ὁτε, *when.*	ἐπει, ἐπειδη, *after, since.*
ὁτι, *that.*	ἐπειδαν, *after.*	ὡστε, *that.*
ὁποταν, ὁποτε, *when.*		

3. The following conjunctions govern an

indicative, optative, and subjunctive:		indicat. optat. subj. and infin.
ἀν, ἐαν, *if.*	ἱνα, ὁφρα, ὁπως, *that.*	ὡς, *that.*
κἀν, *although.*		ἑως, *until.*‡
ὁταν, *when.*		

* Conjunctions sometimes connect like modes, but different tenses.

† Whenever a conjunction or adverb goes before an infinitive, there is an ellipis of some verb, as συνισω, &c. See Sect. 7. No. 9. Note †.

‡ A more particular account of the government of the conjunctions, and other words and also phrases, which have the force of conjunctions.

ἀνπερ, *if,*	*ind.*	sub.	—	—
ἀντι, *or,*	*ind.*	sub.	—	—
ἀν, *potential,*	ind.	*sub.*	opt.	*inf.*
ὁτι, *because,*	ind.	sub.	—	—

SECTION XII.

PREPOSITION.

1. SIX prepositions are monosyllables ; ἐκ, ἐν, εἰς, πρὸ, πρὸς, σὺν : and twelve are dissyllables ; ἀμφὶ, ἀνὰ, ἀντὶ, ἀπὸ, διὰ, ἐπὶ, κατὰ, μετὰ, παρὰ, περὶ, ὑπὲρ, ὑπὸ.

διο, διοτι, ἐφ' ὁ, ἀνθ' ὁτου, ἐν ᾧ, ἐφ' ᾧ, ἐφ' ὡγε, ἐφ' ὥτε, ἐφ' ὁτῳ, ἀνθ' ὧν, δι' ὧν, ἐξ ὧν, ὑπερ ὧν, οἱς, ἐφ' οἱς, το for διο, *because*,	ind.	*sub.*	—	inf.
τῳ, *because*	—	—	—	inf.
ὁ, *because*,	ind.	—	—	—
εἰ or αἰ, *if*,	ind.	*sub.*	*opt.*	—

The compounds of εἰ ; εἰπερ, εἰγε, *if* ; εἰπως, *if by any means* ; εἰποτη, *if at any time* ; εἰ μη, εἰ μη γε, εἰ μη περ γε, εἰγε μη, εἰ μη ὁτι, ἐκτος εἰ μη, *unless* ; εἰπη, εἰπου, εἰδεπου, *if at any time*, or *if any where* ; have the same modes with εἰ. The poetic εἰκε, αἰκε, εἰδεκε, *if*, have a subjunctive usually, but sometimes an indicative or optative.

εἰ καὶ, *although*,	ind.	*sub.*	*opt.*	—
εἰπερ, *although*,	*ind.*	sub.	—	—
εἰτε, *whether, or*,	ind.	*sub.*	opt.	—
ἑνεκα, *because*,	ind.	—	—	—
ἐαν, *if*,	*ind.*	sub.	*opt.*	—
ἐαν μη, *but, quin*, ἐαν τε, *whether, or*,	—	sub.	—	—
ἐαν, *indefinitely*, for ἀν,	—	sub.	*opt.*	—
ἐπει, *since, for as much as*,	ind.	—	*opt.*	*inf.*
ἐπειδαν, *since*,	ind.	sub.	—	—
ἐπειδη, ειδη, ἐπειη, *since, for*,	ind.	—	—	—
ἐπειπερ, ἐπειδηπερ, *for as much as*,	ind.	—	*opt.*	—
ἠν, *if*.	*ind.*	sub.	*opt.*	—
ἠνπερ, ἠνπεργε, ἠνπως, ἠπου, *if at any time*,	—	sub.	—	—

2. Ἀπο, ἀντι, ἐκ, and προ, govern a genitive : ἐν and συν govern a dative : εἰς governs an accusative : διὰ governs a genitive or an accusative : ἀμφι, ανα, ἐπι, κατα, μετα, παρα, περι, προς, ὑπερ, and ὑπο, govern a genitive, dative, or accusative.

ἱνα, *that*,	*ind.*	sub.	*opt.*	*inf.*
καιτοι, *although*,	ind.	—	opt.	—
καιπερ, *although*,	ind.	—	—	—
κἂν, *although*,	*ind.*	sub.	*opt.*	—
κἂν εἰ, *although*,	ind.	—	opt.	—
κἂν εἰ κἂν, *whether, or*,	—	sub.	—	—
κἂν ὁτι, *although*,	—	sub.	—	—
κε, *the potential particle*,	*ind.*	sub.	opt.	—
μενοι, μενοι εἰ, *so that*,	*ind.*	*sub.*	opt.	—
μενοι μη, μενοι εἰ μη, *so that not*,	*ihd.*	sub.	opt.	—
ὁπῳ, ὁπῳγε, *whereas*,	ind.	—	—	—
ὁπως, *that*,	*ind.*	sub.	*opt.*	*inf.*
ὁσον, *so that*,	—	sub.	—	inf.
ὁσα μη, *but that*,	—	—	—	inf.
παρ ὁσον, *because*,	ind.	—	—	—
ὁτι, *that, because*,	ind.	*sub.*	opt.	*inf.*
μη ὁτι, *although*,	ind.	—	—	—
ὁτι μη, *lest*,	—	sub.	—	—
ὀφρα, *that*,	*ind.*	sub.	*opt.*	—
πλην, πλην ὁσα, πλην παροσον, *except that*,	ind.	—	—	*inf.*
πλην εἰ, *except that*,	ind.	sub.	*opt.*	—
πλην ὁτι, *except that*,	ind.	—	*opt.*	—
πλην ἀν, πλην ἀν μη, πλην ἐαν, πλην ἐαν μη, *except that*,	—	sub.	—	—
ὡς, *that*,	ind.	sub.	opt.	inf.
ὡστε, *that, so that*,	*ind.*	—	—	inf.
ὡστε, *therefore*,	ind.	sub.	opt.	inf.

3. EXAMPLES.

Prepositions *governing one case only.*

A genitive.

ἀπὸ, from.

Ἀπο παρθενιας. Luke ii. 36. *From her virginity.*

ἀντι, for.

Ὀφθαλμων ἀντι ὀφθαλμυ. Mat. v. 38. *Eye for eye.*

ἐκ, from.

Ἐκ νεοτητος μυ. Mat. xix. 20. *From my youth.*

πρὸ, before, for.

Before.

Place.	Προ θυρων. Acts v. 23.	*Before the*
Time.	Προ τυ πολεμυ.	*Before the*
Preference.	Πολεμων προ εἰρηνης. Herod.	*War before*

For.

On the part of.	Μαχεσθαι προ παιδων και προ γυναικων.	*To fight for and childr*
Instead of.	Προ παιδος θανειν. Eurip.	*To die for hi*

A dative.

ἐν, in, among.

In.

Ἐν ἀρχῃ. John i. 1. *In the begin*

Ὀνος ἐν μελιτταις. Prov. *An ass amon*

συν, with.

Συν Θεῳ. Plato. *With God.*

An accusative.

εἰς, into, toward.

Into.

Ἐκ πυρος εἰς φλογα. Prov. *Out of the frying-pan into t*

Toward.

Εἰς ἐμε εὐνοια. Xenoph. *Good will toward me.*

Genitive, accusative.

διὰ, by, through.

By.

G. Δια ἁμαρτιας θανατος. Rom. v. 12. *Death by sin.*

A. Δια το αἱμα τυ ἀρνιυ. *By the blood of the Lam* Apocal. xii. 11.

Through.

G. Δια πνευματος. 1 Cor. xii. 8. *Through the Spirit.*

Genitive, dative, accusative.

ἀμφι, about, concerning.

About.

G. Ἀμφι πολιος οἰκευσι. Herod. *They dwell about the city.*

D. Ἀμφι δ' ἀρ' ὠμοισιν βαλετο ξιφος. Il. β. 45. *And he threw the sword about his shoulders.*

A. Ἀγερομενοι — — — Ἰαρδανυ ἀμφι ρεεθρα. Il. η. 134, 135. *Collected about the streams of Jardan.*

Concerning.

A. Νομους τυς ἀμφι θυσιαν. Halic. *Laws concerning sacrifice.*

ἀνα, through, with.

Through.

A. Ἀνα στρατον. Il. α. 10. *Through the army.*

With.

A. Χρυσιῳ ἀνα σκηπτρῳ. Il. α. 15. *With a golden sceptre.*

ἐπι, to, upon.

To.

G. Επι σκοπυ τοξευειν. Lucian. *To shoot to the mark.*

D. Κτισθεντες ἐπι τοις ἐργοις ἀγαθοις. Ephes. ii. 10. *Created to good works.*

A. Κυων ἐπιστρεψας ἐπι το ἰδιον ἐξεραμα. 2 Pet. ii. 22. *The dog returned to his vomit.*

Upon.

G. Ἐφ' ἱππυ περιαγει αὐτον. *He led him about on horseback.*

D. Ἐπι χθονι. Il. α. 88. *Upon the ground.*

A. Ἐπικεβηκως ἐπι ὀνον. Mat. xxi. 5. *Sitting upon an ass.*

κατα, according to, against,

According to.

A. Κατα Ματθαιον. *According to Matthew.*

Against.

G. Κατα Χριστυ. Psalm ii. 2. *Against his anointed* (Christ).

μετα, with.

G. Μετα τυ ἀρνιυ πολεμησουσι. Apocal. xvii. 14. *They will fight with the Lamb.*

D. Τον μεν μετα χερσιν ἑλουσατο φοιβος Ἀπολλων. Il. ε. 344. *Him Phœbus Apollo caught with his hands.*

παρα, near.

G. Παρα κροταφων παρειαι. Hom. Hymn. *The cheeks near the temples.*

περι, *about, concerning.*

About.

G. Περι κενην ζενολεσκειν. Prov. *To prate about nothing.*
D. Περι βωμοις. Herodot. *About the altars.*
A. Περι μεσημβριαν. Acts xxii. 6. *About noon.*

προς, *from, to,*

From.

G. Προς Διος εἰσι ἁπαντες. Odys. ξ. 57. *All are from Jove.*
D. Αὐταρ ἐγω ποτι γαιῃ χειρας ἀειρων. Odys. λ. 422. *But I lifting up my hand from the ground.*

To.

G. Ποτι πτολιος πετετ' αἰει. Il. χ. 198. *He still continued flying the city.*
D. —Μητρος ποτι γνυασι χειρας βαλλειν ἡμετερας. Odys. ζ. 310, 311. *Extend your hands to th knees of our mother.*
A. Τῳ μεν ἀρ' ἀψορροι προτι Ἰλιον ἀπονεοντο. Il. γ. 313. *They therefore returned Troy.*

ὑπερ, *for, upon.*

For.

G. Εἰ ὁ Θεος ὑπερ ἡμων, τις καθ' ἡμων; Rom. viii. 31. *If God be for us, who ca be against us?*

Upon.

G. Γηρας ὑπερ κεφαλης. Prov. *Old age upon the head.*
D. Ὑπερ ἀργυρῳ δ' ὀχενται. Anacr. Ode 51. *They are carried upon silve*

ὑπο, *by, under.*

By.

G. Ὑπο κηρυκος προσεγορευε τοισιν Ἰωσι. Herodot. *He gave orders to the Ionian by a herald*
D. Ὑπω Τρωεσσι δαμηναι. Il. ν. 668. *That he should be conquere by the Trojans.*

Under.

G. Ὑπο χθονος. Hesiod. *Under the earth.*
D. Ὑπο Περσησιν ἐστιν Αἰγυπτος. Herodot. *Egypt is under the Persians.*
A. Ὑπο τον μοδιον. Mat. v. 15. *Under a bushel.**

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* A larger view of the various significations of the prepositions.

Genitive case.

ἀπο.

About. ἀπο τριτης ὡρας, *about the third hour.*

verb compounded with a preposition frequently the case of that preposition; as,

πρῶτον ἐπῳχετο. Il. α. *First he attacked the mules.*

βησατο μακρον Ὀλυμπον. 48. *The goddess ascended great Olympus.*

ἀπο δειπνυ, *after supper.*

τυτο ἀπο γνωμης ἠν, *that was against his opinion,*

ἀπο σημειυ ἑνος ἐπιστρεψαι τας ναῦς, *to turn the ships at* (or *on*) *one signal.* Thucyd.

ἐξυσια ἀπο Θευ, *power ordained by God.* Rom. xiii. 1.

ἀπο της χαρας, *for joy.* Acts xii. 14.

ἀπο των σων ἀναλισκω, *I spend of thine.* Isocrat.

h. και ἐξηλθεν αἱμα ἐκ τυ ληνυ ἀχρι των χαλινων των ἱππων, ἀπο σταδιων χιλιων ἑξακοσιων, *and blood came out of the wine-press even unto the horses' bridles, through the space of a thousand and six hundred furlongs.* Apocalyps xiv. 20.

εἰς την ἀπο τυ ξιφους μαχην ὡρμησαν, *they rushed into battle with sword in hand.* Diodor.

t. ἡ ἀπ' ἀνδρος ὡν, *she without a husband.* Plutarch.

ἀντι.

ἀνηρ ἀντ' ἀνδρος ἰτω, *let man go against man.* Il. v. 35[illegible].

ἀντι χρηματων ἑλεσθαι την δοξαν χρη, *we ought to choose glory before wealth.* Isocrat.

ἐκ.

ἐκ δειπνων ὑπνος, *sleep after supper.* Eurip. Hecub.

ὁ δικαιος ἐκ πιστεως ζησεται, *the just shall live by faith.* Rom. i. 17.

γυνη ἐκ τυ ἀνδρος, *the woman is of the man.* 1 Cor. xi. 12.

ἐκ πασης ἐπιμελειας, *with all care.*

προ—see in the text.

Dative.

ἐν.

ἐν πολλῳ χρονῳ, *after a long time.* Plat.

ἐν ἐμοι θρασυς, *bold against me.* Soph.

ἐν Μαντινειᾳ ἡττημενος, *conquered at Mantinea.* Xen.

ἐν μαρτυσι των Ἑλληνων πλεον ἡ τρισμυριοις, *before more than three thousand witnesses of the Greeks.* Plat.

NOTE—CONTINUED.

By. ἐν τουτοις τοις νομοθεταις μη ἐξῆν νομον μηδενα, *law by these lawgivers.* Demost. 3d Oly
For. ἐν τοις δυο ὀβολοιν ἐθεωρῶν ἀν, *they might h for two obeli.* Demosth. de Coron.
Into. ἐλθειν ἐν Ἑλλαδι, *to come into Greece.* Xen
Of. ἢ οὐκ οἰδατε ἐν Ἠλιᾳ τι λεγει ἡ γραφη ; *wot ye the scripture saith of Elias?* Rom. xi. 2
To. ἐν χρῳ ξυρισας, *shaved to the skin.* Lucian.
Upon. και εἰν ἐλεοισιν ἐθηκε, *and he put* (the roaste upon the tables.
With. ἐν πελταις και ἀκοντιοις, *with shields an* Xenoph.
Within. ἐν ἑπτα ἡμεραις ἀποθησκουσιν, *they die with days.* Hippocr.

συν.

At. συν τῳ δειπνειν, *at supper.* Lucian.
Beside. συν πασι τουτοις, *beside all these things.* Luke
In. συν τῳ πινειν, *in drinking.* Anacr.
To. πορευσομαι συν ἀγωνι, *I will go to the cont*

Accusative.

εἰς.

About. εἰς ἑσπεραν, *about evening.* Aristoph. [I
Against. εἰς ἱερον πλημμελεῖν, *to offend against the*
Among. εἰς τους ἡρωας κατελεγη, *he was reckoned a heroes.* Lucian.
Because of. ἐπαινειται εἰς το καλλος, *he is praised beca beauty.* Lucian.
By. εἰς Ἱεροσολυμα, *by Jerusalem.* Mat. v. 35.
For. εἰς ἐλαχιστον ἐστιν, *it is reckoned for a ve thing.* 1 Cor. iv. 3.
In. εἰς ἐκκλησιαν καθεζομαι, *I sit in the assembl*
Of. εἰς Χριστον λεγω, *I speak of Christ.* Ephes.
On. εἰς ὑδωρ γραφω, *I write on water.* Prov.
To. ὑς λουσαμενη εἰς κυλισμα βορβορου, *the sow t washed to her wallowing in the mire.* 2 P
Until. ἐς ἡελιον καταδυντα, *until sun-set.* Il. α. 60
Within. εἰς ἑκτην ἡμεραν πραχθησεται, *it shall be do six days.* Æschines.

Genitive, accusative.

διὰ.

After. G. διὰ δυοιν ἡμερων, *after two days.* Diosc

NOTE—CONTINUED.

inst. A. δ' Ἀθηναιους μισος εἰχε, *he had enmity against the Athenians.* Thucyd.

ong. G. ἐπρεπε και δια παντων, *he excelled among them all.* Il. μ. 104.

G. δ' ἁμαρτιας θανατος, *death by sin.* Rom. v. 12.
A. δια το αἱμα τυ ἀρνιυ, *by the blood of the Lamb.* Apocal. xii. 11.

G. δι' ἡμων ἀνθρωποτητα ὁ Θεος ὑπεση, *for us the Deity assumed human nature.* Nazianz.
A. το σαββατον δια τον ἀνθρωπον ἐγενετο, *the sabbath was made for man.* Mark ii. 27.

G. ἡ πιστις ἡ δ' αὐτυ, *the faith which is in him,* (as it ought to be translated), Acts iii. 16.
A. νομοι δ' αἰθερα τεκτηναντες, *laws made in heaven.* Soph.

o. G. δια μαχης ἰεναι, *to go into battle.* Thucyd.

G. βρωματα δια γαλακτος και μελιτος γινομενα, *food made of milk and honey.* Athen.

rough. G. δια πνευματος, *through the spirit.* 1 Cor. xii. 8.

. G. κατεδυσε δια τριποδων, *he descended to the tripod.* Hom. Hymn. in Apol.

til. G. δια τελως, *until the end.* Isocr.

th. G. ὐ θελω δια μελανος και καλαμυ σοι γραψαι, *I will not write with pen and ink unto thee.* 3 John 13.

Genitive, dative, accusative.

ἀμφι.

er. D. ἀμφι δ' ἀρ' αὐτῳ ἀλλοι ἑποντο, *others followed after him.*

ainst. D. λογυς ἐνεσπε, τυς μεν Ἀτρειδων κατα, τυς δ' ἀμφ' Ὀδυσσεῖ, *he uttered speeches, some against the Atridæ, and some against Ulysses.* Soph.

nong. D. ἀμφι σφισι πενθος ὀρωρει, *sorrow arose among them.* Quint. Smyrn.
A. ἀμφι νεκρυς, *among the dead.* Idem.

side. D. ἡριπε δ' ἀμφ' ἀυτῳ, *he fell beside him.* Il. δ. 493.

G. Φοιβυ ἀμφι, *by Phœbus.* Apollon.
D. ἀμφι κλιμαξιν κατηιον, *they descended by stairs.* Quint. Smyrn.

r. D. ἀμφ' Ἑλενῃ και κτεμασι πᾶσι μαχεσθαι, *to fight for Helen, and all her wealth.* Il. γ. 70.

NOTE—CONTINUED.

Of. G. ἀμφι ἀστρων γραφη, *description of the stars.* Luc.
D. ἀμφι τῳ θανατῳ αὐτης ἐκφερεται λογος, *a report is spread of her death.*

To. A. ἀμφ' ἁλα ἐλσαι Ἀχαιους, *to confine the Greeks to the sea.* Il. α. 409.

Upon. G. ἀμφι πονῳ ὁ πονος, *labour upon labour.* Herod.
D. καββαλεν ἀνδρα κατα χθονος, ἀμφι δ' ἁρ' αὐτῳ ἑζετο, *he threw the man upon the ground, and sat down upon him.* Quint. Smyrn.

With. D. πεπαρμενη ἀμφ' ὀνυχεσσι, *pierced with his talons.* Hesiod. Oper. et Dies, 205.
A. ἐελδομενος πονεεσθαι ἀμφ' Αἰαντα πελωριον, *desiring to labour with mighty Ajax.* Q. Smyr.

Geninitive, dative, accusative.

ἀνα.

About. G. ἀνα νεοταφοιο, *about the temple.* Quint. Smyrn.

According to. A. ἀνα τον αὐτον λογον, *according to the same word.* Clem. Alexan.

Against. A. ἀνα ποταμον διεκομισαν, *they bore them against the stream.* Halicarn.

Among. A. ἀνα πρωτους, *among the first.*

At. A. νηας ἀνα γλαφυρας, *at the hollow ships.* Il. ο. 488.

Between. A. ὁς δυνησεται διακρινειν ἀνα μεσον τυ ἀδελφυ αυτυ, *who shall be able to judge between his brethren.* 1 Cor. vi. 5.

By. A. στρατιωτας ἐξιεναι κελευει ἀνα πεντε, *he orders the soldiers to come out by fives.* Viger.

In. D. ἀνα χερσιν ἑλασα, *taking it in her hands.* Hom. Hymn. in Apol.
A. ἀνα στομα ἐχουσι, *they have—in their mouth.* Clem. Alex.

Through. A. ἀνα στρατον, *through the army.* Il. α. 10.

To. A. Ἕκτορος ὠκειες ἱπποι ἠλθον ἀν' ἱωχμον, *Hector's swift horses came to the pursuit.* Hom.

Upon. D. εὐδε πατηρ ἀνα Γαργαρῳ ἀκρῳ, *the father slept upon the top of* (mount) *Gargarus.* Il. ξ. 352.
A. θηκεν ἀνα μυρικην, *he hung them upon a tamarisk.* Il. κ. 466.

Genitive, dative, accusative.

ἐπι.

Above. D. νεκροι τριακοσιοι ἐπ χιλιοις, *three hundred above a thousand dead.* Plutarch.
A. πλατεια ὁς ρις ἐπι χειλη, *a broad nose above his lips.* Theocr. de Polyphemo.

NOTE—CONTINUED.

After. D. ὀχνη ἐπ' ὀχνῃ γηρασκει, *fear grows old after fear.* Odys. η 120.

Against.
- G. ἐπι Θρακης στρατειαν παρασκευαζεται, *he prepares an expedition against Thrace.* Thucyd.
- D. τρεῖς ἐπι δυσι, και δυω ἐπι τρισι, *three against two, and two against three.* Luke xii. 52.
- A. πᾶσα βασιλεια ἐφ' ἑαυτην διαμερισθεῖσα ἐρημοῦται, *Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation.* Luke xi. 17.

Among. A. ἐπ' ἀνθρωπους, *among men.* Odys. ξ. 304.

At.
- G. ἐπι της θαλασσης της Τιβεριαδος, *at the sea of Tiberias.* John xxi. 1.
- D. ὀλεση δε πολεας ἐπι νηυσιν Ἀχαιων, *to destroy many at the ships of the Greeks.* Il. ζ. 4.
- A. καθημενον ἐπι το τελωνιον, *sitting at the receipt of custom.* Mat. ix. 9.

Before.
- G. ἐπι τῳ βηματος Καισαρος, *before the judgment-seat of Cæsar.* Acts xxv. 10.
- D. ἐπι τοις βασιλευσι, *before kings.* Apocal. x. 11.

Beside. D. ὁταν καρδαμον ἐσθιωσι ἐπι τῳ σιτῳ, *when they eat water-cresses beside bread.* Xenoph.

By.
- G. ἐπι θεων, *by the gods.* Halicarn.
- A. ἐπι Στυγος ὁβριμον ὑδωρ, *by the dreadful water of Styx.* Hom. Hymn.

For. A. ἐπι σε ἀλγῶ, *I grieve for you.*

From. D. μηποτ' ἐπι Τρωεσσιν ἀλεξησειν κακον ἡμαρ, *never to ward off the fatal day from the Trojans.* Il. υ. 315.

In. D. μετρον ἐπι πασιν ἀριστον, *a medium is best in all things.* Pythag. Aur. Carm.

Of. G. ἐπι παιδος λεγων, *speaking of a child.* Plat.

Over.
- G. ὁ ἐπι των ἱππεων, *the officer over the horse.* Demost. pro Carm.
- A. βασιλευσει ἐπι του οἰκου Ιακωβ, *he shall reign over the house of Jacob.* Luke i. 33.

Through. G. κἀντευθεν ἐπι Θρακης ἐχωρει, *then he marched through Thrace.* Zosim.

To.
- G. ἐπι σκοπῳ τοξευειν, *to shoot to the mark.* Lucian.
- D. κτισθεντες ἐπι τοις ἐργοις ἀγαθοις, *created to good works.* Ephes. ii. 10.
- A. κυων ἐπιστρεψας ἐπι το ἰδιον ἐξερεμα, *the dog returned to his vomit.* 2 Pet. ii. 22.

NOTE—CONTINUED.

Towards. G. ἐπι Αἰγυπτῳ ῥεειν, *to run towards Egy*
A. ἐπ' ἀντολην, *towards the east.* Diony

Under. G. ἐπι Χρονῳ, *under Saturn.* Lucian.
D. μυθολογοῦσιν ὡς ἐπι ταυτῃ πλατανῳ ἐμιγ
πῃ Ζευς, *they fable that Jupiter*
Europa under this plane-tree. Th
A. την πολιν ἐφ' ἑαυτον ποιησασθαι, *to place*
under himself. Viger.

Upon. G. ἐφ' ἱππῳ περιηγεν αὐτον, *he led him*
horseback.
D. ἐπι χθονι, *upon the ground.* Il. ω. 8
A. ἐπιβεβηκως ἐπι του ὀνου, *sitting upo*
Matth. xxi. 5.

With. D. παλλακην ἐδωκεν αὐτῳ γυναικα ἐπι προικι,
him a harlot to wife with a dowry.

Within. G. ἐπι νυσσης ἐσαν ἑκαστοι, *they each sto*
the goal. Quint. Smyrn.
A. ὁσον ὁλκας ἐπι τριτον ἡμαρ ἀνυσση, *as m*
as a ship of burden would pa
three days. Dionys. Geogr.

Genitive, dative, accusative.

κατα.

About. G. κατ' ὀφθαλμων κεχυτ' ἀχλυς, *a mist w*
about his eyes. Odys. π. 344.
A. κατ' ἐννεακοσια ἐτη, *about nine hundr*
Constant.

According to. A. κατα Μαρκον, *according to Mark.*

After. A. κατ' εἰκονα τῳ κτισαντος, *after the imag*
who created him. Col. iii. 10.

Against. G. κατα Χριστου, *against Christ.* Psalm ii.

Among. D. τα μεν διατομεσθα κατα σφισι, *these*
will divide among them. Apollon
A. κατα ῥωπηια πυκνα κειμεθα, *we lie a*
thick bushes. Odys. ξ. 473.

At. G. κατα σκοπου τοξευειν, *to shoot at t*
Herodian.
A. κατ' αὐτους αἰεν ὀρᾶ, *he continually*
them. Il. π. 646.

Before. A. κατ' ὀφθαλμους σοι λεγει, *he speaks to th*
thy face. Aristoph.

NOTE—CONTINUED.

By.
G. κατα κυνων και χηνων ὀμνυσι, *they swear by dogs and geese.* Aristoph.
A. κατα φυλα, και κατα φρητρας, *by tribes and wards.* Il. β. 362.

For. A. κατα δυναμιν, *for his might.* Plat.

From.
G. κατα πετρων ῥιπτειν, *to throw from the rocks.* Plutarch.
D. κατα δε σφισι κελαινον αἱμ' ἀπελειβετ' ἐραζε, *the black blood flowed from them to the ground.* Hesiod.
A. ἐῤῥει δ' αἱμα κατ' ὠταμενην ἀτειλην, *the blood flowed from the wound.* Il. ε. 86.

In.
G. ἀφωνα τα καθ' ὑδατος διαιτωμενα, *dumb animals living in the water.* Lucian.
A. κατ' ονας, *in a dream.* Mat. i. 20.

Near. A. Κορινθιοι κατα τας Ἀθηναιης ναῦς εἰχον, *the Corinthians had their ships near the Athenians.* Thucyd.

Of. G. ὁτι ἐμαρτυρησαμεν κατα του Θεου, *because we have testified of God.* 1 Cor. xv. 15.

Over. G. εἰσι κατ' ὀρεος, *goes over the mountain.* Odyss. ξ. 102.

Through.
G. καθ' ὁλης της Ἰουδαιας, *through all Jewry.* Luke xxiii. 5.
A. ὠτασε κατα γαστερα εἰς μεσον ὑπας, *he struck him through the belly in the middle of his liver.* Hom. Batrachom.

To. A. ἱκοντο κατα στρατον, *they came to the army.* Il. αν 484.

Towards. A. κατα βορειαν ἑσηκως, *standing towards the north,* Thucyd.

Under. G. ἐδυ κατα γαιης, *he went under the earth.* Lucian.

Upon. G. κατα γης πιπτειν, *to fall upon the ground.* Halic.

With. A. κατ' ἐξουσιαν ἐπιτασσει, *he commands with authority.* Mark i. 27.

Within.
D. κατα συφεοισιν ἐεργνυ, *she confined within sties,* Odyss. κ. 238.
A. πριν κατα τειχεα λαον ἐελσαι Τρωικον, *before thou hast driven the Trojans within the walls.* Il. φ. 295.

NOTE—CONTINUED.

Over. A. παρα τον ποταμον ἐφυγον, *they fled over the* Plutarch.

To. D. ἰεναι παρα τῳ Τισσαφερνεῖ, *to go to Tissa* nes. Xenoph.
A. παρ' ἡμας φοιτα, *he often comes to us.* P

With. D. παρα τῳ κυριῳ ἐλεος, *with the Lord there i* cy. Psalm cxxx. 7.

Genitive, dative, accusative.

περι.

About. G. περι καπηλ στενολεσχεῖν, *to prate about no* Prov.
D. περι βωμοις, *about the altars.* Herod.
A. περι μεσημβριαν, *about noon.* Acts xxii.

Above. G. πολλῳ πλειονων ἐστι μαλλον, *to be above al* ers. Il. α. 287.
A. περι νοον βροτων, *above the comprehens* mortals. Lucian.

After. G. ὁσσοι δ' ἀν πολεμοιο περι συγχεροιο λιπωνται, *as* as are left after the dreadful battle. Il. τ

Against. G. δεδιως μη τι και περι αὐτῳ νεωτερισειε, *fearin* he should make a new attempt agains Herodot.
A. περι τους Θεους ἀσεβηματα, *impieties agains* gods. Demosth.

At. D. ἐγογγυζον οἱ Ἰουδαιοι περι αὐτῳ, *the Jews mur* ed at him.

By. D. περι δορι πεπαρμενη, *wounded by a spear* φ. 577.

For. G. περι καλου ἐργου οὐ λιθαζομεν σε, *for a good* we stone thee not. John x. 33.
D. περι παση πολει δεδιεναι, *to fear for the w* city. Thucyd.

From. G. μεγαλην εἰληφε περι των Θεων τιμην, *she rece* great honour from the gods. Lucian.

In. G. ἠρωτησεν ὁ, τι χρη ποιεῖν περι της ἐγχειρησεω asked what ought to be done in the atte Viger.
D. ἀλυσκοντες περι θυμῳ, *raving in madness.* Il. χ
A. περι παντα, *in all things.* Tit. ii. 7.

Of. A. τα περι ψυχην, *the things of the soul.* Isocr

Over. G. ἐξουσιαν ἐχει περι τοῦ ἰδιου θεληματος, *hath p* over his own will. 1 Cor. vii. 37.

NOTE—CONTINUED.

G. περι Πατροκλοιο θανοντος σπευσομαι, *let us hasten to the dead Patroclus.* Il. ϱ. 120.
A. ὡς ἐλθοιμι περι τους φιλοσοφους, *that I may come to the philosophers.* Lucian.

ards.
G. περι των ἀδικουμενων, *towards those who are injured.* Demosth.
A. περι τους γονεῖς τοιουτος γιου, *be such towards thy parents.* Isocrat.

n.
G. ἐσωσατο περι τροπις ϵἐβαωτα, *I saved him having gotten upon the keel.* Odyss. ε. 130.
D. περι ϱοδοισιν ἐεργη τηκεται, *the dew distils upon the roses.* Apollon.

Genitive, dative, accusative.

προς.

ut.
D. προς τῳ τελεῖ τυ ζιυ, *about the end of life.* Lucian.
A. προς ἑσπεραν ἐστι, *it is about evening.* Luke xxiv. 29.

ording to. A. μηδε ποιησας προς το θελημα, *neither did according to his will.* Luke xii. 47.

inst.
G. προς ανδρος ἐχθρυ ἐπιφερων τον ψηφον, *giving his vote against an enemy.* Halicarn.
D. νηας γε ποτι σπιλαδεσσιν ἐαξεν κυμασ', *the waves dashed the ships to pieces against the rocks.* Odyss. γ. 298.
A. σκληρον σοι προς κεντρα λακτιζειν, *it is hard for thee to kick against the pricks.* Acts ix. 5.

ong. A. ἑως ποτε ἐσομαι προς ὑμας ; *how long shall I be with you ?* Luke ix. 41.

D. ὁ δε Πετρος εἱστηκει προς τῃ θυρᾳ, *but Peter stood at the door.* John xviii. 16.
A. προς ἀλλον ζῆν, *to live at another's will.* Aristotle.

ore.
G. προς θεων ἀσεβης, *impious before the gods.* Xen.
A. προς ῥοδα ἀνεμωνη, *the poppy before the roses.*

de. D. προς τοις εἰρημενοις, *beside what has been said.* Plutarch.

veen. A. τεκμηριον της προς ἡμας φιλιας, *a proof of the friendship which is between us.* Isocr.

G. προς τυ Διος ἱκετευω ὑμας, *I beseech you by Jupiter.* Demosth.

NOTE—CONTINUED.

For.
- G. τουτο γαρ προς της υμετερας σωτηριας υπαρχει, *for this is for your health.* Acts xxvii. 34.
- D. ὐ νομιζουσιν την ἀρετην προς τῳ σφετερῳ ἀγαθῳ πεφυκεναι, *they do not think that virtue is naturally calculated for their good.* Xen.

From.
- G. προς Διος εἰσιν ἁπαντες, *all are from Jupiter.* Odys. ξ. 57.
- D. αὐταρ ἐγω ποτι γαιῃ χειρας ἀειρω, *but I lifting up my hands from the ground.* Odys. λ. 422.

In. D. προς τοις ἀγκαλοις τα παιδια κομιζειν, *to carry the children in their arms.* Plutarch.

Near. G. προς μεν ἁλος Καρες, *the Carians near the sea.* Il. ν. 428.

Of. G. χρεων προς ἀνδρος μηδεν ὑπονοεῖ κακον, *suspect no evil of a good man.* Epictet.

Through. A. φυσῶν προς ῥινας αἱμα, *blowing out the blood through the nostrils.* Sophocl.

To.
- G. ποτι πτολιος πετετ' αἰει, *he still continued flying to the city.* Il. χ. 198.
- D. —— μητρος ποτι γνιασι χειρας βαλλειν ὑμετερας, *extend your hands to the knees of our mother.* Odys. ξ. 310, 311.
- A. τω μεν ἀρ' ἀψορροι πεσον ποτι Ἰλιον ἀπονεοντο, *they therefore returned to Troy.* Il. γ. 313.

Towards.
- G. αἱ μεσσηρος βορεαο καταιβαται ἀνθρωποισιν, *these towards the north are passable to men.* Odys. ν. 110.
- A. ὁ μεν κλαιεσκε προς ὐρανον, *weeping he looked towards heaven.* Il. θ. 364.

Under. G. προς ἀλλην ἰσον ὑφαινοις, *you may weave the web under another.* Il. ζ. 456.

With.
- G. προς ἐνδεκα βασιλεων βασιλευοντα, *reigning with eleven kings.* Herodot.
- D. προς αἰσχεσιν ἀλγεα πασχει, *with disgrace he endures afflictions.* Hesiod. Opera et Dies, 211.
- A. ὃς προς Διομηδεα τευχε' ἀμειβε, *who changed armour with Diomede.* Il. ζ. 235.

NOTE—CONTINUED.

Genitive, dative, accusative.

ὑπερ.

ve. G. ὑπερ των κηπων ὄρος κειται, *the keeper lies above the gardens.* Herodot.
A. τα ὑπερ ἡμας, οὐδεν προς ἡμας, *what is above us is nothing to us.*

inst. A. ὑπερ μοιραν, *against fate.* Il. *v.* 336.

ond. G. ἐξ Αἰθιοπιας της ὑπερ Αἰγυπτου, *from Æthiopia which is beyond Egypt.* Thucyd.
A. ὑπερ πηραν φρονεῖ, *he has a spirit beyond his fortune.*

G. λισσομ' ὑπερ μακαρων, *I pray by the blessed* (gods). Apol.

G. εἰ ὁ Θεος ὑπερ ἡμων, *if God be for us.* Rom. viii. 31.

m. G. ὑπερ της φιλοτιμιας, *from ambition.* Halicarn.
D. ὑπερ μαζοισι κορεσσαμενοι, *satisfying themselves from the teats.* Orph. Galac.

r. G. ὑπερ ποντοιο φεβονται, *they flee over the sea.* Quint. Smyr.
A. ἀποπλαγχθεντες ὑπερ μεγα λαιτμα θαλασσης, *wandering over a vast extent of sea.* Odys. *ι.* 260.

n. G. γηρας ὑπερ κεφαλης, *old age upon the head.*
D. ὑπερ ἀργυρῳ δ' ὀχευται, *they are carried upon silver.* Anacr.

cerning. G. ὁσα ὑπερ της εἰρηνης και της πρεσβειας κατεψευσατο μου, *what he has falsely laid to my charge, concerning the peace and the embassy.* Demosth.

Genitive, dative, accusative.

ὑπο.

ording to. G. Ζηνος ὑπ' ἀγγελιης, *according to the command of Jupiter.* Odys. *η.* 263.

er. D. ὑπ' αὐτῳ Ζηνων κατεκλινετο, *Zeno sat down after him.* Lucian.
D. ὑπο νυκτι, *at night.* Apollon.

ore. D. λεγω ὡς ὑπο Θεῳ, *I speak as before God.* Naz.

ind. A. και μιν κατακρυπτει ὑπο την θυραν, *and he conceals him behind the door* Herodot.

ow. A. ἁμα κατεκειντο, ὁ μεν ἀνω, ὁ δ' ὑπ' αὐτον, *they sat down, one above, the other below, him.* Lucian.

NOTE—CONTINUED.

By.
- G. ὑπο κηρυκος προηγορευε τοισιν Ἰωσι, *he gave orders to the Ionians by a herald.* Herodot.
- D. ὑπο Τρωισσι δαμηναι, *that he should be conquered by the Trojans.* Il. γ. 668.

For.
- G. ὑφ' ἡδονης δακρυειν, *to weep for joy.* Aristoph.
- D. ὑπο τῃ ποιησει ὑπηνειτο, *he was praised for his poetry.* Xiphilin. in Neron.

From.
- G. πεσῃσι λαβρον ὑπαι νεφεων, *falls impetuous from the clouds.* Il. ε. 625.
- D. ὑπο Θεῳ ἀρξαμενος, *beginning from God.* Nazianz.

In. D. κατακρυψας ὑπο κολπῳ, *concealing them in her bosom.* Odys. ε. 468.

Of. G. ὑπο της στρατιας, *of the army.* Lucian.

To.
- G. ἱκανε χθιζος ὑπο Ἰλιαμοιο, *he came yesterday to Priam.* Quint. Smyr.
- D. ὑπο Τροιῃ ἠγομεν, *we led to Troy.* Il. ξ. 469.
- A. αἰσχιστος ἀνηρ ὑπο Ἰλιον ἠλθε, *he was the most abject wretch that came to Troy.* Il. β. 216.

Under.
- G. ὑπο χθονος, *under the earth.* Hesiod.
- D. ὑπο Περσῃσιν ἐστ' Αἰγυπτος, *Egypt is under the Persians.* Herodot.
- A. ὑπο τον μοδιον, *under a bushel.* Matth. v. 15.

Upon. A. βαλλεν ὑπ' Αἰσονιδῃ ἀμαρυγματα, *she darted glances from her eyes upon the son of Æson.* Apoll.

With.
- G. καταβαινοντι ὑπο λαμπαδων, *coming down with torches.* Plutarch. in Cat. Min.
- D. ὑπο πολλῳ φωτι προῃει, *he advanced forward with much light.* Plutarch. in Galba.

REMARKS.

In these examples a variety of English prepositions are given, by which one preposition in Greek may be properly translated, at different times. But so refined a language could not arbitrarily affix to the same preposition such a number of different and even opposite significations, without regard to the transition from one sense to another

Upon a philosophical investigation it will be discovered, that each preposition has *one* primary radical signification, from which the other senses are derived by an easy and natural transition.

All the relations referring to *rest* or *motion*, *place* or *time*, are expressed by prepositions, which by degrees extended their office to incorporeal subjects. From the mutual correspondence of the ideas of *place* and *time* all prepositions express them equally. With respect to *motion* and *rest*, some express only *one* of these and, consequently, govern but one case: others express both, and govern *two* cases; one for *motion*, the other for

SECTION XIII.

Grammatical figures, viz. Prothĕsis, aphærĕsis, epenthĕsis, syncŏpe, paragōge, apocŏpe, antithĕsis, metathĕsis, syncha-pha, Tmē sis, enallage, ellipsis, pleonasm.

1. Prothĕsis is the prefixing of a letter or a syllable to a word ; as, σμικρος, for μικρος ; τετυγων, for ταγων.

2. Aphœrĕsis is the taking away of a letter or a syllable from the beginning of a word ; as, αἰα, for γαια ; ὁρτη, for ἑορτη.

3. Epenthĕsis is the inserting of a letter or a syllable in the middle of a word ; as, ἑλλαὸς, for ἑλαὸς ; ἀγαγε, for ἀγε.

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rest. By motion is here meant, *motion towards*, or *progressive motion.* The preposition which, in its primary sense, expresses it always governs an accusative only, the case of the active verb; and that by a just analogy, as all external motion implies *motion towards* that upon which we act. If the hand strike the table, it must move towards the table.

When a preposition in its primary sense expresses *rest* only or *situation*, it always governs either a genitive or dative. When the same expresses *rest* and *motion*, it governs an accusative for *motion*, and one of the other two for *rest*, not indiscriminately, but *one* or the *other*. Επι *upon*, expresses both *rest* and *motion* ; as. ὁ σφαιρα πιπτει ἐπι την γην, *the ball falls upon the ground*,—expressing *motion* : ἡ σφαιρα κειται ἐπι της γης, *the ball lies upon the ground*,—expressing *rest*.

When beside the two cases appropriated to *motion* or *rest* in general the preposition governs a *third*, this serves to express some *one* remarkable *mode* of the general signification; thus, ἐπι with a dative expresses *close upon* in *place* or *time* ; ἐπι μετα meaning *place*, *next behind* me ; meaning *time*, *next after* me. Υπο with an accusative expresses *motion tending* UNDER ; with a genitive, *rest* UNDER. Ἡ σφαιρα κυλινδειται ὑπο την τραπεζαν, *the ball, is running under the table* ; κειται ὑπο της τραπεζης, *is lying under the table.* With a dative it expresses modes of UNDER ; ὑπο τῳ νεῳ, *protected* UNDER *the temple* ; ὑπο τῳ βασιλει, *subject* UNDER *the king* ; ὑπο τῃ λυρᾳ, *directed* UNDER *the lyre.*

Προς, the most comprehensive of all the prepositions, expresses relation *to* ; and in this primary sense governs an accusative : but when it signifies particular *modes* of *relations to* ; as, *close to* or *at*, *united to* ; *joined to* ; *added to* ; it governs also a dative, &c.

All the *metaphorical* and *secondary* significations of the Greek prepositions may be deduced from the *primary*, by a simple, natural, and elegant analogy.

4. Syncŏpe is the taking out of a letter or a syllable from the middle of a word; as, μολιβος, for μολιβδος; εὑρεμεν, for εὑρεσαμεν.

5. Paragōge is the suffixing of a letter or a syllable to a word; as, ἐγων, for ἐγω; ἀνθα, for ἡς.

6. Apocŏpe is, when a letter or syllable is cut off from the end of a word; as, πολλακι, for πολλακις; δῶ, for δωμα.

7. Antithĕsis is the changing of one letter for another; as, πορσω, for πορρω; θαλατ|α, for θαλασσα.

8. Metathĕsis is the changing of the order of the letters of a word;* as, καρτος, for κρατος; ἐρξω, for ῥεξω; ἐπραθον, for ἐπαρθον.

9. Synalœpha is the contraction of a vowel at the end of a word, with the vowel which begins the next word; as, τἀμα, for τα ἐμα; τὠνομα, for το ὀνομα; θοἰματιον, for το ἱματιον.

10. Tmēsis is the division of a compound word, and the interposing of a word, or words, between its parts; as, ἐπι μυθον ἐτελλε, for μυθον ἐπιτελλε. Il. α. 25.

11. Enallăge is the interchanging of one word for another, contrary to the common form of etymology: thus, a substantive is put for an adjective; an adjective or participle for a substantive; a verb for a substantive; an article, substantive, adjective, pronoun, verb, or participle,† for an adverb; a sentence for a substantive, &c.‡.

12. Ellipsis is, when one or more words are wanting to complete the sense; thus, λεγω, *I say*; ἐγω being understood: τοῦτο βιβλιον ἐμον ἐστι, i. e. τοῦτο βιβλιον ἐστι ἐμον βιβλιον. There are ellipses of substantives, adjectives, participles, pronouns, verbs; and, indeed, of all the parts of speech. Syllepsis is a term comprehended in *ellipsis*.

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* *Prothesis*, *aphæresis*, *epenthesis*, *syncope*, *paragoge*, *apocope*, *antithesis*, and *metathesis*, may be comprised under the general term, *metaplasmus*, which is the transformation of a word from the common form of orthography.

† See Sect. II. No. 13 and note *.

‡ Any word put *technically* (i. e. spoken of merely as a word) is used as a substantive.

3. Pleonasm is the redundancy of one or more words sentence: thus, χρημα with the genitive of a noun is ndant; as, μεγα χρημα συος, *a great boar.*

ometimes we find a redundant verb; as, και τον Ἀστυαγην ωντα εἰπειν· ὐχ ὁρᾶς, φαναι, ὡς καλως οἰνοχοεῖ; *non vides, Astyages hominem irridens, quam belle vinum fundit?** ;, εἰπειν or φαναι abounds. As two negative particles y more strongly than one, so, three or four sometimes ır; as, ὐδεποτε ὐ μη γενηται των δεοντων, *nihil prorsus unn fiat rerum necessariarum.*† Demosth.

'hese frequently abound, ὁτι, τοι, γε, ὡς; as, ὁτι ταχιστα, *m celerrime*, for ταχιστα, *celerrime*; ὐ παυ τοι, *non admo-* : also ἀν, ὢν, τε, και μεν, δε, ῥα, περ, &c.

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* Xen. παιδ. i.

† See Sect. x. No. 8, 9, 10.

PART IV.

PROSODY.

Section I.

Introduction to Prosody. Figures in scanning; viz. synæresis, diæresis, cæsura, systole, diastole.—Poetical spondaic verse: antispodia, brachycatalexis, catalexis, percatalexis, analysis, &c.

1. SYLLABLES, with respect to their *quantity* are either *long* or *short*.

2. A long syllable in pronouncing requires double the time of a short syllable; as, *τῡπτĕ-ĕ*.

3. Some syllables are *common*; that is, sometimes long and sometimes short; as, the first syllable in *Ἀρης*.

4. The natural quantity of the vowels has been given Part I. Sect. 2. No. 2 and 3.

5. Every diphthong is long by nature.

6. The Greeks and Latins wrote in the same kinds of verse; as, *hexameter*, *sapphic*, *Iambic*, &c.—and they have the same feet; as, the *dactyl*, *spondee*, *Trochee*, &c.

The several changes made upon words, to adapt them to the verse; are called figures in scanning. *The chief of which are* synecphonesis, diæresis, cœsura, systole, diastole.

7. *Synecphonesis* (comprehending *synæresis* and *crasis*) is the contraction of two syllables into one;* as, in the following verse,

Σκἄπτ|ουχῑ|σπῡ· 'ŏ ŏ'|'ἄρ'|ἐξĕἵ|ρυ, | τἄρ|ηĭ|ον·τĕ. Il. β.

* For the explanation of *synæresis* and *crasis* see Part II. Sect. 2.

χρυσεη is pronounced χρυσῆ.* N. B. *Synecphonesis* is called also *synizesis* and *syzeuxis*.

8. *Diæresis* is, when two syllables are made of one; as παΐς, for παις.

9. *Cæsura* is, when, after a foot is finished, there remains a syllable in the end of a word, to begin the next foot: which syllable becomes long by this figure, if otherwise, it be short; as,

Ὡς τῶν | μᾶσ|σομέ|νων γένε|το ἴκ|χῃ τέ φῦ|ξις τε. Il. δ. 456.

10. *Systole* shortens a long syllable; as,

Ἕκτορ, νΐἷ Πριαμοιο, Διι μῆτιν ἀταλαντε. Il. λ. 200.

11. *Diastole* (called also ectasis) lengthens a short syllable without cæsura; as, ἐπιοχον ἀπῶλισψας ἐπεμοστη. Hesiod.

12. *Poetic licence* is that liberty which poets take, in differing from the usual quantity of some syllables in verse. *It consists only in this, in making syllables by nature short, in certain positions long; not indifferently every such syllable, in every position; but according to a certain and invariable rationale. The best poets never take the liberty with syllables long by nature to make them short.*†

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* So ἠ οὐχ ἁλὸς ἰδνὰ γυναικας, &c. Il. ε. 349.

† Quam itaque *poëticam* vulgò appellant *licentiam*, ea omnis in *hoc uno* consistit, (non ut syllabarum quantitates confundantur promiscuè atque ἀλογως quod est perabsurdum; sed) ut syllabæ *naturâ breves*, certâ quâdam positione, fiant productæ. Non utique hæ quidem omnes, neque omni in positu, sed certâ quâdem ac constanti ratione; sicut supra est expositum. Alàs enim syllabæ *breves*, & maximè quæ in *nominibus* sint *casuum*, in *verbis* utique *temporum personarumque* characteristicæ, (ut ἀμαρτε, λυτατε, μιμνεσκε ζευ ουσα, μιμνασκε, ζευγνυμαι, λυσις, λῦσαι, κλῖνατε, μαχεσαιμεθα, ἀκαχησομαι, horumque derivata, κλῖσις, κλῖτυς, ἀκαχησις similia,) *produci* omnino non possunt. Quæ autem syllabæ *naturâ* sunt *longæ*, in his omnibus *licentia* apud principes poetas *nunquam* prorsùs est ulla. Nam ut νηυς, τιτυς, ψυχη, χρυσεος, horumque derivata et composita omnia; item, ut ἱσταμαι, ζευγνυμι, ζευγνυς, et similia; vel ut κλῦθι, λῦσε, κλῖναι, ἐκλῖνθην, ἀκαχησομαι, ἐκαχησαμην, et similia, in præsentibus et imperfectis, ut hæc *corriperentur*, nulla unquam fuit *licentiâ*. Clark. Hom. Annot. 12. Il. ε. 51.

13. A spondee in the fifth foot of a hexamet more frequent in *Greek* than Latin. A verse c struction is called *spondaic* ; as,

Ἀμφοτέρων βασιλεὺς τ' ἀγαθὸς, κρατερός τ' αἰχμητής.

14. The Greeks never *cut off* a vowel in th word, because the next begins with a vowel, unle the mark of apostrophe. See Part I. Sect. 4. N Note ‖.

15. The last syllable of every hexameter vers it ends in the form of a trochee, is long, on acc pause, or suspension of the voice, which takes pl nouncing.

16. *Antipodia* is the use of one foot instead of

17. *Brachycatalexis* is the deficiency of a foot
Catalexis, the deficiency of a syllable,
Hypercatalexis is the redundancy of a foot syllable,*

18. *Dialysis* is the disjunction of the parts of that the former part may close a verse, and the l the following one ; as,

— — — ἀπ' ὤρων' ἀιδε-
ος διὰ μέσσω. Sapph. Od.

The quantity of the doubtful vowels in the first syllables is known by position,—the case of a vo ing,—contraction, and rule.†

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* When there is the redundancy of a syllable at the enc may be called *hypermeter*. This redundant syllable is join lowing verse. See No. 18.

† A method of scanning hexameter verse, without dac dees, is illustrated in the Newhampshire Latin Grammar. 1. No. 26. Note †.

SECTION II.

Position.—A short vowel before a mute, when a liquid immediately follows.—A short vowel before a single liquid, &c.

1. A SHORT or doubtful vowel before two single consonants,* or before a double consonant, is long by position; as, Ἴ̆σον, πο̆λλα, ῥε̆ξας.

2. A short or doubtful vowel at the end of a word, when the following begins with a double consonant, or two single consonants, is usually long; as,

Κιλλαν τε̆ ζαθε̆ην, Τενεδο̆ιο τε ἰφι ἀνασσεις. Il. α. 38.

3. A short vowel before a mute, when a liquid immediately follows, is common; as,

Με̆τρα δὲ Τευχε θεοῖσι, το γαρ με̆τρον ἐριν ἀριστον. Phocyl.

4. A short vowel before μν, πτ, κτ, the last with a liquid following, is rendered common; as,

συν εὐσφυρῳ | Ἠλεκτρυ|ωνη. Hesiod.

5. A short vowel before a middle mute† with ῥ following, or before a smooth or aspirate mute with any liquid following, in comedy always continues short.

6. A short vowel before a middle mute, succeeded by any liquid except ῥ, both by Comic and Tragic writers is always made long.

7. A short vowel before a single liquid is sometimes made long; ι before ῥ always, unless in the penult where it is always short, except in Ἶρος, λῑρος, and ἰῑος for ἰερος.

8. A short vowel sometimes continues short before σ and another consonant immediately following; as,

Ὣς ἠ ἐπεῤ̆ῃ κῥωζε᾽ πολυΦωνὸς κορωνη.
Ὣς ἀπολοιτο και | ἄλλος ·ς| ς τοιαῦτα γε ῥεξει.

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* One of these consonants may end a word and the other begin the following word; as, [illegible] ὁ ὃ κε̆ῧ. Il. ν. 19.

† See Part I. Sect. 3. No. 6.

SECTION III.

A doubtful vowel before another vowel is short ; excep —A long vowel or diphthong before another vowel or thong.—Contracted syllable.—Syllable lengthened by alapha.—Doubtful vowels before a single consonant s exceptions.

1. A DOUBTFUL vowel before another vowel diphthong is usually short ; as,

Μηιν ἄ|ειδε, Θε|α, Πη|ληϊά|δεω Ἀχι|λῆος. Il. α. 1.

Exceptions.

α and ι long.

α long.

(1.) α supplying the augment's place ; as, ἀΐον.

(2.) ᾱ Doric used for η.

(3.) αι Æolic in the genitives singular and plural.

(4.) αι Ionic in the second and third persons singular ent indicative of verbs in αω, and third plural of verbs i

(5.) αι Æolic in the present and preter-imperfect of v in αω.

(6.) Most nouns in αων, whether they increase lon short.*

(7.) Most feminine proper names in αΐς.

ι long in

(1.) ιων, the termination of nouns increasing short.

(2.) ιων, the termination of comparatives ; but in Athenian dialect only.

(3.) First future middle At. of verbs in ιζω ; as, κομῖ

α and ι common.

α and ι.

In the first syllable of words exceeding three syllal with the second and third short ; as, πατρῐδος.

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* μᾶαν, and a few others, follow the general rule.

ι.

(1.) In nouns in *ια* and *ιη*.

(2.) In verbs in *ιω*.

(3.) In the improper reduplication of verbs in *μι*.

2. A long vowel or a diphthong before another vowel or a diphthong, and even in another word, is sometimes made short; as,

Ἥμετε|ῷῳ ἐνι | οἴκῳ ἔϋν | Ἀργεϊ τηλοθι πατρης. Il. α. 30.

3. A contracted syllable is always long; as, τιμᾶτε.

4. When the article sustains apostrophe, or occasions synalœpha, in the beginning of the succeeding word, the remaining vowel is considered as having absorbed the other, and therefore is made long; as,

Ὡς τε δια τυτων τ' ἄγαθ' ἀνθρωπους ἐχειν. Eurip.
Ἂς ἀν το λοιπον τᾶ 'μ' ἄναυτος' εὐσεβειν. Ibid.

5. The doubtful vowels before a single consonant are short.

Exceptions.

α, *ι*, *υ*, long.

α in

(1.) *αμα*, the termination of verbals.

(2.) *ανος*, *ανις*, *ατης*, *ατις*, terminations of proper names, gentiles, and precious stones.*

(3.) *ανης*, in its oblique cases and compounds.†

(4.) Oblique cases of *ῥαξ*, *θωραξ*, *κνωδαξ*, *κορδαξ*, *φαιαξ*, *φενακξ*, &c.

(5.) *ακιον*, the termination of diminutives, the primitives of which increase long.

(6.) *ακοσιος*, the termination of numerals; also *συρακοσιος*.

(7.) Preter-perfect middle of many verbs; as, *πεπρᾶγα*.

(8.) Subjunctive active of verbs in *μι*, formed from verbs in *αω*.

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* Ἀλεξανδρις, and a few others, are short.

† In the nominative singular it is common.

(9.) ασα, feminine of participles.
ασι, third person plural of verbs.
ασω, first future
ασα, first aorist
axa, preter-perfect
} of verbs in αω pure and εαω.
ασις, derivatives from the same verbs.

ι long in

(1.) Oblique cases of monosyllables in ις,* and trisyllables having the two former short; and of words of double endings in ις or ιν; also of words in ις-ιδος.

(2.) Oblique cases of nouns in ιξ-ιγος or ικος, and ιψ-ιπος; also, a few in ις-ιδος, viz. ἀψις, βαλβις, καρις, κηλις, λησις, κνημις, κρηπις, πιδαρις, σφραγις.

(3.) Preter-perfect middle of any verb; as, κεκρῖμαι, βεβρῖθα.

(4.) ιμα, termination of verbals.

(5.) ινος, ινη, ινον, terminations of nouns.†

(6.) ισω, ισα, first future and aorist of verbs in ιω.

(7.) ιτης, ιτις,‡ terminations of nouns.

(8.) ιβω, ιγω, ιθω, ιφω, terminations of verbs.

(9.) ιδιον, termination of diminutives making two Iotas coalesce; as, from ἱματι-ον (ἱματι-ιδιον), ἱματιδιον.

υ long in

(1.) υμα, υμος, υτης, υτωρ, υτος, υτης, υτις, terminations of nouns.§

(2.) Oblique cases of nouns of double endings in υς or υν.

(3.) Oblique cases of βομβυξ, δοιδυξ, κηρυξ, κηυξ, κοκκυξ, δακτυς, χωμυς, γρυψ, γυψ.

(4.) The first person singular and third plural of verbs in μι, from verbs in νω, and all the persons of dissyllables.

(5.) υνω, υρω, υχω, terminations of verbs.

(6.) υσω, υσα, future and aorist from υω.

(7.) Preter-perfect middle of many verbs; as, μεμῡκα.

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* τις and δις are short in the oblique cases.

† Possessive adjectives in ινος, ινη, &c. respecting time, matter, &c also ειλατινη, are short.

‡ Verbals in ιτις are short.

§ Verbals in υτος, υτης, υτις, are short; as is βραδῠτης, and a few others.

6. The first and middle syllables of words, which do not come under any of the foregoing rules, are said to be *long* or *short*, by *authority*; and their quantity can only be determined by the usage of the poets, which is the most certain of all rules.

SECTION IV.

Final Syllables.

1. TERMINATIONS in α, ι, υ, are short.

Exceptions.

α long.

(1.) Nouns in α pure,* δα, θα, and also ρα,† unless a diphthong precede.
(2.) Feminines from adjectives in ος.
(3.) Duals of the first declension.
(4.) The Doric α, used for η or ε.

ι long.

(1.) Adverbs or pronouns augmented by paragoge.
(2.) The Attic ι, as in δευρι, ταυτι.
(3.) κρι, and names of the letters.

υ long.

(1.) Third person singular preter-imperfect of verbs in μι, from verbs in νω.
(2.) Certain adverbs in υ, and names of letters.

2. Terminations in αν, αρ, ιν, ις, υν, υς, are short.

Exceptions long.

(1.) Masculines in αν; and the neuter παν, whose compounds are short.

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* Dissyllables in ρια, verbals in τρια, feminines in ις from masculines in υς, derivatives from adjectives in ων cities named from illustrious men, and καδμια, ναπαια, Θαλαμαρια, follow the general rule.

† The first aorist and preter-perfect middle of verbs in ζω; also αἰγικερα, γεφυρα, ὀλυρα, Κορκυρα, σκιαποδρα, ταναγρα, follow the general rule.

(2.) Accusatives of the first declension, the nominatives of which are long in the last syllable.

(3.) Adverbs in ως; except in ὁταν.

(4.) Monosyllables in αρ; but γαρ is common.

(5.) Nouns in ιν-ινος.

(6.) Nouns of two endings in ιν and ις; which make both long.

(7.) Monosyllables in ις; except τἷς.

(8.) Dissyllables in ις-ῑδος and ῑθος.

(9.) Trisyllables in ις, having the two former short.

(10.) Nouns in υν-ῡνος.

(11.) Accusatives in υν, when the nominative is long.

(12.) υν the first person of verbs in μι, and the adverb νυν.

(13.) Words of a double termination in υν and υς, which make both long.

(14.) Words declined in υς pure; as, ἰχθυς.

(15.) Monosyllabics in υς; as, μυς.

(16.) Participles of verbs in μι, formed from verbs in υω; as, ζευγνυς.

3. ας and υρ are long.

Exceptions short.

(1.) Nouns increasing, except those in αντος.

(2.) Accusatives plural of the third declension.

(3.) Second persons of the first aorist active, and of the preter-perfect active and middle.

(4.) Adverbs in αρ.

APPENDIX.

SECTION I.

Observations and remarks on some of the Greek letters.— Verbal nouns.

β was *sometimes* used for the Latin v, to express the sound of which, the Greeks had no character ; as, Σεβηρος, Severus ; Ἀμβιβιος, Ambivius, the first β retaining its proper sound.

It has been contended, that the *proper* sound of β was that of the Latin or modern v ; to refute which opinion one line of Juvenal is sufficient :

Hoc discunt omnes ante Alpha et *Beta* puellæ.

Add to this the proof arising from the term Alphabet, used in almost all modern languages ; and that St. Augustine says, *Vocem* Beta *eodem sono significare literam Græcis, & herbam Latinis.* De Doctrinâ Christ. Lib. ii.

In the word Ἀμβιβιος, β is put for *b* and *v* ; for the latter plainly from necessity, as its correspondence with the former points out its natural pronunciation.

But the Greeks more usually had recourse to the diphthong ου ; as, Σουηρος, Severus ; Ουεργιλιος, Virgilius. Plutarch has written Σερβιος and Σερουιος, for Servius. υ alone was sometimes used on the same occasion ; as, Συηρος, Υεσπασιανος : hence, in different editions of the Septuagint, we meet with Δαβιδ and Δαυιδ.

The Digamma, so called from its figure (Ϝ) resembling two gammas, one over the other, supplied the place of v

among the Æolians for a short time, but it was never universally adopted by the Greeks.*

The Æolians prefixed the digamma to words beginning with a vowel, especially in the case of a rough breathing, as they never used the aspirate. Thus, for οἶνος, ἑσπέρα, they wrote Ϝοινος, Ϝεσπερα. They sometimes inserted it in the middle of a word; as, αἰϜων, ὠϜεον, for αἰων, ὠεον. Hence are derived the Latin words, *vinum*, *vesperа*, *ævum*, &c.

The Cretans used a ϛ instead of the digamma; as, ϛαϛελεος, for ὠεον, ἀελεος. Hence, perhaps, the error of pronouncing β like the Latin consonant v.

Τ, in the preposition κατα, is often changed into π before φ and χ; and into β, γ, δ, π, λ, μ, ν, ϱ, before letters respectively; as,

for	is read
καταφαλαρα	καπφαλαρα.
καταχευσαι	καχχευσαι.
κατεϛαλε	καϛϛαλε.
καταγονυ	καγγονυ.
καταδυναι	καδδυναι.
κατεπεσε	καππεσε.
καταλειψω	καλλειψω.
καταμονια	καμμονια.
καταανευσας	καννευσας.
καταῤῥοον	καῤῥοον.

Ν is changed into μ before the labial mutes, π, ϛ, φ, also before μ and ψ: into γ before κ, γ, χ, where it has the sound of ng:† into λ, ϱ, and sometimes σ, before these letters respectively:

into μ‡	ἐμπεδος	into γ πεφαγκα
	ἐμϛαινω	ἐγγελαω
	συμφυης	ἐγχειρεω
	ἐμμενω — λ	ἐλλειπω
	συμψηφος — ϱ	συῤῥεω
	— σ	συσσωζω.

---

* Hence, the Romans took their capital F, which they used instead of υ before the vowel u; as, DaFus.

† Part I. Sect. 3. No. 12.

‡ In ὀνπερ, ἀνπερ, οἱνπερ, ὠνπερ, the ν continues, because in reality these are each two distinct words; περ being a conjunction expletive, or *enclitic*.

Σ has some relation to the dental mutes, τ, δ, θ; for most imparisyllabic nouns which are not contracted, ending in σ, change it in the oblique cases into one of these letters; as,

χαρι-ς, -τ-ος.
ἀσπι-ς, -δ-ος.
ὀρνι-ς, -θ-ος.

And verbs in Ω, which have these letters for their characteristics in the present, assume σ in the future; as,

Present.	Future.
ἀνυ-τω	ἀνυ-σω.
ἁ-δω	ἁ-σω.
πλη-θω	πλη-σω.

H, formerly the mark of aspiration among the Greeks,* as it is still in Latin, was, in process of time, divided into two parts, when the former (F) was used to denote rough, and the other (ϗ), the smooth breathing. These were finally so curved as to form the marks in use, at present.

The ancients used the aspiration sometimes in the middle of a word; as, πρἁος, like h in the Latin word *mihi*. Indeed, the mark denoting the smooth breathing is quite unnecessary, since, where the rough is not expressed, the smooth is implied of course.

The subscript ι in ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ, was once a constituent part of the syllable, written after the vowel, and expressed in the pronunciation. On the two Farnesian columns at Rome are still to be seen the following inscriptions.

EN TEI HODOI AΠΠIAI.—EN TOI HEPODO AΓPOI.

These would now be written, ἐν τῃ ὁδῳ Ἀππιᾳ.—ἐν τῳ Ἡρωδῃ ἀγρῳ. In these inscriptions, ε is twice used for η; ο four times for ω, and once for ου; the ι, in every instance, is placed after the vowel to which it has been, since, subscribed; and the rough breathing expressed by H.

VERBAL NOUNS.

Verbal nouns are generally formed by casting off the augment of their primitives, and changing the termination, in the *first person* of the preter-perfect passive,

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* Part I. Sect. 4. No. 2. Note *. N. B. Σ was formerly written like the Roman C; thus, ΦΛΑΤΙΟC, Flavius.

into { μαι, as γραμμαι, } from γεγραμμαι.
{ μαι, — γραμμαι, }
{ μαι, — δεσμος, —— δεδεσμαι.
{ μαι, — νοημαν, —— νενοημαι.

in the *second person* of the preter-perfect passive.

into { ια, as δοκιμασια from δεδοκιμασαι.
{ ις, — ποιησις —— πεποιησαι.
{ αστιος, — θαυμασιος —— τεθαυμασαι.
{ ιμος, — χρησιμος —— κεχρησαι.

in the *third person* of the preter-perfect passive,

into { της, as χαραχτηρ from κεχαραχται.
{ της, — ποιητης —— πεποιηται.
{ τικος, — κριτικος —— κεκριται.
{ τος, — κλητος —— κεκληται.
{ τωρ, — κοσμητωρ —— κεκοσμηται.

Femin.

into { τις, as πιστις* from πεπεισαι.
{ τρα, — ὀρχησρα }
{ τρις, — ὀρχησρις } —— ὠρχησαι.
{ τυς, — ὀρχησυς }

Neut.

into { τηριον, as ποτηριον from πεποται.
{ τρον, — διδακτρον —— δεδιδακται.
{ τε-ος, -α, -ον, -γραπτεος —— γεγραπται.

in the *first person* of the preter-perfect middle,

into { ευς, as τομευς from τετομα.
{ υ, — ἐπιστολη —— ἐπεσταλα.
{ ιον, — λογιον —— λελογα.
{ ος, — τονος —— τετονα.

A few are formed from other tenses; as,
λευκος, from the present λευσσω:
ταραχη, from the preter-perfect active τεταραχα:
θηκη, from the first aorist ἐθηκη:
φυγη, from the second aorist ἐφυγον.

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* The prepositive of the diphthong is rejected.

SECTION II.

VERBS DEFECTIVE, *which have only the present and preter-imperfect tenses; among which are a few that are anomalous, viz. such as borrow the tenses of other verbs:—in the alphabetical order of their terminations.*

Verbs in ω pure.

αω { Desideratives, as στρατηγιαω.
Inceptives, as κελαινιαω.
Derivatives *poetic* from other verbs, or from a verbal noun, ἰσχαναω from ἰθχαινω. ἐχαλαω —— ἐχατος.*

αω & εω } Derivatives formed by inserting ν,† { περγναω from περαω. οἰχνεω —— οἰχω.

οω or ωω } from ωζω, { σοω σωω } —— σωζω.

νω polysyllables, δεικνυω, ῥηγνυω, σβεννυω.

αιω derivatives *poetic*, κεδαιω from κεδαω.

ειω desideratives formed from futures,‡ { γαμησειω —— γαμησω. ὀψειω —— ὀψω.

υιω all verbs, ἀλυιω, ἀγνυιω, ὀπυιω.§

Verbs in ω impure.

βω preceded by ε, as σεβω.‖

βω, δω } preceded by a liquid, — { σιλβω, ρεμβω, φερβω. μελδω, σπενδω, πειρδω.

---

* ἐχατος is derived from ἐχγω. Hesych.

† Many of these verbs change ε into ι; as, κιρνω, πιρναω; σκιδναω, σκιδνημι, ῥαινω, ῥαιω, τελειω, τελιω.

‡ Not so poetic verbs in ιω from verbs in ω of the same signification; as, ἐλαυνω, ἐλασω, τελεω, τελιω.

§ ὀπυσω 1st future occurs, the subjunctive vowel being rejected.

‖ ἐσεβδην occurs in Sophocles for ἐσεβθην.

derivatives formed from preter-p. middle, (κεκλαγγω) from ——— μιγω.

γω ——— *poetic* formed by assuming σ, (μιτγω) ——— μιγω.

ιζω† { derivatives from contracted verbs of the same signification, (αἰτιζω) ——— αἰτεω. (πολεμιζω) ——— πολεμεω.

αθω, εθω, υθω, σθω, χθω } derivatives *poetic* from present tenses,

(ἀμυναθω) ——— ἀμυνω. (φλεγεθω) ——— φλεγω. (μινυθω) ——— μινυω. (βιβασθω) ——— βιβασω. (ἐρεχθω) ——— ἐρεικω.

κω { derivatives from preter-p. tenses,

(ὀλεκω) ——— ὄλλυμι. (ἐρυκακω) ——— ἔρυκω.

ασκω, εσκω, ησκω, ωσκω, ισκω, υσκω ——— from first futures,

(γνῳασκω‡) ——— γνῳσομαι. (ἀρεσκω) ——— ἀρεσω. (ἀλδησκω) ——— ἀλδησω. (βρωσκω) ——— βρωσω. (εὑρισκω) ——— εὑρησω. (μεθυσκω) ——— μεθυσω.

οσκω ——— from a present tense, (βοσκω) ——— βοω.

λω { contracts made verbs in ω impure by the Athenian dialect, (αὐλω) ——— αὐλεω.

Other verbs in λω pure ; as, θελω, κελω, μελω, πελω ——— from μελομαι.

βλω, κλω, φλω } derivatives from verbs in λω pure.

(μεμβλομαι) ——— μελομαι. (κεκλομαι) ——— κελομαι. (ὀφλω) ——— ὀφειλω.

ιλλω polysyllables, as δενδιλλω ——— βδεω.

υλλω derivatives, — βδυλλω

τμω all verbs, — τετμω, &c.

αινω & ωνω } derivatives from verbs in αω or εω,

(φθαω) ——— φθανω. (ἀνδαω) ——— ἀνδανω. (βαω) ——— βαινω. (ὀλισθαω) ——— ὀλισθαινω.

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* But κεκραγω from κεκραγα has a first aorist, ἐκεκραξα.

† Also some in αζω ; as, ἀγαπαζω.

‡ Many of these verbs have a reduplication ; as, δεδρασκω, πι
πτοσκω, βεβρωσκω, τιτρωσκω.

ειω, as ρειω, πειω.

ειπω { derivative / polysyllables, — { φαεινω / ἀλεεινω — φαω. / ἀλευω.

πω, νω } several verbs, { τινω, &c. / ἰθυνω, &c.

γγω, κκω, μμω, ττω, φθω } derivatives, several of which change the vowel in the 1st syllable. — { γιγνομαι / δαχνω / μιμνω / πιτνω / πιττω / πιφθω } — γενομαι. / δηκω. / μενω. / πετω. / φθινω.

ξω, ψω } futures converted into present tenses, { ἀξω future of αγω. / ἰξω future of ἰκω.

εω contracted verbs made verbs in ω impure by the Athenian dialect, — ἀλεξω, from ἀλεξεω.

εω as, ἐσπω, ἰσπω, ἐνισπω.

ττω *Ionic* verbs, — κερατεω from κερατω.

ρω derivatives,

ξω syncopated verbs, — { ἀγερομαι / ἐγρομαι — ἀγειρομαι. / ἐγειρομαι.

ω futures made present, — εἰσω, ὀρσω, τερσω, βησω, δυσω, παιφασσω, ἀγνωσσω.

σσω *Ionic* verbs,

κτω, πτω, σχω } derivatives, — { τικτω / πιπτω / ἰσχω — τεκω. / πετω. / ἰχω.

ψω contracted verbs made verbs in ω impure by the Athenian dialect, — ἐψω — ἑψεω, &c

To these may be added verbs, whose reduplication
minates in a liquid; as, βαμβαινω, παμφαινω, καρκαιρω, γαρ
καιρω, μορμυρω.

Verbs defective distributed into their general clas

ισκω { inceptives, &c. / desideratives.

——— formed from futures.

αω
αιω
σγω
αθω
εθω
υθω
σθω
χθω
αιχω
} derivatives *poetic*.

ναω
νεω
} derivatives changing the preceding vowel, and assuming ν.

οω
or
αω
} derivatives from ωζω.

σκω ——— —— present and future tenses.

γω
κω
} ——— —— preter-perfect tenses.

βλω
κλω
φλω
} ——— —— verbs in λω pure.

ιζω derivatives from contracted verbs of the same signification.

αινω
αιρω
} derivatives from verbs in αω and εω.

ενω derivative polysyllables.

γνω
κνω
μνω
τνω
φνω
κτω
πτω
σχω
} most of which change the preceding vowel.

ξω
σω
} futures made present tenses.

λω
ξω
ψω
} verbs in ω impure from contracted verbs.

ιλλω polysyllables.

ενω
ινω } many verbs.
υνω

σκω
σσω } *poetic* verbs.

γρω syncopated verbs.

τμω
υιω } all verbs.

Also verbs in *μι*, the primitives of which are in use ; as,

αἴνημι from *αἰνεω*.
δίζημι —— *δίζω* ; or rather from *διζεω*, obs.
κιρνημι —— *κιρναω*.
κιχημι —— *κιχεω*, &c.

And such as reduplicate the initial letters ; as,

ἀπαχημι, *ἀλαλυκτημαι*, *ἀλαλημι*, &c.

Some verbs have only the present tense ; as, *βιομαι*, *βημαι* or *βειομαι* ; which by enallage are used as futures.

Some have only one tense in the infinitive ; as the poetic verbs

φορηναι, first aorist active from *φορεινω* for *φορεω*.
ἀρημεναι, second aorist act. Dor. from *ἀρημι*.

Some have but one person ; as,

sing.	plur.	sing.
δεδιθι,	*δεδιτε*.	*φρες*.
κλυθι,	*κλυτε*.	*σχες*.
κεκλυθι,	*κεκλυτε*.	*προσχες*.
πιθι.	——	——

Most verbs in *αινω* want the future, and are found chiefly in the first aorist ; as,

διαινω 1st aor. *ἐδηνα*.
δυσχεραινω —— *ἐδυσχερηνα*.
ἰαινω —— *ἰηνα*.
ἰαινομαι —— *ἰανθην*, &c.

φαινω alone is complete in its tenses.

Verbs in *δω* pure, and most polysyllables in *ζω*, *νιω*, *νω*, *ευω*, generally want the preter-perfect ; but *νομιζω*, *μολυνω*, *κωλυω*, *κολευω*, and a few others, are complete

SECTION III.

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

In the following table the anomalous verbs, with their proper tenses placed beneath them, occupy the first column on the left hand; in the other columns are the borrowed tenses under the obsolete verbs to which they respectively belong; which verbs are placed opposite to the anomalous of the same signification, in the same line.

Anomalous.	Verbs from which they derive their tenses.	
	ἀ.	
ἀγαμαι, *I admire*, &c.—	ἀγασομαι, ἀγαζομαι, &c.	
	Middle.	
	αγαστομαι, 1st F.	
	ἠγασαμην, 1st A.	
	Passive.	
	ἠγαστθην, 1st A.	
ἀγνυω, ἀγνυμι, *I break*, &c.—	ἀγω.	
	Active.	
The compounds of ἀγνυμι have the proper tenses.	ἀξω, 1st F.	ἐαξω
	ἠξα, 1st A.	ἐαξα
	ἠχα, Pr.*	ἐαχα
	ἠγον, 2d A.	ἐαγον
	Middle.	
	ἠγα, Pr.	ἐαγα
	Passive.	
	ἠγην, 2d A.	ἐαγην

* ἀγηχα and ἀγωχα, the two Athenian preter-perfects, and ἀλωχα, the Bœotian preter-perfect; also ἠγαγον, by metathesis for ἠγηγον, the Athenian second aorist, all belong to ἀγω, when it signifies to *lead*. ἀγαγε is from ἀγαγημι, obsolete.

† At. signifies Athenian or Attic; I, Ionian or Ionic; D. Dorian or Doric; Æ, Æolian or Æolic; B, Bœotian or Bœotic; P, poetic:—Pres. present; F. future; A. aorist Pr. preter-perfect; Pr. p. preter-pluperfect; Pr. imp. preter-imperfect; Part. participle.

Anomalous. Verbs from which they derive their [tenses.

ινω, } *I please, &c.*—ἀδεω.

Active.

ἠδεκα, Pr. ἀδηκα, I.
ἠδον, 2d A. ἐαδον, At.

Middle.

ἠδα, Pr. { ἐαδα, At. εὐαδα, P.

ω, *I take, &c.*——εἰλω obsolete.
ν, 1st F. εἰλον, 2d A.
, Pr. ἑλω, 2d F.
&c.
sive. *Middle.*
αι, Pr. εἰλαμην, 1st A.
ν, 1st A. εἰλομην, 2d A.
ἑλεμαι, 2d F.

κνομαι, *I perceive, &c.*—αἰσθομαι
αἰσθησομαι, 1st F.
ἠσθομην, 2d A.

ινω } *I increase, &c.*—ἀλδεω.
σκω }

κνω
κινω } *I find out, &c.*—ἀλφεω.
κιω } ἠλφον, 2d A.

νω, *I shun, &c.*——ἀλεω.
λεω, *I roll, &c.*——ἀλιω.
ἀλισω, 1st F.

ω, *I ward off, &c.*—ἀλεξεω.
ἀλεξησω, 1st F.
ἀλεξαι, 1st A. inf. } as if from
Middle. } ἀλεκω by
ἀλεξασθαι, 1st A. inf. } epenth. for
ἀλεξαμενος, Part 1st A. } ἀλκω.

ιω, *I take, &c.*——ἁλοω —— ἁλωμι.
ἁλωσω, 1st F. ἑαλων, 2d A. At.
ἑαλωσα, 1st A. } At. ἡλομην, 2d A.
ἑαλωκα, Pr. } *middle.*

ρτανω, *I sin, &c.*——ἁμαρτεω —— ἀμβροτεω.
ἁμαρτησω, 1st F.
ἡμαρτον, 2d A. ἠμβροτον.

Anomalous.	Verbs from which they derive their [tenses.
ἀμβλισκω ἀμβλυσκω ἀμβλυσκαζω ἀμβλωσκω, } *I miscarry, &c.*	ἀμβλοω ἀμβλωσω, 1st F.
ἀμφιεννυω ἀμφιεννυμι ἀμφισκω, } *I clothe, &c.*	ἀμφιεω : ἀμφιεσω, 1st Fut. *Passive.* ἠμφιεσμαι ἠμφιεσμαι } P.
ἀνοιγω. See οἰγνυω.	
ἀνωγω, *I command, &c.*	ἀνωγημι.
ἀνωξω, 1st F.	ἠνωγῶν, Pr. imp.*
Middle. ἀνωγα, Pr. I.	ἀνωχθι, ἀνωχθω, } Pres. imper.† ἀνωχθε,
ἀρεσκω, *I please, &c.*	ἀρεω. ἀρεσω, 1st F.
αὐξανω αὐξω, } *I increase, &c.*	αὐξεω.
ἀχθομαι, *I am displeased, &c.*	ἀχθεομαι. ἀχθησομαι ἀχθεσομαι } 1st F.

β.

βαινω, *I go, &c.* βαω — βιβαω — βιβαζω — βημι, βιβημι

βησω, 1st F. βιβῶν, Part. βιβασω, 1st F. ἔβην, 2d A.
βεβηκα, Pr. βιβασαι, 1st A. inf. βιβας, [Part. pres.
βιβασας, 1st A. Part.

Middle.
βησομαι, 1st F.
ἐβησαμην, 1st A.
βεβαα,‡ Pr. I.
βεβαως, I. } Part.
βεβως, sync.

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* See Part II. Sect. 9. Declension of the Athenian pr. imp.
† By syncope, for ἀναγεθι, ἀναγετω, 2d and 3d sing. ἀναγετε, 2d plural.
‡ βεβασαν, 3d plur. Pr. p. mid. for ἐβεβαεισαν, I. and by syncope.

Anomalous.	Verbs from which they derive their [tenses.	
βαλλω, *I cast.* {βαλλεω, βαλεω}	βολεω ——— βλεω* ———	βλημι
ἐβαλον, 2d A.	*Middle*	*Middle.*
βαλῶ, 2d F.	βεβολα, Pr. from βελλω obs. {βλησω, 1st F. βεβληκα, Pr.	βλειμην 2d [A. opt.
Middle.	βαλλησω, βαλησω } 1st F.	
ἐβαλομην, 2d A.		
βιβρωσκω, βρωσκω } *I eat.*	βρωω ——— βρωσω, 1st F ———	βρωμι ἐβρων, 2d A.
βιωσκω, *I live,* &c.	βιοω ——— βιωσω, 1st F.	βιωμι. βιωναι, 2d A. inf.†
βλαστανω, *I bud,* &c.	βλαστεω.	
βοσκω, *I feed,* &c.	βοσκεω ——— βοσκησω, 1st F.	βοω. βοσω, βωσω } 1st F.
βλωσκω, *I approach,* &c.	βλοω. ——— βλωσω, 1st F.	βλωμι. ἐβλων, 2d A.
βλομαι, *I will,* &c.	βλεομαι.	
	γ.	
γαμεω, *I marry,* &c. regular, except 1st A.	γαμω. ἐγημα, 1st A. *Middle.* ἐγημαμην, 1st A.	
γηρασκω, *I grow old,* &c.	γηραω. ——— γηρασω, 1st F. ἐγηρακα, ἐγηρα } 1st A. by sync.	γηρημι. γηραναι, inf. γηρας,‡ Part.
γιγνομαι, γινομαι } *I am made,* &c.	{γενομαι or γενεσθαι} ——— γενεσομαι——γεννησομαι. ἐγενομην, 1st A. ἐγενομην, 2d A.	γενησομαι, γεννησομαι, mid. 1st F. 1st F. ἐγεννησαμην, 1st A. mid.

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* The participle ϛλεις is by syncope for ϛαληθεις, 1st A. or ϛαλεις 2d A. passive. βλητεαι is read for βεβλησαι, I. ε being inserted.

† Part II. Sect. 9. Infin. act. 2d A. of διδωμι. Note *.

‡ γηρεις is also found.

Anomalous.	Verbs from which they derive their tenses.	
		Passive.
	γεγονα, Pr. mid. / γεγαα, Pr. mid. I. / from γαω.	γεγεημαι, Pr.
γιγνωσκω / γινωσκω } *I know, &c.*	γνοω ———	γνωμι.
	γνωσω, 1st F.	ἐγγων, 2d A.
	Middle.	
	γεγωα / by metath. / for γεγνωα / γεγνωως, Part. } Pr.	διαγνωσκω is found in Aristophanes.
	δ.	
δαιω, *I divide, &c.* ———	δαζομαι* ———	δαιζω.
δαισω, 1st F.		δαιξω, 1st F.
Middle.	*Middle.*	ἐδαιξα, 1st A.
δαισομαι, 1st F.	δασομαι, 1st F.	
Passive.	*Passive.*	*Passive.*
δεδαισμαι, Pr.	δεδασμαι, Pr.	δεδαιγμαι, Pr.
δαιω, *I learn.* ———	δαεω.	
δαισω, 1st F.	δαησω, 1st F.	
ἐδαισα, 1st A.	ἐδαησα, 1st A.	
ἐδαον, 2d A.	δεδαηκα, Pr.	
Middle.	*Middle.*	
δεδηα / At. for / δεδαια } Pr.	δεδαα, Pr. I.	
δαωμαι, 2d A. subj.	*Passive.*	
Passive.	δεδαημαι, Pr.	
ἐδαην, 2d A.		
δακνω, *I bite, &c.* ———	δηκω.	
δαμνω / δαμναμι }	δαμαω ———	δμαω, by sync.
	ἐδαμον, 2d A.	δεδμηκα, Pr.
	Passive.	
δαμασσω, 1st F.	ἐδαμην, 2d A.	

* δαζομαι is in use.

Anomalous.	Verbs from which they derive their tenses.		
δαρθανω, *I sleep*, &c.	δαρθεω. ἐδαρθον, 2d A. by metath. ἐδραθον		
δειδω, *I fear*.	διω		δειδιμι.
δεισω, 1st F.	ἐδιον, 2d. A.		δειδιθι, Imperat.
δεδεικα, Pr.	*Middle.*		δειδιθι, P. Imperat.
	δεδια, Pr.		
Middle.	δεδιεναι, Pr. inf.		
δεδοικα,* Pr.	δεδιως, Pr. Part.		
δεικνυω, δεικνυμι	δεικω.		
δεω, *I bind*, &c.	δεεω		δευεω, P.
δευομαι, P.	δεησω, 1st F.		ἐδευσα, 1st A.
	ἐδεησα, 1st A.		*Middle.*
	δεδεηκα, Pr.		δευσομαι, 1st F.
	Passive.		
	ἐδεηθην, 1st A.		
διδασκω, *I teach*.	διδασκεω		διδαχω.
διδρασκω, *I fly*, &c.	διδρασω	δρασω†	δρημι.
	διδρασομαι, 1st F.	δρασομαι, 1st F.	ἐδραν, 2d A.
		ἐδρασα, 1st A. by sync. ἐδρα	ἐδραν, D.
δοκεω, *I think*, &c.	δοκω.		
δοκησω, 1st F.	δοξω, 1st F.		
&c.	&c.		
δυναμαι, *I am able*, &c.	δυνασομαι		δυναζομαι.
ἐδυναμην, Pr. imp.	δυνησομαι, 1st F.		*Passive.* ἐδυνασθην.
ἐδω, *I eat*, &c.	ἐδεω.		
ἠκα, ἐδηκα, At. by epenth. ἐδηδοκα, Pr.	ἠδεκα, Pr.		
	Passive.		
	ἐδηδεσμαι, Pr. At.		
	ἠδεσθην, 1st A.		

* For δεδοικα, to prevent the too frequent recurrence of δ.

† For the compound optat. ἀποδραι, Aristotle has used the Athenian ἀποδρασι.

Anomalous.	Verbs from which they derive their tenses.
Middle.	
ἦδα ἐδηδα, At. } Pr.	
ἐδομαι for ἐδεμαι, 2d F.	
Passive.	
ἐδηδομαι, Pr.	
ἐθελω, *I am willing*, &c.	ἐθελεω.
ἐθω, *I am accustomed*, &c. pr. middle ειωθα.	
εἰδω, *I see, or know.** ——	εἰδεω. —— εἰδημι.
εἰσω. 1st F.	εἰδησω, 1st F. εἰδειην. opt.
εἰδον ἰδον } 2d A.	εἰδηκα εἰδα, sync. } Pr.
Middle.	εἰδηκειν εἰδειν, sync. ἠδειν, At. } Pr. p.
εἰσομαι ἰσομαι } 1st F.	
εἰσαμην, ἐεισαμην, At. } 1st A.	εἰδεναι, inf. εἰδως, Part. } Pr. & Pr. p.
	Middle.
	οἰδα, Pr. 2d sing. οἰδασθα & οἰσθα.
εἰεγνυω εἰεγνυμι } *I confine*, &c.	εἰεγω.
εἰρω, *I speak*, &c. ——	ἐρεω —— ἐρομαι.
ἐρῶ, 1st F.	ἐρησω, 1st F. *Middle.*
	εἰρηκα, Pr. ἠραμην, 1st A.
Middle.	*Middle.* ἠρομην, 2d A.
εἰρομαι.	εἰρησαμην, 1st A.
	εἰρομην, 2d A.
	Passive.
	εἰρημαι, Pr.
	εἰρησομαι, Paul. post Γ.
ἐλαυνω, *I drive*, &c. ——	ἐλασω.
ἐννυω ἐννυμι } *I put on*, &c.	ἐω.
	εἱκα, Pr.
	Passive.
	εἱμαι, Pr.

* Although the present εἰδω signifies both to *see* and *know*, its other *proper* tenses have the former sense, and those which it borrows from οἰδα the latter.

Anomalous.	Verbs from which they derive their
ἐπω, *I say.*	Poetic compounds, ἐνεπω, ἐν. σκεω,
εἰπας, 1st A.	ἐνιπτω, ἐνισπω.
εἰπον, 2d A.	
ἐῤῥω, *I perish*, &c.	ἐῤῥεω.
Middle.	ἐὀῤῆσω, 1st F.
ἐῤῥομαι.	&c.
ἐρχομαι, *I come.*	ἐλευθω,
	ἠλυθον, 2d A. — ἠλθον, by sync.
	Middle.
	ἐλευσομαι, 1st F.
	ἠλυθα, At. ἐληλυθα, Pr.
ἐριδαινω, *I contend*, &c.	ἐριδεω.
	ἐριδησω, 1st F.
	ἐριδῶ, 2d F.
ἐρυγγανω, *I belch*, &c.	ἐρευγω.
	ἐρευξω, 1st F.
	ἠρυγον, 2d A.
ἐρυθαινω, *I make red*, &c.	ἐρυθεω.
ἐρυθαινῶ, 1st F.	ἐρυθησω, 1st F.
ἠρυθηνα, 1st A.	ἠρυθηκα, Pr.
ἐρυθηνας, Part.	
ἐσθιω, *I eat.*	ἐδω ; which see.
εὑρισκω, *I find.*	εὑρεω.
	εὗρον, 2d A.
	Middle.
	εὑρησαμην, by sync. εὑραμην, 1st A.
	εὑρομην, 2d A.
ἐχθαιρομαι, ἐχθομαι, *I am hateful*, &c.	ἐχθεομαι.
ἐχω, *I have*, &c.	σχεω — σχημι.
ἑξω, 1st F.	σχησω, 1st F.
	ἐσχηκα, Pr.
	ἐσχον, 2d A. [perat.
	σχες, 2d A. Imperat. σχες, 2d A. Im-
	ζ.
ζαω, *I live.*	ζημι.
ζησω, 1st F.	ἐζην, Pr. imp.
ἐζησα, 1st A.	ζηθι, Imperat. Æ.
ἐζηκα, Pr.	ζαιην, Optat.
ζη, Imperat. D.	

Anomalous. Verbs from which they derive their tenses.

ζῆν, Inf. D.

ζῶην, optat. pres. Ath. from ζῶω contracted from ζαομι.

ζῶν, Part.

ζεννυω, ζεννυμι, } *I make hot*, &c. ζεω.

ζευγνυω, ζευγνυμι, } *I join*, &c.—ζευγω. ἐζυγον, 2d A.

ζωννυω, ζωννυμι, } *I gird*, &c.—ζοω.

η.

ἡδασκω, *I grow ufi*, &c.—ἡδεω. ἡδησω, 1st F.

θ.

θελω, *I am willing*, &c.—θελεω.

θηγανω, *I sharpen*, &c.—θηγω.

θνησκω, *I die*. —θνηκω —— τεθνηκω —— θανεω — θναω — τεθνημι.

θνηξω, 1st F.—τεθνηξω, 1st F.—ἐθανον, 2d A. θνησω, τεθνησω } 1st F. ἐθνην, 2d A. τεθναθι, imp.

Middle. τεθναιην, opt.

ἐθανομην, 2d A. τεθνηκα, Pr. τεθνας, Part.

Middle. θανουμαι, 2d F. *τεθνεικα, Pr. B. θνας, 2d A. Part.

Middle. θνξομαι, 1st F. τεθνηξομαι, 1st F.

Middle. θνησομαι & τεθνησομαι, } 1st F.

τεθναα, I. Pr.

τεθναεναι & τεθνᾶναι, } Pr. Inf.

τεθναως, Pr. Part.

ι.

ἱδρυνω, *I place*, &c.——ἱδρυω.

ἱδρυνθην, 1st A.

ἱζανω, *I cause to sit*, &c.—ἱζεω. ——— ἱζω.

ἱζησω, 1st F. ἱσω, 1st F.

ἱθυνω, *I direct*, &c.——ἱθυω.

ἱθυσω, 1st F.

ἱκνεομαι, *I come*, &c.——ἱκω.

ἱλασκομαι, *I appease*, &c. ἱλαομαι. ——— ἱλημι,

ἱλασομαι, 1st F. mid. ἱλαθι & ἱληθι, } Imper.

Passive. ἱλασμαι, Pr.

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* From τεθνεικα comes the active participle τεθνεικας; and the middle participle τεθνεως, dropping ι, for which the poets use τεθνηως.

Anomalous.	Verbs from which they derive their [tenses.
ἵπτημι, *I fly, &c.*	πταομαι.
regular.	ἐπτομην, 2d A. Indic. also ἐπταμην πτεσθαι, 2d A. Inf. πτομενος, 2d A. Part. } mid.
ἴσχω, ἰσχημι, } *I retain, &c.*	ἐχω ; which see.

κ.

καθιζανω, *I appoint, &c.*	καθιζαω.
καιω, *I burn, &c.*	καυω.
	καυσω, 1st F.
	ἐκαυσα, ἐκηα, P. } 1st A.
	κεκαυκα, Pr.
κικλησκω, *I call, &c.*	καλεω.
	κεκληκα, *Passive.* κεκλημαι, ἐκληθην } by syncope for { κεκαληκα, κεκαλημαι } Pr. ; ἐκαληθην, 1st A
καμνω, *I am weary, &c.*	καμεω.
regular.	κεκμηκα, by syncope, for κεκαμηκα.
κελομαι, *I exhort, &c.*	κελεομαι.
κεραννυω, κερανυμι, κικρημι, } *I mix, &c.*	κεραω.
κερδαινω, *I gain, &c.*	κερδεω.
κινυμι, *I move, &c.*	κινεω.
κιχανω, *I find.*	κιχεω.
κλαιω, *I weep.*	κλαυω.
	κλαυσω, 1st F.
	κεκλαυκα, Pr.
κλυω, *I hear.*	κλυμι.
ἐκλυον, 2d A.	κλυθι, Imperat.
κορεννυω, κορεννυμι, } *I satisfy, &c.*	κορεω.
κραινω, *I accomplish, &c.*	κραιαινω.
	κραιανῶ, 1st F.
	ἐκρᾱνα, 1st A.
	ἐκρᾱνην, Imperat. At.

Anomalous.	Verbs from which they derive their [tenses.	
	Passive.	
	κεκρεμαμαι, Pr. P.	
	ἐκρεμασθην, 1st A.	
κρεμαμαι κρεμαννυω κρεμαννυμι, } *I hang, &c.*	κρεμαω.	
	Middle.	
	κρεμασομαι, 1st F.	
κτεινω, *I kill, &c.*	——κτημι ——	κταω.
κτενῶ, 1st F.	ἐκτην, 2d A.	κτησω, 1st F.
ἐκτακα & } Pr. ἐκταγκα, }	κτας, 2d A. Part.	
	Middle.	
Passive.	κταμενος, 2d A. Part.	
ἐκταμαι & } Pr. ἐκταμμαι, }		
ἐκταμενος, Pr. Part.		
κυλινδω, *I roll, &c.*	——κυλινδεω ——	κυλιω.
	κυλινδησω, 1st F.	κυλισω, 1st F.
	λ.	
λαγχανω, *I cast, or draw lots.*	λαχω. ——	λεγχω.
	ἐλαχον, 2d A.	*Middle.*
	εἰληχα, Pr. At.	λελογχα, Pr.* } from λεγχω, obs.
λαμβανω, *I receive, &c.*	——ληβω.	
	ἐλαβον, 2d A.	
	εἰληφα, Pr. At	
	Middle.	
	ληψομαι, 1st F.	
λανθανω, *I am concealed, &c.*	ληθω.	
	λησω, 1st F.	
	ἐλαθον, 2d A.	
	Middle.	
	λελησθα, Pr.	
	Passive.	
	λελησμαι, Pr.	
λιμπανω, *I leave, &c.*	——λειπω.	

* See Part II; § 12, No. 41, Note *.

Anomalous.	Verbs from which they derive their tenses.
λυσσαινω, *I rage*, &c.	λυσσαω.
	μ.
μαιομαι, *I desire*, &c.	μαω.
μαινομαι, *I am mad*, &c.	μανεομαι.
regular.	
μανθανω, *I learn*, &c.	μαθεω.
μαχομαι, *I fight*, &c.	μαχεομαι.
μελλω, *I am about to be*, &c.	μελλεω.
μελω, *I care*, &c.	μελεω.
μελομαι, *I care*, &c.	μελεομαι.
μενω, *I remain*, &c.	μενεω.
regular.	
μιγνυω, μιγνυμι, *I mingle*.	μιγω.
μιμνησκω, *I recollect*, &c.	μναω.
μοργνυω, μοργνυμι, *I wipe off*, &c.	μοργω.
	ν.
νεμω, *I feed*, &c.	νεμεω.
regular.	
	ο.
ὀζω, *I smell*, &c.	ὀζεω.
ὀσω, 1st F. Middle.	ὀζησω & ὀζεσω, 1st F.
ὠδα, ἐδωδα, At. ὠδοδα, metath.	Pr.
οἰγνυω, οἰγνυμι, *I open*, &c.	οἰγω.*
	The compound ἀνοιγω has the augment in the beginning, or middle, or in both places; as, ἀνεῳγον. ἠνοιγον. ἠνεῳγον.
	οἰξω, 1st F.
	ὠιξα, 1st A.
	Middle.
	ἑωγα, Pr. At.
οἰδανω, οἰδαινω, οἰδισκω, *I swell*, &c.	οἰδεω.
οἶομαι, οἶμαι, *I think*, &c.	οἰεομαι.

* ὀιγα is itself in use.

Anomalous.	Verbs from which they derive their [tenses.
Passive.	
᾽ϕμαι, Pr.	
οἰκτειρω, *I pity.*	οἰκτειρεω.
᾽ωκτειρα, 1st A.	᾽ωκτειρησα, 1st A.
οἰχομαι, *I go*, &c.	οἰχεομαι.
ὀλισθαινω, *I slide*, &c.	ὀλισθεω.
ὀλλυω, ὀλλυμι, *I destroy.*	ὀλεω.
	ὠλον, 2d A.
ὀμνυω, ὀμνυμι, *I swear.*	ὀμοω.
	Middle.
	ὀμουμαι, 2d F.
ὀνημι, ονινημι, *I help*, &c.	ὀναω.
	Middle.
ὀνινας, ὀνινης, Part.	ὀνησομαι, 1st F.
	ὠνησαμην, 1st A.
Passive.	
ὀναμαι*, ὀνημαι, ὀνινημαι, Pres.	
ὀπταινω, ὀπτανομαι, *I see*, &c.	ὀπτομαι.
ὀσφραινω, *I smell*, &c.	ὀσφραομαι.
ὐταω, ὐταζω, *I wound.*	ὐτημι.
	ὐταναι, Inf.
	ὐταμενος, Part.
ὀφειλω, *I owe*, &c.	ὀφελεω.
	ὠφελον, 2d A.
ὀφλω, ὀφλαινω, ὀφλισκανω, *I owe*, &c.	ὀφλεω.

π.

παομαι, *I possess*, &c.

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* ὠναμην, which frequently occurs in the Greek writers, stands both for the Pr. imp. passive and middle of ὀναμαι, and for the first aorist middle of ὀναομαι, by sync. for ὠνησαμην.

Anomalous.	Verbs from which they derive their tenses.
πεπαμαι, πεπαμμαι, } Pr.	
πασθω, πασχω, } *I suffer.*	πηθω — παθειν.
	Middle. ἐπαθον, 2d A.
From πειθω obs.	πησομαι, πεισομαι, } 1st F.
	πεποιθα, Pr. from πειθω, obsolete. See Part II. § 12. No. 41. Note *.
πεσσω, πεττω, } *I boil*, &c.	πεπτω.
πετασσω, πεταννυμι, } *I lay open*, &c.	πεταω, πεταζω
	Passive. πεπεταμαι, πεπετασμαι, πεπταμαι, sync. } Pr.
πεζδω, *pedo.*	πεζδεω.
πετομαι, πεταμαι, } *I fly.*	πεταομαι — ποτωμαι, πωταομαι, ποτεομαι.
πηγνυω, πηγνυμι, } *I fasten*, &c.	πηγω.
πιμπλαω, πιμπλημι, πιπλημι, } *I fill*, &c.	πλαω, πιπλαω.
πινω, πινιζω, πωσκω, } *I drink*, &c.	ποω — πωμι — πιω — πιμι
	πωσω, 1st F. πωθι, 2d A. επιον, 2d A. πιθι [Inf.
	πεπωκα, Pr.
	Passive. *Middle.*
	πεπωμαι & πεπομαι,* } Pr. πιομαι, †πιυμαι, } 2d F.
	ἐποθην, 1st A. ἐπιομην, 2d A.
πιπρασκω, *I sell.*	πρασω.

* According to the analogy of those verbs in ω pure, from which verbs in μι are formed, as they always shorten the penult of the preter-perfect passive, except in πεθειμαι, πεπομαι is more regular than πεπωμαι.

† πιυμαι rarely occurs.

Anomalous.	Verbs from which they derive their [tenses.		
πιπτω, *I fall*, &c.	πετω		πτεω.
	ἐπεσα, 1st A.		πτωσω, 1st F.
	ἐπεσον, 2d A.		πεπτωκα, Pr.
	Middle.		
	πεσοῦμαι, 2d F.		
πιφασκω, πιφαυσκω, πιφραυσκω, } *I say*, &c.	φαω.		
πλεω, *I sail.*	πλευω.		
	πλευσω, 1st F.		
πνεω, *I blow*, &c.	πνευω		
	πνευσω, 1st F.		
πριαμαι, *I buy*, &c.			
ἐπριαμην, Pr. Imp.			
πληγνυω, πληγνυμι, } *I strike*, &c.	πλησσω.		
πταρνυμαι, *I sneeze.*	πταιρω.		
πυνθανομαι, *I inquire*, &c.	πευθομαι.		
	ρ.		
ῥεζω, *I do*, &c.	ἐργω.		
ῥεξω, 1st F.	ἐρξω, 1st F.		
ἐῤῥεξα, 1st A.	*Middle.*		
Middle.	ἐοργα	} Pr.	
ἐῤῥεγα, Pr.	ἐργα, by metath.		
Passive.	ἐωργειν, Pr. p.		
ῥεθχεις.			
ῥεω, *I flow*, &c.	ῥευω	ῥυεω	ῥυημι.
	ῥευσα, 1st F.	ῥυησα, 1st F.	ἐῤῥυην, 2d A.
	ἐῤῥευσα, 1st A.	ἐῤῥυησα, 1st A.	ῥυηναι, Inf.
			ῥυεις, Part.
ῥηγνυω, ῥηγνυμι, }	ῥησσω.		
	ἐῤῥωγα, Pr. At. for ἐῤῥηγα.		
ῥωννυω, ῥωννυμι, } *I strengthen*, &c.	ῥοω.		
	σ.		
σβεννυω, σβεννυμι, } *I extinguish*, &c.	σβεω		σβημι.
	σβησω & σβεσω, } 1st F.		ἐσβην, 2d A.

Anomalous.	Verbs from which they derive their [tenses.
σκεδαννυω, σκεδαννυμι, σκιδνημι, } *I scatter, &c.*	σκεδαω.
σπενδω, *I offer libation, &c.*	σπειδω.
στερισκω, *I deprive, &c.*	στερεω.
στορεννυω, στορεννυμι, στορνυμι, } *I spread, &c.*	στορεω.
στρωννυω, στρωννυμι, } *I spread, &c.*	στρωω.
	τ.
τεινω, τεινυω, } *I extend, &c.*	τειναω.
τεινυσω, 1st F.	
τικτω, *I bring forth, &c.*	τεκω.
τινω, τινυω, τινυμι, } *I pay, &c.*	τιω.
τιτραω, τιτραινω, } *I bore through, &c.*	τραω.
	τρησω, 1st F.
τιτρωσκω, *I wound.*	τρωω.
τρεχω, *I run.*	δρεμω. δραμεω.
δρεξω, 1st F.	ἐδραμον, 2d A.
ἐδρεξα, 1st A.	δεδραμηκα, Pr.
	Middle. δεδρομα, Pr.
τρωγω	φαγω.
ἐτραγον, 2d A.	ἐφαγον, 2d A.
Middle.	*Middle.*
τρωξομαι, 1st F.	φαγομαι, 2d A. for φαγεομαι.
τυγχανω, *I am, &c.*	τυχειν — τευχω.
	ἐτυχον, 2d A. τετευχως, Pr. Part
	τετυχηκα, Pr. *Passive.* τετυγμαι, Pr. *Middle.* τευξομαι, 1st. F.

Anomalous.	Verbs from which they derive their [tenses.		
	υ.		
ὑπισχνεομαι, *I promise.*	ὑποσχεομαι.		
ὑπνωττω, *I am drowsy*, &c.	ὑπνοω.		
	φ.		
φαεινω, *I shine*, &c.	φαω.		
φασκω, *I say.*	φαω.		
φερω, *I bear*, &c.	οἰω	ἐνεχω	ἐνεγχω.
	οἰσω, 1st F.	*Middle.*	ἠνεγχα, 1st [A.
		ἤνοχα ἐνηνοχα, At. }	Pr.
φθανω, *I prevent*, &c.	φθαω		φθημι.
	φθασω, 1st F.		ἐφθην, 2d A.
	ἐφθασα, 1st A.		
φθινω, *I corrupt*, &c.	φθιω.		
φραγνυω, *I shut*, &c.	φρασσω.		
φυγγανω, *I fly* or *flee*, &c.	φευγω.		
	χ.		
χαζω χανδανω χανδανω,	*I take*, &c. — χαδειν.		
Middle.	κεχαδηκα,* I & P. 1st F.		
κεχανδα, Pr.	ἐχαδον, 2d A.		
χαιρω, *I rejoice.*	χαιρειν.		
χαζω, 1st & 2d F.			
χασκω, *I gape*, &c.	χαινω.		
χεω, *I pour.*	χευω		χυω.
χεσω, 1st F.	χευσω, 1st F.		κεχυκα, Pr.
ἐχεα, 1st A. σ being rejected	ἐχευσα ἐχευα } 1st A.		*Passive.*
Middle.			κεχυμαι, Pr.
ἐχεαμην, 1st A.			ἐχυθην, 1st A.
χρωννυω χρωννυμι, }	*I colour*, &c. — χροω.		
χωννυω. χωννυμι, }	*I bury*, &c. — χοω.		
	ω.		
ὠθω, *I drive*, &c.	ὠθεω.		
ὠσω, 1st F. &c.	ὠθησω, 1st F. &c.		

* It is sometimes written with κ ; as, κεκαδηκα.

Anomalous.	Verbs from which they derive their tenses.
δρεμω, δραμεω	τρεχω.
ἑλω	αἱρεω.
ἐνεγκω, ἐνεχω	φερω.
ἐργω	ῥεζω.
ἐχω	ἰσχω. ἰσχημι.
οἰω	φερω.
φαγω	τρωγω.
φαω	πιφασκω. πιφαυσκω
σχεω, σχημι	ἐχω.

SECTION IV.

DIALECTS.

ANCIENT Greece, with its dependencies, comprehended (beside the different districts in Europe), part of Asia, and many islands in the Mediterranean. In these several countries the inhabitants, beside the common language, had distinct dialects, of which four were principal, viz. the *Athenian*,* *Ionian*,* *Dorian*,* and *Æolian*;* the last including the *Bœotian*.* The poetic style admitted all the dialects, and had certain peculiarities of its own.

ATHENIAN.

The *Athenian* dialect, which was peculiar to *Athens* and its neighbourhood, was the most refined. It was admitted by the *poets*, and writers in the *Ionian* and *Dorian* dialects.†

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* Often called *Attic*, *Ionic*, *Doric*, *Æolic*, *Bœotic*.

† The principal writers in this dialect were *Thucydides*, *Lysias*, *Plato*, *Xenophon*, *Isæus*, *Isocrates*, *Demosthenes*, *Æschines*, *Lucian*, *Æschylus*, *Sophocles*, *Euripedes*, *Aristophanes*. This dialect was divided into the ancient, and the more recent. *Thucydides*, *Plato*, and *Aristophanes* used the former.

PROPERTIES.

I. *Contraction.*

1. Of syllables in the same word ; as,

αα, αε } into α. See observation 19.

ααι, εαι, ηαι } into .

αει — η. 9.

αο — ω. 11.

αω — ω. 19.

εα — α. 4, 6.
η. 6, 20.

εε — η. 6, 20.

εο, ηο, οο } — ω. 11.

εω — ω. 5.

To this dialect properly belong all contract nouns and verl

2. Of syllables in different words by synalœpha, of whi there are six species ; viz.

Synalœpha by

Apocope, as	το ἀργυριον	At.	τ᾽ἀργυριον.
	τϰ ἀνδρος		τ᾽ἀνδρος.
	τῳ ἀγαθῳ		τ᾽ἀγαθῳ.
	τϰ ἡμετερϰ		θημετερϰ.
	τῃ ἡμερᾳ		θημερᾳ.
Aphœresis, as	ἡ ἀγχιϰσα		ἠγχιϰσα.
	τα ἐργα		τ᾽ἀργα.
	τῳ ἀντρῳ		τ᾽ωντρῳ.
	ἁ ἑνεκα		ϑνεκα.
Syncœresis, as	το ἱματιον		θιματιον.
Crasis, as	το ἐλαχιστον		τϰλαχιστον.
Apocope & Syneresis, as	ἐμοι ὑποδυνει		ἐμϰποδυνει.
Apocope & Crasis, as	οἱ ἐμοι		ϰἱμοι.
	τϰ ἀλγεος		τωλγεος.

Contractions of the article, the pronoun ἐγω, the conjunction και, and the preposition περο.

Article.

ὁ and οἱ before α, ε, ο* into ω: ὁ ἀνεμος, οἱ ἀρνες, ὁ ἡμος, ὁ ὀλυμπος, οἱ ἡμοι; ου: ὁ οἰκοτερι. At. ὠνεμος. ὠρνες. ὡμος. ὠλυμπος. ὡμοι. ὠκοτερι.

τὸ, τυ before η, οι; α, ε, ο; α; ε into τω: το ἡμισυ, το οἰκιδιον; τυ: το ἀλλο, το ἡμφανες, το ὀνομα; τω τυ ἀπολλωνος; θα τυ ἑτερυ. At. θωμισυ, τωοικιδιον, τ'ὑλλο, τυμφανες, τ'ὑνομα, τωπολλωνος, θατερυ.

ἐγω.

ἐγω οἰδα, ἐγω οἰμαι Ath. ἐγωὐδα, ἐγωὑμαι. | μοι ἐδοκει, μοι ἐχρηστο. At. μυδοκει, μυχρηστο.

και.

Before α, ει into κᾳ: και ἀν, και εἰτα. Before ε: —— κᾳ: και ἐγω; —— κῃ: και ἐν. Before ο, οι: —— κῳ: και ὀνον, και ὀινον. Before η: —— κῃ: και ἡμιν. At. κᾳν. κᾳτα. κᾳγω. κῃν. κῳνον. κῳνον. κῃμιν.

Before an aspirate χ is changed into χ; as,

και ὁ, ἡ, ἡ ἀγχυσα At. κῳ. κῃ. κῃγχυσα.

περο.

Before ω, υ, περωφειλες, περφειλες.
αυ, ωυ, περαυδᾶν, περωυδᾶν.

II. Change of letter or syllable; as,

γ into β, as, γληχων, —— βληχων.
λ —— γ, —— μολις, —— μογις.
—— ῥ, —— χλιῥαινος —— χριῥαινος.

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* ὁ before ε sometimes makes α or ω.

μ into σ, as,	πεφαιμαι,	πεφασται.
ν — λ,	πνευμων,	πλευμων.
σ — θ, ξ, ρ, τ,	συς,	θυς.
	συν,	ξυν.
	θαρσεῖν,	θαρρεῖν.
	σημαρον,	τημερον.
	πρασσω,	πρατταω.
α — ε,	λαος,	λεως. Obs. 2.
α, ο — ω,	ἰλαα,	ἱλαω. 2.
	τα, fem. article,	τω.*
	λαος,	λεως. 2, 5
ε — ο,	πεπεμφα,	πεπομφα. 15
η — α, ει, ο,	εὐφυῆ,	εὐφυᾶ. 4
	πησομαι,	πεισομαι.†
	πεπηθα,	πεποιθα. 16
ει — εφ,	εἰκα,	ἑωκα. 17
ι — ω,	ἀφεικα,	ἀφεωκα.

Diphthong.

αι — α,	κλαιειν,	κλαειν.
ει — η,	κλειδας,	κληδας.
οι, ωι — φ,	κλοιος,	κλωος.
	ἠρωιτη,	ἠρφτη.
υ — ω,	λευυ,	λεω. 2

Syllable.

εντωσαν — οντων,	τυπτετωσαν,	τυπτοντων. 22
ασπωσαν — ασπων,	τυψατωσαν,	τυψαντων. 22
μι — η,	βοᾶμι,	βοᾶη. 24
ησα — ε,	γνοησαν,	γνοιεν. 26

III. Insertion of ν, σ, and ω, in perfect tenses. 15, 16, 17.

IV. Syncope.

σ in the first future active and middle. 12

Antepenult of the first aorist. 14

κ in the preter-perfect, sometimes with the vowel or diphthong following. 19

ι in the third person plur. preter-pluperfect. 20

η in the aorists optative, and verbs in μι. 26

σα in σαι, σασθω, imperat. passive and middle. 23

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* See Part II. Sect. 3. No. 10. Note *.

† See πασχω among anomalous verbs.

V. Paragoge.

γε in primitive pronouns; as, ἐγωγε, συγε.

ν in pronouns and adverbs; as, ἑτεοσιν, ὡσιν, ὑμεσιν.

ι and ν in demonstrative pronouns; as, ὑτοσι, αὐτμι, τυτοι, τυτσι, ταυτησι, τυτωι, τυτοισι, ταυτωι, ταυτοι for το ἀυτο, τυτον for τυτο. There is sometimes an elision of ο and α; as, τυτι, ταυτι.

ι in adverbs, conjunctions, and prepositions; as, ὑτωσι, τυνι, ὑχι, μετι, ἐνι.

θα in the 2d person singular of verbs; as, χρῆσθα.

η in the conjunction ὁτιη.

VI. Apocope.

θι in the imperative active verbs in μι; as, ἑστα and ἑστη, for ἑσταθι and ἑστηθι. Obs. 21.

Observations.

1. The Athenian dialect makes the vocative like the nominative in all declensions.

2. In the second declension the vowel or diphthong in every termination is changed into ω; and the penult of nouns in εος, *if it be long*, is changed into ε; as, λαος, λεως; nom. pl. ἱλαα, ἱλεω: but, if the penult be not long, it is not changed; as, ταως, ταως.

3. Some words of the 3d declension in ης, -ητος, it declines after the first in ης; and some in ως, -ωτος; ις, -ιδος, after the second. See Part II. Sect. 3. No. 1.

4. In the 1st class of regular contract nouns of the third declension, the accusative singular of adjectives in ως pure is contracted into α; as, ἑυδεια, ἑυδεᾶ. Part II. Sect. 2. No. 38. (3.)

It forms proper names of this class after the 1st declension in ης. Part II. Sect. 3. No. 1.

5. In the third class it makes the genitive singular of nouns in ευς pure, in εως, εῶς; as, nom. χαλευς; gen. χαλεως, χαλεῶς.

6. In this class it contracts the accusative singular into η, and the nom. acc. and voc. plural into ους; but ευς pure has both accusatives in α; as, χολεα, χολεῶ; χολεας, χολεῶς. τροφῆς, from τροφευς, also occurs.

Adjectives.

7. This dialect forms comparisons by -ιτερος, -ιτατος; -αιτερος, -αιτατος; and, in common with the Ionian, -τερος, -τατος.

Pronouns.

8. See rule V.

It uses ἑωυτῳ in the 2d person, and ἑαυτους for ἀλλελους.

Verbs.

9. It contracts ζαω, δἰψαω, πειναω, πειῤψαω, and χραομαι, by η, after the Dorian manner.

10. It contracts ααι, εαι, ηαι, made by the Ionian syncope, into η in the 2d person singular of the present indicative *passive* and middle of verbs in μι; as, ἱσαται, τιθηται, καθηται; ἱστη, τιθη, καθη. And sometimes in that of the preter-perfect passive of verbs in ω; as, μεμνηται; μεμνη.

11. It contracts the Ionian αω into ω; εο, ηο, εο, into ευ in the 2d person singular of the preter-imperfect *indicative*; and of the present and 2d aorist *imperative* passive and middle of verbs in μι; as, ἱσω, ἐτιθυ, ἐκαθυ, ἐδιδυ.

12. In the 1st future of polysyllables in ιζω it drops σ; as, ἐλπιῶ, ἐλπιῶμαι. It does the same in first futures in αεω, εεω, οεω, which are afterward contracted; as, ζιϐῶ. But ἐκχεω uncontracted occurs, Joel ii. 28. Part II. Sect. 12. No. 14.

13. It affects the augment of verbs in various ways. See Gram. Part II. Sect. 11. No. 21—24.

14. It syncopates the 1st aorist; as, εὑρατο for εὑρησατο; ἐγαμα for ἐγαμησα; which by the Ionian dialect it is made ἐγημα, and is most in use.

15. In dissyllable preter-perfects in φα, χα, it changes ε into ο; as, τρεφω, ἐτροφα, &c.

16. It changes η into ο, according to some grammarians, in the preter-perfect middle of certain obsolete verbs; as, λεχω, λελογχα; πηθω, πεπονθα, inserting ν. But they are better derived as stated Part II. Sect. 12. No. 41. Note *.

17. In the preter-perfects active and passive ἀνεικα, ἀνειμαι; ἀφεικα, ἀφειμαι, it rejects ι the subjunctive of the diphthong and inserts ω; as, ἀφεωκα, ἀφεωμαι. In εἰθα, it usually inserts ω, and retains ι; as, εἰωθα.

18. In the reduplicated preter-perfect ἀγηχα, from ἀγω, it inserts ε ; as, ἀγηεχα.

19. It syncopates κ in the preter-perfect and preter-pluperfect active, and contracts the vowels ; as, ἑσᾶκασι, ἑσᾶκεναι, ἑσᾶκως ; ἑσᾶσι, ἑσᾶναι, ἑσῶς. In the third person plural of the preter-pluperfect the following diphthong is syncopated ; as, ἑσακεισαν, ἑσᾶσαν.

20. The Ionian εα, εες,* ε, for ειν, εις, ει, 1st, 2d, and 3d singular of the preter-pluperfect active and middle, it contracts into η, ης, η ; as, εἱληφ-η, -ης, -η.

It syncopates ι in the 3d plural of the same tense ; as, ᾔδεσαν for ἠδειεσαν.

21. From the 2d person imperative active of verbs in μι it rejects the last syllable ; ἑσταθι, ἑστα, ἑστη ;† τιθετι,‡ τιθη ; διδοθι, διδω.

22. It changes τωσαν into ντων in the 3d person plural of the imperative active, retaining the preceding vowel in the first aorist only of simple verbs in ω, and in both the tenses peculiar to verbs in μι ; in the rest ε is changed into ο, except in contracted verbs, where α is changed into ω, ει into ου, and υ of those which are derived from verbs in οω remains ; as,

Simple verbs in ω.

1st aorist	τυψ	-ατωσαν,	—αντων.
pres.	τυπτ	-ετωσαν,	—οντων.
Preter-p.	τετυφ		
2d aor.	τυπ.		

Contracted verbs.

From αω,	βο	-α,		-ωντων.
—— εω,	ποι	-ει,	τωσαν,	-ουντων.
—— οω,	χρυσ	-υ,		-ουντων.

* The contraction is used in the 2d person, though usually limited by grammarians to the 1st and 3d.

† In this case the long vowel is restored ; except in some instances in verbs from αω.

‡ θ here becomes τ, on account of the preceding θ.

Verbs in μι.

pres. ἱστα, τιθε, διδο
2d aor. στη, θε, δο
-τασταν, ——— -ντων.

23. In the 3d person plural of the imperative passive and middle it syncopates σαν ; as,

Passive.
Pres. τυπτεσθων
Preter-p. τετυφθων
Middle.
1st aor. τυψασθων
-σθων, ——— σθω.

24. In the optative active of simple and contracted verbs in ω, μι is changed into ην ; as,

τυπτοι
φοῖ
ποιοῖ*
-μι, ——— ην.

The persons are varied in all the tenses as in the aorists passive of this mode ; as,

τυπτοι -ην, ——— ης, ——— η.
φοῖ ——— ητον ——— ητην.
ποιοῖ -ημεν, ——— ητε, ——— ησαν.

25. It uses the 2d and 3d person singular and 3d plur. of the Æolic aorist. Part II. Sect. 8. declension of the opt. mode. Note *.

26. It syncopates η in ειημεν, ειητε, of the aorists passive optative of verbs in ω, and peculiar tenses of verbs in μι of the same mode, also in οιημεν, οιμεν, of the latter ; and, in both, changes ησαν in the 3d plural into ε ; as,

1st aor. τυφθει
2d aor. τυπει
pres. τιθοι
2d aor. θει
pres. ἱσαι
2d aor. σαι
pres. διδοι
2d aor. δοι
-ημεν, -ητε, -ησαν. At. -μεν, -τε, -εν.

* The Dorians moreover change οι of the penult into ω ; as, φιλωμεν.

Ionian.

The *Ionian* dialect was peculiar to the colonies of the *thenians* and *Achaians* in *Asia Minor* and the adjacent *lands*, the principal of which were *Smyrna*, *Ephesus*, *Mitus*, *Teos*, and *Samos*. It was admitted by writers in the *thenian* dialect; often by writers in the *Dorian;* but most equently by the poets.*

Properties.

It employs a confluence of vowels: hence it is distinished from the common language, by

I. The *resolution* of diphthongs and contractions; as,

αυ	into ωϋ	θαυμα	θωϋμα.	
		αὐτος	ὠϋτος.	
αι, ει	ηϊ	ῥαιδιος	ῥηϊδιος.	
		ἀληθειαι	ἀληθηϊαι.	
ει	εε	ῥειθρον	ῥεεθρον.	
		ἐτετυφει	ἐτετυφεε.	
	εα	τιθεισι	τιθεασι	
ευ	ηϋ	ἐυκομος	ἠϋκομος.	
η	ηϊ	χρῃζω	χρεϊζω.	
	εαι	τυπτῃ	τυπτεαι.	
	ηαι	τυπτῃ.	τυπτηαι.	
οι	οϊ	τοιν.	τοΐν.	Mattaire.
	εο	φοβεω	φοβεεο.	
	οε	ἀγαθωεργια	ἀγαθοεργια.	
ω	οιο	λογῳ, τῳ	λογοιο, τοιο.	Obs. 5.
	εω	Αἰδῳ, τῳ	Αἰδεω, τεω.	4, 5.
	οα	διδῳσι	διδοασι.	
ω	ωι	πατερῳος	πατερωιος.	
η	εα	κατηγηαι	κατεαγηαι.	
ω	αο	ἰδεξω	ἰδιξαο.	

II. *Syncope* of
δ and τ in oblique cases.
ε in many words; particularly in the diphthong ει followby α; as, εὐηθιη, προμηθιη, συμπαθιη: also in ἐρος, ἀρχιερευς, &c.

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* The principal writers in this dialect were *Herodotus*, *Hippocrates*, *rian*, *Lucian*, *Aretæus*, *Homer*, *Hesiod*, *Theognis*, and *Anacreon*.

ι in many words ; as, πλειων, τελειος, μειζων, εἰην for εἶεν imp. of εἰμι.)
σ in 2d persons of verbs.
κ in the preter-perfect active.

III. *Epenthesis* of
α before terminations of verbs.
ε before terminations of nouns and verbs ; of some ι in all cases ; as, ἀδελφειος, κενεος, καινεος. 1. 4.
ι in dual cases, and many nouns ; as, θεινος, ποιμ for ν ; as, πυλος.
αι before α and η ; as, Ἀθηναιη.

IV. *Prothesis* of
ε before many words ; as, ἑως, ἐων.
Reduplication in some tenses. 12.

V. *Aphæresis* of
ε ; as, ὀρτη, κεινος ; for ἑορτη, ἐκεινος.
σ ; as, κεδαζω, μιλαξ ; for σκεδαζω, σμιλαξ.
τ ; as, ἠγαγον ; for τηγαγον.
Augment. 12.

VI. *Paragoge* of
α in the preter-perfect middle ; as, γεγαα for γεγα.
σι in the third persons of verbs.

VII. *Change* of letters or syllables :

β γ δ	into ζ	βαρξαθρον		ζερεθρον.*
		πτερυγως		πτερυζως.
		δορκαδες		ζορκαδες.
θ	—— σσ	βυθος		βυσσος.
ν	—— κ	νοεῖν		κοειν.
π	—— κ	ποιος		κοιος.
		ὐδεποτε	Ionian.	ὐδεκοτε.
σ	—— δ	ὀσμη		ὀδμη.
† θ	—— τ	θὐτερος		τὐτερος.
† φ	—— π	ἀφικομαι		ἀπικομην.
† χ	—— κ	δεχομαι		δεκομαι.
		ὐχι		ὐκι.

* Change of vowels and consonants see onward.

† The rough into the smooth.

The smooth and aspirate mutes reciprocally; as,

	ἀκανθιον	Ionian	ἀχαντιον.	
	βατταχος		βαβδακος.	
	ἰντιβα		ἰνθιαντα.	
	χιτων		χιθων.	
	χυτρα		χυθρη.	
α into ε	βαραθρον	Ionian	βαρεθρον.	
η	ἰατρος		ἰητρος.	
αι	ἀθλον		ἀεθλον.	
α	ἡμας		ἠμεας.	
ω	χρεια		χρειων.	
ε — α	τειμαω	Ionian	τειμαω.	
η	ἐπιρωταω		ἐπειρωταω.	
ι	ἐσιη		ἰσιη.	
ω	πλεω		πλωω.	
ι — υ	βίβλος		βυβλος.	
ο — ω	δευρο		δυρω.	
ω — ο	ζωη		ζοη.	
α — η	βοα		βοη.	
αυ — ω	τραυμα		τρωμα.	
ει — η	ἐιρινεος		ηρινεος.	
ωα — ων	λητωα		λητων. 8.	
αν, ην, ειν — εα	Ἀριστωγορεαν		Ἀριστωγορεα. 4.	
	τελωνην		τελωνεα. 4.	
	ἐτετυφειν		ἐτετυφεα. 16.	

VIII. *Contraction* in a few instances.

*οε into ου — ὁ ἰτεος — οὗτος.

† οα, οη — ω

βοαξ	βωξ.	
ἀνοησια	ἀνωσια.	
ὀγδοηκοντα	ὀγδωκοντα.‡	

OBSERVATIONS.

1. It inserts ς in all genitives plural.

2. It subjoins ι to the dative plural of all parisyllabic nouns.

3. In the article, ὁ and τὸ before ε are contracted into ου and τυ, as in the Athenian dialect; thus, ὁ ἰτεος; οὗτος.‡

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* Part II. Sect. 2. No. 38. (2.)

† Part II. Sect. 2. No. 38. (3.) and (6.)

‡ These contractions are properly in the Athenian dialect, although grammarians refer them to the Ionian.

Declensions of Simple Nouns.

4. In the first, it changes the α of all terminations (the dual, and nom. acc. and voc. plural, excepted,) into η, subscribing the subjunctive vowel; ων of the genitive into εω; ην and αν, acc. sing. of nouns in ης and ας, into εα, and ας of the plural into εας.

	n.	g.	d.	ac.		g.	d.
Sing.	βι-η	-ης	-η	-ην.	Plur. -εων	-ης or -ηισι	or -αισι.
Sing.	βοςε-ας	-εω	-η	-ην or εα.	Plur. -εων	-ης or -ηισι	or -αισι, ac. -εας.

5. In the second, it changes ου of the genitive singular into οιο (and in the article, which is of this declension, also into εω, whose dative is in εῳ,) and οι of the dual into οιϊν.

	g.	g. d.	g.	d.	g.	d.
Sing.	λογ-οιο.	Dual. -οιϊν.	Plur. -εων	-οισι.	Sing. τοιο & τεω	τεῳ.

6. In the third, by syncopating δ and τ, it makes -ις,-ιδος, and -ας, -ἄδος, of the 2d and 5th class of contracts of that declension. Thus, gen. Θετ-ιδος, -ιος, &c.

Contracts of the third Declension.

7. In the 1st and 2d classes the genitive and dative singular, in the third all cases, have ε of the penult changed into η.

	g.	d.		g.	d.	
1st class. Sing.	Ἀχ-ηος	-ηι.	2d class.	πολ-ηος	-ηι.	3d class.

	g.	d.	ac.	n.a.	g.d.
Sing.	βασιλ-ηος	-ηι	-ηα.	Dual. -ηε	-ηοιν.

	n.v.	g.	d.	ac.
Plur.	-ηες	-ηων	-ησι	-ηας.

8. In the 4th, it makes the accusative sing. in ιν; as Λητιν.

9. In the 5th, it changes α of the penult in ε; as

	g.	d.
κερ-εος	-εϊ, &c.	

ADJECTIVES.

10. In the feminine εια from υς, ι is syncopated in every case; as,

	n.	g.
ὀξ-εια	or -εη	-εας or -εης.

* βοςεω occurs in Hesiod by syncope for βοςεεω.

Pronouns.

11. It inserts *ε* before every termination of *ὑτος* and *αὐτος* with its compounds; as, gen. *τυτεϑ*; dat. *αὐτεω*. More seldom, when *αυ* is changed into *ωϋ*, particularly in the compounds; as, nom. *ὡϋτος*; acc. *ὡϋτον*; dat. *σεωϋτῳ, ἑωϋτῳ*; but *ἑωϋτεϑ*, and its contracted form *ὡϋτεϑ* for *αὐτϑ*, also occur.

Verbs.

12. It takes away both the *syllabic* and the *temporal* augment; as, in *βεβρωκει, ἀκϑστε*, &c. Sometimes it takes away the reduplication only; as, *ἑκτημαι*: sometimes both the augment and the reduplication; as, *τεχνεαται* and *τετεχνηται*; and from the preter-pluperfect both the augments; as, *λυτο* for *ἐλελυτο*. On the contrary, it reduplicates the present, the preter-imperfect, and both the futures and aorists; as, *κεκληκω, ενενιπτε, πεπιθησω, κεκαμῶ, κεκρατηρισαμην, μεμαρπον*. Part II. Sect. 11. No. 25.

13. It forms the 1st, 2d, and 3d persons sing. and the 3d plur. of the preter-imperfect, and both aorists, active, by annexing *κον, κες, κε*, to their 2d persons sing. respectively; dropping the subjunctive vowel in contracts, and shortening the long vowel in verbs in *μι*.

	Common.	Ionian.	
Preter-imp.	*ἑτυπτες,*	*ἑτυπτ-εσ*	*-κον,* -κες, -κε; -κον.*
	ἑποιεῖς,	*ἑποι-εσ*	
	ἑχρυσοῦς,	*ἑχρυσ-οσ*	
	ἑτίθης,	*ἑτιθ-εσ*	
1st aor.	*ἑτυψας,*	*ἑτυψ-ασ*	
2d aor.	*ἑτυπες,*	*ἑτυπ-εσ*	
	ἐσ⟨ης,	*ἐσ⟨-ασ†*	
	ἐδως,	*ἐδ-οσ*	

Hence in the passive and middle, *τυπτεσκομ-ην, -εο, -ετο, -ονται*.

14. In the first future indicative active of liquid verbs, and the second future of all verbs in *ω*, it inserts *ε* before the three terminations sing. and the 3d plural; also in the infinitive and participle; resolving *ει* into *εε*, and *ου* into *εο*,

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* This form is more frequently found without the augment.

† *α* here is considered as a short vowel. See Part I. Sect. 2. No. 9. Note †.

in the dual and plural, except in the 3d plural, and th
ticiple feminine ; as, ψαλ-εῖω, -εῖς, -εῖ ; -ειτον, -ειτον ;
-ειτε, -εῖσι. Infin. ψαλεῖν. Participle ψαλ-ειν, -ειυσα,
In the middle voice, in the 2d sing. indicative it resc
into εαι, and ω into εο ; and in the subjunctive η into ηα
τυπ-εωμαι, -εαι, -εηται ; -εωμεθον, -εησθον, -εησθον ; -εωμεθα,
-εωνται : τυπ-ωμαι, -ηαι, -ηται, &c.—It resolves η and ω i
2d persons of all passive and middle tenses, where
occur, into εαι, εο ; excepting that in the subjunc
makes η, ηαι.

15. In the preter-perfect active it syncopates κ
shortens the penult when long ; as, ἑστηκατε, ἑστακε ; τι
τάθηκας.

16. In the preter-pluperfect active and middle, it ch
εν, εις, ει, into εα, εες, ε.

17. To the 3d person sing. of all tenses active, a
the preter-perfect middle and the aorists passive, c
subjunctive, it subjoins σι ; as,

Active.		Middle.	
Pres.	τυπτησι.	Pr. p.	τετυπησι.
1st aor.	τυψησι,	Passive.	
2d aor.	τυπησα.	1st aor.	τυφθησι.*
Pr. p.	τετυφησι.	2d aor.	τυπησι.*

18. In the 2d person sing. of the 1st aorist middle,
solves ω into αο ; as, ἐτυψ-ω, -αο.

19. In all tenses of the indicative and optative who
person singular ends in ται or το, it forms the 3d pl
inserting α before those terminations respectively, an
the next preceding letters, usually shortening the long
ει, dropping the subjunctive of the diphthong, (exc
the optative), changing the smooth mute into its asp
and σ into the characteristic of the 2d aorist, δ or θ ; a

* Also τυφθειησι, τυπειησι, &c. See observation 21.

Pres. & pr. sing.	Plur.	Pr. imp. & pr. p. plur.
τυπτε	τυπτε	ἐτυπτε
πεφιλη	πεφιλε	ἐπεφιλε
κεχρυσω	κεχρυσο	ἐκεχρυσο
κει	κε	ἐκε
κεκολυ	κεκολο	ἐκεκολο
ἰψαλ -ται.	ἰψαλ -ατται.	ἰψαλ -ατο.
τετυπ	τετυφ	ἐτετυφ
λελεκ	λελεχ	ἐλελεχ
πεφρασ	πεφραδ	ἐπεφραδ
πεφλησ	πεπλαθ	ἐπεπλαθ

When α precedes those terminations, instead of inserting another α after it, this dialect inserts an ε before it ; as,

3d sing.	3d plur.	3d sing.	3d plur.
δυν		ἐδυν	
μηχαν -αται,	-εαται	ἐμηχαν -ατο,	-εατο.
ἀναπεπτ		ἀνεπεπτ	

20. In common with the *Doric*, it contracts verbs in αω into η ; as, ὁρῇς, ὁρῇ ; ὁρῇν.

21. In contract verbs in αω it inserts ε after contraction ; as, χρεῶμαι, ἐμηχανεῶμεν ; imperat. χρεῶ ;* but it more frequently changes α into ε ; as, χρεομαι, ὁρεομαι. Sometimes it inserts ε in the present subjunctive passive of simple verbs in ω ; as, κτεινεωνται ; and in the aorists ; as, τυφθεω, τυπεω.

Also in the 3d plur. of the present indicative of verbs in ᾶω from verbs in αω, and the present and 2d aor. subjunctive of those from αω and εω in the active voice ; as, ἱστεῶσι, στεῶσι, τιθεῶσι, στεῶσι, θεῶσι. And sometimes in the 3d person 2d aor. middle voice ; as, θεηται.

22. It syncopates σ in the 2d person sing. passive and middle of verbs in μι. See their declension.

23. In the 3d person plur. of the present act. of verbs in νυω from εω, οω, νω, it inserts α, syncopating the subjunctive vowel of diphthongs ; as, τιθεισι, τιθεασι ; διδωσι, διδοασι ; ζυγνυσι, ζυγνυασι.

24. It contracts οη from οαω and οεω, into ω ; as, βοησω, βωσω ; ἐνοησω, ἐνωσω ; ἐνενοηντο, ἐνενῶντο.

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* χρεω occurs in Hippocrates, the *Ionic* of χρω imperative of χρομαι, for χρασομαι.

It makes λαμβανω borrow its tenses as if from λαβω and λαμψω. καταλελαβηκα, λαμψομαι, λαμφθην, &c. occur in Herodotus.

DORIAN.

This dialect was used first in *Lacedæmon* and *Argos*; afterwards in *Epirus*, *Magna Græcia*, *Sicily*, *Crete*, *Rhodes*, and *Lybia*. It is seldom employed by Athenian, but often by Ionian writers; and the poets in general.*

PROPERTIES.

I. Contraction of ὁ and και, when prefixed to vowels and diphthongs.

Common.	Dorian.
τα ἡμιση,	ταμισα.
ὁ ἑλκτος,	ὡλκτος.
ὁ αἱπολος,	ἀπολος.
τῳ ἀλγιστῳ,	τἀλγιστῳ.
τῳ εὐδαιμονι,	τἠυδαιμονι.
τα ἀγκιστα,	τἀγκιστα.
τα ὀστεα,	τὠστεα.
και ἐξαπινης,	κἐξαπινης.
και εἰπε,	κἰπε.
και ὁ Ἀιδωνις,	κἀιδωνις.
και ὁ ἰκτ,	κ' ὁ 'κτ.

Other contractions.

αε into η	ἐτιμης.	} Obs. 22.	
αη —— η	τιμης.		
εα —— η	κρης, φρητι.		
ευ —— ευ	θευς; Ἀρευς, βασιλευς,		Gen
οα —— ω	βωκις.		

II. *Change* of letter or syllable; as,

γ into δ	δᾶ,† δᾶν.†		
δ —— θ	ψυθος,* ἐπιμυθης.		
δ —— τ	θεμιτος, Ἀρτεμιτος.	4.	
ζ —— σδ	συριστδω, μαστδος.		
ζ —— δ	γυμναδω, ῥιδω (by metath. ἰρδω).		
ζ —— δδ	μαδδα, χρηδδω, (also Æolic).		9
ζ —— τ	ὀριτων.		
ζ —— ττ	συριττω, φραττω.		

* Writers in this dialect were *Archimides*, *Timæus*, *Pythagoras*, *Pindar*, *Theocritus*, *Bion*, *Moschus*, *Callimachus*, and the *Tragedians* in the choruses.

† Words, to which the asterisk is added, undergo some change of another letter; thus, δᾶ for γῆ; δαν for γῆν; ψυθος for ψευδος.

δ	into	δ	ἀνδηρα, Δυμδρις.
		ζ	ζυμδραιος.
		σ	παρσεως, μυσιδδω,* σιος.*
		τ	ἀνητον, κλαΐστρον* (for κλεῖθρον).
		φ	φης, φλιβομαι.
κ		γ	ὠγη, ἐοιγμεν* (for ἐοικαμεν).
		τ	τεῖνος, τῆνος.*
λ		ν†	φιντις, ἤνθον, κεντο* (for κελετο).
		φ	φαυρος.
μ		β	βυρσινη, βυρμαξ.*
ν		σ	τυπτομες, καλας,* μες (also Æolic).
π		β	ἐμβολη, ἀμβολακια.
ρ		κ	μικκος (for μικρος).
σ		δ	πεῤραδμαι.
		τ	τυ, φατι, Ἀρτεμιτιον, Ποτειδαν. 23.
		ντ	τυπτωντι, τιθεντι.* 17.
		ξ	ὀνειδιξω, ὀρνιξ. 11.
τ		κ	ποκα,* τοκα.*
		ρ	ποῤῥις.
α		ε	κρετος, (also Ionic).
		ο	ποῤδαλις
		ω	ὠγαθον, ὠριστος, ὠχομαι.
ε		α	τραφω, τραχω.
		ει	τυψειτον. 16.
		ι	στος, χαλκιος.
η		α	μαν, φαμα, ἰφαν, ἀδυ. 2, 13, 19.
ο		α	ἀμυ, εἰκασι.
		ε	ἀνδρεφονον.
		ω	κωρος, μωνος.
		αι	μαλακαικποδες.
		ευ	τυψευμες.* 16, 17.
		υ	τυψυμες.* 16, 17.
ω		α	πρᾶτος, θυρᾶν, γελᾶν. 8, 22.
		ευ‡	ἠγαπεῦν, γελεῦσα.
αι		ε	νεεν.
		ει	ἀρχειαι.
ει		α	κλαδας, κλαξι,* γαμεῶν. 24.
		αι	κλαιδα, κλαιστρον, ἤθαιον.
		η	ἤχοι, ἤλον. 14.
		η	τελησος, τῆνος.

When τ or θ follows.
This seems to come from verbs in αω made εω by the Ionian dialect.

ᾱ	α	κρονιδα, gen.	
	ε	λογοε, acc. plur.	
	ω	λογως, acc. plur. ὠρεινος, ῥιγῶν.	3, 24.
	οι	τυπτοισι, τυπτοισα, ὑψοις.	12, 18.
	ευ	τυπτευ, καλεῦσα.	
ευ	ει	ἐλειθυια.	
οι	ῳ	τρῳαν, πῳμενικως,* ᾽ῳμοι.	
ῳ	οι	ἡροιος.	

III. Syncope of

θ	ἑσλος.	
ε	θᾶσθε,† θᾶσαι.	
ι	τυπτες, τυπτεν, τιθεντι.*	15, 17.
σ	μωα (for μωσα, put for μυσα).	
υ	διδοντι.*	17.
ω	πρᾶν (for πρωην).	

IV. Epenthesis of

α	ναυαται.	
η	κιχηλα (for κιχλη).	
ι	τυψειτ-ον, -τε ; τυψειται ; τυψαις.	16.
σ	τυπτομεσθα.	20.

V. Aphœresis of

θε in λῶ, λῇς, λῇ.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. It makes the nominative plur. of the article m. τοι, f. ται.

Declensions of Nouns.

2. In the 1st, it changes ᾱ of the genitive singular, ω of the genitive plur. and η of every termination, into α. Sometimes also the gen. plur. of the 2d and 3d ; as,

n.	g.	d.	ac.	v.	g.
τελεσ-ας ; ἀρετ-α,	-α ; -ας ;	ᾳ ;	-αν,	-α	Plur. -ᾶν

3. Proper names in αος have ο syncopated, and then are declined after the 1st ; as, Μενελα-ος, -ῳ, &c. Μενελ-ας ; -α ; -ᾳ ; ac. -αν ; -α. n. g. d.

† By two syncopes for θεσασθε.

In this declension (the 2d), it changes ω into ω in the gen. sing. ω of the acc. plur. sometimes into ο, and rejects the ι subscript of the dative ; as,

	g.	d.	g.	ac.
Sing.	λογω ;	λογῳ.	——Plur. λογ-ων ;*	-ους or -ος.

Also in βους, βοος, it changes ω into ω in the nom. and ac. sing. ac. and voc. plur. as, nom. βως ; ac. βων. Plur. nom. ac. and voc. βῶς.

4. It changes δ into τ in nouns in ις, -ιδος ; as,

Nom. θεμι-ις ; gen. -ιτος : μεζ-ις ; -ιτος ; Ἀρτεμι-ις ; -ιτος.

5. In the 1st and 3d classes of contracts of the third declension, it changes η and ευ of the nom. and voc. sing. reciprocally ; as,

	n.	v.	n.	v.
	Ἀρευς ;	-Ἀρεῦ :	βασιλ-ης ;	-η.——It changes εο or ω of all genitives in -εος into ευ ; as, χρυλευς, πολευς, Οδυσευς :† ω into ω in the gen. sing. of the 4th ; as, gen. ἀχως : εις of the nom. plur. into ης without the subscript ι ; and sometimes εω of all genitives into α.

PRONOUNS.

6. To ἐγω in the nom. sing. it subjoins ν, νη, γα, νγα. In the penult of the dual and plural it changes ῃ into α, and often has the accusative sing. as the acc. dual and plural. See the table at the end of dialects.

7. In the pronoun of the 2d person it changes σ into τ, and annexes γε, νη. See table.

8. In the 3d personal pronoun, for ἑ, it uses μιν or νιν,‡ which often stand not only for ἑ, but for αὐτ-ον, -ην, -ο, and also for the plural αὐτ-ους, -ας, -α.——For the dative plural σφισι, it uses the dual σφιν, which by aphœresis becomes φιν. For the accus. plur. σφας, it uses the dual σφε, by metath. φοτε, hence ψε.——As the relative ὁσπερ is often used for the reciprocals ἑ, and αὐ]ε (contracted from ἑαυ]ε), so φιν and ψε are used respectively for αὐ]-οις, -αις ; αὐ]-ανς, -ας, -α, in all genders ; ψε sometimes for the accusative sing. αὐ]-ον, -ην, -α.

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* This change is not frequent.

† Odys. α. 397.

‡ From ις obsolete ; the accusative of which was ιν ; to this the Dorians prefixed μ and ν.

In the possessives it changes

σος	into	τερος.
ὀς	——	ἐος.
ἡμετερος	——	ἀμος.
ὑμετερος	——	ὑμος.
σφετερος	——	σφος.

VERBS.

9. It changes ζ, the characteristic of the present, into σδ, δ, δδ, τ, and σθ; as, συρισδω, γυμναδω, πολιδδω, ὀρίω, συριττω.

10. It makes new present tenses from preter-perfects, by changing α into ω; as, ἑστηκω, δεδοικω, κεκλαγγω, πεφρικω (from πεφρικμαι, for πεφρικα).

11. It changes σ, the characteritic of the first future of verbs in ζ, and of some in ω pure, into ξ; as, ἁνλιαξω, γελαξω.

12. It changes ω, in the penult of the first future and first aorist of verbs in ω pure, into οι; as, ἀκοισω, ἀκοισον.

13. It changes η in the penult of the 1st future, the 1st aorist, the preter-perfect, and the preter-pluperfect, into α; as, φιλασω, ἐτιμασα, τεθνακα, μεμναμαι, ἐμεμναμην.

14. It changes ει, the augment formed by the mutation of ε into its own diphthong, into η without ι subscript; as, ἠχη, ἠλχον.

15. It syncopates ι in the 2d and 3d persons sing. of the present indicative active, and in every tense of the infinitive ending in ειν; as, τυπ-ει-ες, -ε; τυπ-ειν, τυψειν, τυπειν.

16. It circumflexes the first future active and middle, and forms it like the second; as,

Act. τυψ-ω̃, -εῖς, -εῖ. -εῖτον, -εῖτον. -ῶ* / -ξυ } μεν, -εῖτε, -ο* / -ϰ / -ευ } ντι.

Mid. τυψ-οῦμαι, -ῆ, -εῖται. -ούμεθον, -εῖσθον, -εῖσθον. -ούμεθα, &c.

17. It changes ν into σ in the first person plural of all tenses indicative and subjunctive act. and of the aorists subjunctive passive; also σ into ντ in the 3d plural, dropping the subjunctive vowel of the preceding diphthong, except in the 2d future;† as, τυπτομες, ἐτυπτομες, τυψομες, ἐτυψαμες, &c. τυπτονσι, τυψονσι, τετυφαισι, ἐτυπῆσι, τιθεντι, διδοῦσι, τυπτωντ, τυψωσι, pass. τυφθωσι, τυπωντ.

* See the two next following observations.

† The 2d future commonly retains the υ, if the penult be not changed into or οι; but not always.

It changes οι into ῳ in the penult of the optative act. bs in ω, whether simple or contracted, whose termi- ι μι the Athenians had before changed into ην; as, τυπτοιην, ποιοιην, χρυσοιην; Dor. τυπτῳην, ποιῳην, χρυσῳην. lso often changes υ of the penult both of simple and ıcted verbs in ω, into ευ, sometimes into οι; as, act. ις; -ευντι. Pr. imp. ἐφιλεῦν. 2d fut. τυπ-εῦντι, or -οῦντι, or Pass. and mid. φιλεῦμαι. Imperf. φιλεῦ. Also τυπτοισι; t. τυψοισι; particip. τυπτοισα —ε is sometimes inserted : subjunctive; as, ἰσορρόπ-ωσι; -ῃσι; συντιθ-ωσι, -ῃσι. Archimedes.

It changes η into α in most tenses of the indicative ptative passive and middle of verbs in ω; also of verbs ending in ην; as, ἐτυπτομαν, ἐτυψαμαν, ἐτυφθαν, ἐτυφθησαν, ιαν, ἐσαν, ἐθα, &c.

It inserts σ in the 1st person plur. passive; as, τυπ- ι, &c.

In the preter-perfect passive of verbs in ζ making σ future, it changes σ into δ; as, πεφραδμαι, πεκαδμαι.

It contracts verbs in αω into η, in common with the ι; as, τιμ-ῆν; -ῆς, -ῆ: and changes the ω contracted ; as, τιμᾶσι; particularly in participles; as, πεινᾶντι.

In verbs in μι, it changes σ of the 3d person sing. nt indicative active into τ; as, ἱᾶτι, τιθῆτι, &c.

In the infinitive, it sometimes changes ει into α, and ω; as, εὐδαιμονᾶν, ῥιγῶν.

It also changes ν and ναι in the infinitive into μεν, drop- he subjunctive of the preceding diphthong, unless it ubscript; as,

τυπτει	-ν.	τυπτε	-μεν.
τιμῃ		τιμῃ	
φιλῃ*		φιλη	
χρυσῃ		χρυσῳ	
τετυφε	-ναι.	τετυφε	
τυφθῃ		τυφθῃ	
ἱσα		ἱσα	
διδο		διδο	
ζευγνυ		ζευγνυ	
θει		θε	
δῳ		δο	

* Æolic for φιλων.

26. To this form it frequently subjoins *αι*; as, *τυπτεσθαι, τιμησεσθαι, φιλησεσθαι, χρυσουμεθαι*. These often occur in Ionian writers.

Participles.

27. It inserts *ι* after *α* in the masculine and feminine of participles; as, *τυψ-αις, -αισα, -αν*.

28. It changes *νια* the feminine termination of the pr. into *υσα*, according to some grammarians. But this rather belongs to present tenses, formed from preter-perfects. See obs. 19.

Æolian.

This dialect was used in *Bœotia*, *Lesbos*, and *Æolia* in Asia Minor. It is a branch of the *Dorian*, with which it has some changes in common.*

Properties.

I. *Change* of the *rough* into the *smooth* breathing; as, *ἁπτω*.

To compensate the loss of the aspirate, it sometimes prefixes *β* to *ϱ*, when the next syllable begins with *ζ*, *κ*, *δ*, or *τ*; as, *βριζα, βραχος, βροδον, βρηγνυμι*. It sometimes prefixes *γ* to a word beginning with a vowel; as, *γεντο* for *ἑντο*, Dor. for *ἑλτο*, by sync. for *ἑλετο*; which is by the Ionian dialect for *εἱλετο*.

II. Change of *letter* or *syllable*.

β into	*γ*		*γαλαενος, γλεφαρον.*
	μ		*βαρμιτον.*
δ	——	*β*	*βελφυς, βελφινες, βληχ* (for *δελεαξ*).
ζ	——	*σδ*†	*τραπεσδα, σδευς.*
θ	——	*φ*	*φλιβω.*
ι	——	*ϱ*	*πεϱϱοχος* (for *περιοχος*).
μ	——	*π*	*πετα, ὀππατα, ἀλιππα* (for *ἀλειμμα*).
ν	——	*σ*	*μεις.*
ξ	——	*σκ*	*σκευος, σκιφος.*
π	——	*μ*	*ματτεις, μαβυσσα.*
		φ	*φερσεφονια.*
πτ	——	*σσ*	*πεσσω, ὀσσω, νισσω.*
σ	——	*ν*	*τετυφωνι.*
		ϱ	*ὐτος, ἰππος, πισος, πυϱ-σιος*; for *ὑτος, ἱππος, πισος, πῦς, θεος.*

* The principal writers in this dialect were *Alcæus* and *Sappho*.
† See Part I. Sect. 3. No. 10. Note *.

τ into	π	σπολη, σπαλεις.
χ ——	φ	αὐφενα.
ψ ——	σπ*	σπελλιον, σπαλιδα.
α ——	ε	λεγομεθεν, φερομεθεν, (ν added).
	ο	μεμορθαι, ἐφθορθαι.
	υ	συρκας.
	αι	μελαις, ταλαις ; hence μελαινα, ταλαινα.
ε ——	α	ὀπισθα.
η ——	αι	θναισκω, μιμναισκω, βλαιτη.
	ει	Ἀτρειες.
ι ——	η	νηλητης, ἀκτην.
ο ——	ε	ἐδοντα, ἐδυνη.
	υ	ὀνυμα, ὑστω, Ὑδυσσευς.
υ ——	α	θυγατης, λιγυραν, ὕθαρ, κυμα.
	η*	νηος.
	ι	ἰψοθεν, ἰπαρ.
ω ——	α	διακεινᾶμες.
	ο	ερος.
α ——	αι	βοαις, γελαι.
ει ——	η	τυπτην, καλην.
	η	ἤπον.
δια ——	ζα	ζαβολος, ζαμενω.
μετα ——	πεδα	πεδ' Ἀχιλλεα, πεδιεχομαι, πεδαμειψαν, πεδεχω, πεδαρραν.

III. Prothesis of

β before ρ, instead of the asperate ; as, βρυτης.

γ for the same purpose ; as, γεντο. Also in other words ; as, γδηπος ; whence ἐριγδηπος. Il. η. 411.

IV. Epenthesis of

α in the genitive plural ; as, in μυσαων.

ι in μελαις, τελαις, and also of the subscript ι.

υ after α ; as, αὐατος, αὐως, αὐης, φαυσκω.

υ after ο ; as, Ὀυδυσσια.

A consonant to compensate the loss of the aspirate ; as, ἀμμες, ὑμμες.

A consonant, when the vowel or diphthong preceding is shortened ; as, κτεννω, φθερρω, ἐμμα, ἐμμι, πεινθεσσης, τιθεμμι.

σ in futures in λω, γω.

This dialect transposes the letters in the syllable ρι, changing ι into ε and doubling ρ ; as, κορρια, μετριος, αλλοτριος : *Æolic*, κοπερρα, μετερρος, ἀλλοτερρος.

* By metathesis.

V. Syncope of

γ in ὁλιος, ἰϋξ, φορμιξ.

σ — μῶα, πᾶα.

ι — ἀχαιος, πελιος ; also ι subscript ; as, τυπῃς.

ο — μυσα, βυλη.

υ — ὀρανος, Συρακοσσαι.

VI. Paragoge of

ν to the accusative sing. of the 4th class of contracts of the 3d declension ; as, Λητων.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. This dialect changes ης in the nominative of the 1st declension into α ; as, ποιητα, κομητα : and ας of the genitive sing. into αο ; as, Ἑρμειαο. It inserts α in the genitive plur. as, ἀιχμητασων, μυσασων ; and ι in the accusative plur. of words ending in η or α ; as, νυμφαις.

2. In the dative singular of the second declension it omits ι subscript ; as, λογω : and changes ους of the accusative plural into οις.

3. In the first class of contracts of the 3d declension, it rejects ς from the vocative singular in ες ; as, Σωκρατε, Δημοσθενε.

4. In the fourth, it makes the genitive sing. in ως, and the accusative in ων ; as, gen. αἰδως ; acc. αἰδων.

It makes of genitive cases a new nominative of another declension, from which it forms the cases ; as, from γεροντος the gen. it forms a nominative from which γεροντοις is the dative plural. So μελανι from μελανος ; and τιος ; gen. τιι ; dat. τιῳ, &c. from the gen τινος, ν being syncopated.

It changes σ into ρ in the genitive singular and accusative plur. of the 1st declension ; in the nominative sing of the second ; the nominative and gen. sing. of the third ; also in the gen. and accusative sing. of the 1st class of contracts of the 3d declension ; the genitive of the second ; and the accusative plur. of all five ; as, 1st declension, gen. ἀρετας, acc. plur. ἀκοας ; 2d, nom. Τιμοθεος ; 3d, nom. σκληροτης, gen. χρωματας : Plur. acc. ὠδινας. First class of contracts of the 3d, gen. μελεος, acc. κλεος ; 2d, gen. πολεος.

VERBS.

5. It changes the ει of the 2d and 3d persons sing. of the present indicative act. and of the infinitive, into η ; as, τυπτ-εις, -ει ; -ειν.

6. It annexes θα to the 2d person in ης ; as, ησθα, τυπτηςθα.

7. It inserts σ in the first future of verbs in λω, ρω ; as, τελτω, ὀρσω.

8. It changes α of the penult of the preter-perfect passive into ο in the infinitive ; as, μεμοῤθαι, ἐφθοῤθαι.

9. It changes ᾶν and ῶν in the infinitive of contracts into αις and οις ; as, βοαις, χρυσοις.

10. It gives many contract verbs the form of verbs in μι both with and without a reduplication ; as, φιλημι, νικημι, ἀλαλημι, ἀκακημι : hence the 3d plurals, οἰκεντι, φιλεντι ; pr. imp. ἐφιλην ; and participles pres. ποεις, ποιεις, &c.

11. It changes η, in the present of verbs in μι from αω, into αι ; from εω into ε, doubling μ ; as, γελαιμι, γελαις, γελαι, &c. τιθεμμι, τιθης, τιθησι.

12. It often changes the short into the long vowels in these verbs ; as, τιθ-ητον, -ημεν, -ητι, ἱςτηθι, δἰδωθι, ἐτιθημεν.

13. In φημι it makes the 3d person sing. φατι ; and the 3d plur. φασι.

BŒOTIAN.

Under the *Æolian* is comprehended the *Bœotian* dialect, which has the following distinct peculiarities :*

It *changes*			
β into	δ		δἰλος.
γ	β		βανα (for γυνη).
κ	ξ		ἰξον.
σ	ξ		ἐκειξε.
α	ε		λεγομεθεν (ν added).
	ι		τριπεζαν.
ε	ι		ἰκν.
η	ει		μεις, Θεῤθαθεν, τιθειμι, εἰρωες.
ω	οι		ἠροιος.
αν	ασι		εἰξασι,† (1st aorist act.)
ασι	αν		τετυφαν.

* There are no writings in this dialect which are extant ; nor would it be known, had not writers occasionally introduced it ; as, in *Aristophanes* we find a *Bœotian* woman speaking in her own dialect.

† Some grammarians make this the preter-perfect, by changing κ into ξ.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. It inserts σκ in the 3d person plur. of the preter-imperfect and both aorists indicative active.

Common.		Bœot.
ἐτυπτο ἐτυψα ἐτυπε	-ν.	-σκαν.

And in the preter-imperfect of contracts.

Common.		Bœot.
ἐζεσᾶ ἐφιλεῖ ἐχρυσοῦ	-ν.	-σκαν.

2. It sometimes makes the 3d person plur. of the 1st aorist in αισι; as, ἐτυψαισι.

3. It sometimes makes the 3d person plur. of the preter-perfect in ασι; as, τετυφαν, πεφρικαν.

4. It makes the 2d aorist imperative active in ον, like the first; as, τυπ-ον, -ατω.

5. In the optative active it changes ε of the third person plur. into σκ; as,

Common.		Bœot.
τυπτοι τυψαι τυποι	-εν.	-σκαν.

6. In the 3d person plur. of both the aorists passive, and of the preter-imperfect and 2d aorist active of verbs in μι, it syncopates σκ, shortening the preceding long vowel; as,

Common.		Bœot.
ἐτυφθ-η	-σκαν.	-εν.
ἐτυπ-η		-εν.
ἐς-α		-αν.
ἐτιθ-ε		-εν.
ἐδιδ-ο		-ον.
ἐς-η		-αν.

Sometimes the long vowel is retained after σκ is rejected.

7. It changes η in the penult of verbs in μι from εω into ει; and uses the Ionian reduplication; as τιθειμι, πεφιλειμι.

Superadded to the use of all the dialects and figures of orthography and prosody, the poets have some peculiarities.

1. They make nouns indeclinable, by adding φι to the nominative of parisyllabic nouns, and to the genitive of imparisyllabics; rejecting ν and σ from the terminations, &c. See Gram. Part II. Sect. 3. No. 13.

2. They form the dative plur. from the dative singular, by changing *ι* into *εσι* or *εσσι*; as, *ἠρωι*, *ἠρωεσι* or *ἠρωεσσι*; and they change *οιν* into *οιιν* in the dative dual.

3. In verbs they insert *α* before *α* contracted; and *ω* before *ω*, if the penult be long; but *ο* before *ω*, if the penult be short: thus, *βοαεις*, *βοᾷς*, —— poet. *βοαας*; *πηδαω*, *πηδᾶ*, —— poet. *πηδαω*;* *βοαω*, *βοᾶ*, —— poet. *βοαω*.

4. They redouble letters to make a short syllable long by position; as, *ἐτελεσσα*, 1st aor. act. and also change the quantity of syllables, by inserting *ι* to form a diphthong; as, *ἰμεο* Ion. *ἰμειο* poet. and by changing *ω* into *ο*; as, *τυπτομεν* for *τυπτωμεν*, present subjunctive act.

5. They change verbs in *ω* into verbs in *μι*; as, *ἰχνημι*, *βριθημι*; from *ἰχνω*, *βριθω*.

6. From regular verbs in *ω* are formed by the poets verbs defective in *αθω*, *εθω*, *ειω*, *ηστω*, *ηω*, *οιαω*, *ιαω*, *ξω*, *σγω*, *σθω*, *σκω*, *σπω*, *σω*, *υθω*, *υστω*, *ωστω*, *ωστω*, *ωθω*, *ωω*.

Dialects of the *article*, and the primitive pronouns, *ἐγω*, *συ*, *ἑ*.

ARTICLE.

Singular.

	Ionian.	Dorian.	Æolian.	Poetic.
N.	——	*ἁ*	——	——
G.	*τεω*	*τω*, *τᾶς*	*ταῤ*	*τοιο.*
D.	*τεῳ*	*τω*, *τᾳ*	——	——
A.	——	*ταν*	——	——

Dual.

N. A.	——	——	——	——
G. D.	——	——	——	*τοῖιν.*

Plural.

N.	——	*ταῐ*, *ται*	——	——
G.	*τεων*	*τᾶν*	*ταων*	——
D.	*τοισι*, *τῃς* / *τεῃσι*, *τῃσι*	——	——	*ταισδεσι* & *ταισδεσσι.*†
A.	——	*τως*, *τος*	*ταῤς*, *ταῤ*	——

* Hence 2d aor. act. subjunctive, *δω-ω*, *-ῃς*, *-ῃ*; *-ωτον*, &c.

† To every case of the article the Athenians add the particle *δι* or *γε*.

The dialects, which by some are annexed to the relative, by others to *ἑως*, belong to *ὁτος*. See Gram. Part. III. Sect. 1. No. 15. Note * at the end.

From *ὁτος* comes regularly the genitive *ὁτυ*, Ion. *ὁτεω*, Dor. *ὁτευ*, poet. *ὁτῆιο*, *ὁτῆοο*; dat. *ὁτῳ*, Ion. *ὁτεῳ*, poet. *ὁτῆῳ*.—Plur. gen. *ὁτεων*, Ion. *ὁτεων*; dat. *ὁτοις*, Ion. *ὁτευσι*, *ὁτεῃσι*. *ἅσσα* and *ἅττα* are used by the Athenians for *ἁτινα*.

ἐγω.*

Singular.

	Ionian.	Dorian.	Æolian Bœot.	Poetic.
N.		ἐγωνη ἐγων ἐγωνγα ἐγωγα	ἐγων ἰω ἰωγα ἰωγα	
G.	ἐμειο ἐμεο	ἐμευ μευ	ἐμευ	ἐμεσσο. ἐμεοθεν. ἐμεθεν.
D.		ἐμιν		
A.		ἐμε ἐμμε		

Dual.

N. A.	———	ἀμμε.	ἀμμε	νῶι.
G. D.	———	———	———	νῶιν.

Plural.

N.	ἡμεες	ἀμες ἀμμες	ἀμες ἀμμες	
G.	ἡμεων	ἀμων ἀμεων	ἀμμων ἀμμεων	——ἡμετερων.
D.		ἀμιν	ἀμιν ἀμμιν ἀμμι	
A.	ἡμεας	ἀμας ἀμε ἀμμε	ἀμμας ἀμε ἀμμε	

συ.

Singular.

	Ionian.	Dorian.	Æolian.	Poetic.
N.	———	τυ τυγα τυνη		
G.	σειο ςεο	σευ τευ τεοιο	σευ τευ	σειο. σειοθεν. σεοθεν. σεθεν.
D.		τοι		τιν. τεῖν.
A.		τε τυ		

* The Athenians add γι to ἐγω, συ, &c.

Dual.

	Ionian.	Dorian.	Æolian.	Poetic.
N. A.	———	ὑμμε	ὑμμε.	
G. D.	———	—		

Plural.

N.	ὑμεες	ὑμες ὑμμες	ὑμες	ὑμεις.
G.	ὑμεων	—	ὑμμων ὑμμεων	ὑμειων.
D.		ὑμμιν ὑμμι	ὑμμιν ὑμμι	
A.	ὑμεας	ὑμμας ὑμμε ὑμε	ὑμμας ὑμμε	

οὐ.

Singular.

G.	ἐο	ἑυ	ἑυ	εἱο. ἑοθεν. ἑθεν.
D.	ἑοι	—	—	
A.	ἑε	μιν* νιν	—	

Dual.

N. A.	—	—	—	σφεε.

Plural.

N.	σφεες	σφεις	—	σφεις.
G.	σφεων	—	—	σφεων.
D.	σφι	σφιν	—	σφι. σφιν.
A.	σφεας	ψε	—	σφε.

Dialects of the neuter verb εἰμι.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

	1	2	3	2	3	1	2	3
I.	———	———	———	—	—	ἰμεν	———	ἐασι. εἰασιν.
D.	ἰμμι	———	ἰντι	—	—	εἰμες ἰμεν	———	ἰντι. ἰοντι.
P.	———	ἐσσι	———	—	—	—	———	ἐασσι.

* μιν and νιν are both singular and plural, and of all genders. See Dorian dialect, Observation 8.

Preter-imperfect Tense.

	1	2	3	2	3	1	2	3
A.	ἦ	ἦσθα	ἦ	ἦστον	ἤστην	—	ἦστε	—
I.	ἐα / ἐσκον	ἐης	ἐην / ἐσκε	—	—	—	ἔατε	ἔασαν. / ἐσκον.
D.	—	—	ἦς	—	—	—	ἦσμεν / ἦμες	— ἦν.
P.	ἤα	ἔησθα	ἔην	—	—	—	—	ἔασαν.

First Future Middle.

A.	—	ἔσει	—	—	—	—	—	—
I.	—	ἔσεαι	—	—	—	—	—	—
D.	—	ἔσσῃ / ἔσσειται / ἔσσεται	—	—	—	ἐσσόμεθα / ἐσσόμεσθα	ἔσεσθε / ἔσσεσθε	
P.	ἐσσόμαι	ἔσσῃ / ἔσσεαι	ἔσσεται	—	—	ἐσσόμεθα	—	ἔσσονται.

Subjunctive Mode.

Present and Preter-imperfect Tense.

I.	—	—	ἐῃ	—	—	—	—	ἐωσι.
D.	—	—	—	—	—	ὠμες	—	ὦσι. / ἐωσι.
P.	—	—	ἐῃσι	—	—	—	—	—

Optative Mode.

Present and Preter-imperfect Tense.

A.	—	—	—	—	—	εἶμεν	εἶτε	ειεν.
P.	—	ἐοις	ἐοι	—	—	—	—	—

Imperative Mode.

Present and Preter-imperfect Tense.

A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ἔσαν. / ἐσθων.
D.	—	ἦτω	—	—	—	—	—	—
P.	ἔσσο	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Infinitive Mode.

Present and Preter-imperfect Tense.

I. ἐμεναι, ἐμμεναι.

D. ἐμεναι, ἐμμεναι, ἐμεν, ἐμμεν, ἦμεν, ἦμες, εἶμεν.

First Future Middle.

D. ἐσεισθαι, ἐσσεισθαι. P. ἐσσεισθαι.

Participles.

Present and Preter-imperfect.

I. ἐων.

First Future Middle.

P. ἐσσομενος.

SECTION V.

ACCENTS.

AN *acute* accent [ὀξύς, marked thus '] denotes elevation of voice, without which no single word can be pronounced. As the voice once raised must necessarily fall, this fall may be on the same syllable, or on the following syllable or syllables: if it be on the same, the elevation and depression are denoted at once by a circumflex [περισπωμενος, marked thus ~].* If the depression of voice be on the succeeding syllable, as λόγος, a *grave* [βαρυς, marked thus `] is understood on that syllable; but, if it be on two succeeding syllables, as in ἄνθρωπος, a *grave* is understood on each. A *grave* is, therefore, not so properly an accent itself, as a privation of accent, and expressed only on the last syllable of words which have naturally an *acute* on that syllable; which *acute* is changed into a *grave*, by reason of a word succeeding in the same sentence. Its use is to denote a suspension of the voice; whereas the elevation, required by the natural accent, would bear so hard on the following word, as to attract it, and make both words seem united in the pronunciation. Thus, θεός and πατήρ have both an *acute* on the last syllable; but, if another word follow either of them in the same sentence, the *acute* is changed into a *grave*, as, θεὸς ὁ πατήρ : πατὴρ ἡμῶν. Certain words called *enclitics* submit to the attraction just mentioned, and the *acute* on the last syllable of the preceding word remains unaltered; as, θεός μου.

The Greek Grammarians have denominated words having

An *acute* on the
- last syllable, as θεός; ὀξύτονα.†
- penult, — λόγος; παροξύτονα.
- antepenult, — ἄνθρωπος; προπαροξύτονα.

A *circumflex* on the
- last syllable, — κοσμῶ; περισπώμενα.
- penult, — σῶμα; προπερισπώμενα.

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* The circumflex is compounded of an *acute* and a *grave*, and was originally formed of both put together, (thus, ^). These were afterwards rounded, (thus, ᾽). This character was at last converted into that in use at present, (sc. ~).

† Called by the Latin Grammarians *Acutitona*, derived from ὀξυς, *sharp*, and τονος, a *tone*.

accent of its own. No accent can be removed furth
the last syllable than the *antepenult*. Some wo
marked with *no accent*, and are called *atonics :* othe
cast their *accent* on the last syllable of the preceding
and make it *acute ;* or else lose it. These are ca
clitics.

Such nouns as are contracted in every case and
are called *holopathous*.

These syllables in the end of a word are consid
short, with respect to accent, viz. the *Ionian genitiv*
for ου ; as, Αἰνείαο for Αἰνείου : ως and ων of the Atheni
of simple nouns of the second declension ; as,
Μενέλεων : also αι and αι, when no consonant immedia
lows them : except when contracted ; or when in
tative mode ; and in δίκαι, *domi*, to distinguish it fr
αἰδεῖα.

General Rules.

I. Polysyllables have an *acute* on the *antepenul*
the last syllable is short ; as, ἄνθρωπος : but on the
when the last syllable is long ; as, ἀνθρώπου.

Except participles of the preter-perfect passive ; a
μένος : some adjectives in -ος ; as, ἁπλόος, ἐναντιός : ve
-εος ; as, γραπτέος : diminutives in -ισκος ; as, νεανίσ
imperative of verbs compounded with a monosyllab
disyllable preposition ; as, [illegible] and the com

II. When the penult syllable is long by nature, and is llowed by a short one, or one which would be short if po- ion did not prevent, it has a *circumflex*, if any accent : ewise *ευ* and *ω* final require a circumflex, if any tone ; as, ῶῦ. Except *ἰθὺ*, *ἰώ*.

III. Monosyllables *uncontracted* are oxytons ; as, ὅς, ὑν. But the following are circumflexed, βᾶς, γραῦς, δοῦς, ἀῦ, μῶν, ὦν : and some persons of verbs, if long ; as, ἦν, δῶ, &c.

IV. In contractions, a *grave* understood before an *acute* made an *acute* ; as, πλακοέντων, πλακέντων ; ποιέτω, ποιεῖτω. *acute* with a *grave* after it understood is made a *circum- x* ; as, τειχέων, τειχῶν ; ποιέω, ποιῶ.

But the accusative of the fourth class of contracts of the rd declension is sometimes acuted ; as, λιχώ.—The nom. . and voc. dual of *holopathous* nouns in *α* and *ω* take an ıte on the last syllable ; as, ἡ μυᾶ, τα μυᾶ ; ὁ νεώς, τω νώ ; τὸ ν, τὼ ὀφώ, &c.

If the *accent* be before the syllable to be contracted, it re- ins in the same place, when the contraction is made ; as, ωσθένεος, Δημοσθένους ; ποίεε, ποίει ; βόαε, βόα.

V. In a word compounded with *α*, *ευ*, *δυς*, or *ὑπο*, the ac- ıt is thrown back on the antepenult ; as, ἄσοφος, δύσπαρι, εύτερος, ὕπαιθρος ; also ἀντίχριστος.

VI. The accent of a noun continues the same through the cases, if there be no particular reason to the contra- And so the accent of a verb in its theme.

Special Rules.

NOUNS.

Of the first and second declension.

. Oxytons of the first and second declension retain their ent, except in the genitive and dative of each number, ere it becomes a circumflex ; sing. κριτ-ὰς, -ᾶ, -ῇ : dual. ᾶ : plur. -ῶν, -αῖς.—Sing. Θε-ὸς, -οῦ, -ῷ ; dual. -οῖν : plur. , -οῖς.

II. The genitive plural of the first declension alwa
ceives a circumflex on the last syllable ; as, ταμιῶν,
&c. Except the four following, χλιῶν from χλιὸς, ;
from χρηστὸς, Ἐτησίων from Ἐτησίαι, and ἀφύων from ἀφύη
adjectives in -ος, which in the masculine as well as fe
termination have an acute on the penult of this cas
ἄλλος, ἄλλων ; ἄγιος, ἁγίων ; σφετέρων from σφέτερος ; an
from οὗτος.

III. An *acute* in the penult will remain in all the
as, πόνος, πόνε, πόνῳ, &c.—A *circumflex* in the pe
changed into an *acute*, when the last syllable become
as, οἶκος, οἶκε, οἴκῳ, &c.—An *acute* in the antepe
brought forward to the penult, when the last syll
long ; as, ἄνθρωπος, ἄνθρωπε.

Of the Third Declension.

IV. An *acute* on the last syllable of the nominati
fall on the penult of the obliques ; as, λαμπάς, λα
λαμπάδι. An *acute* or *grave* is changed into a circu
when the penult of the obliques is long, and the las
ble short ; as, σωτὴρ, σωτῆρος.—An *acute* or *circumflex*
penult of the nominative is put on the antepenult
obliques, if the last syllable be short ; as, μάρτυς, μ
The *circumflex* must be changed into an *acute* ; as
βήματος.—An *acute* on the antepenult of the nominat
mains on the same, if the last syllable be short ; as,
ποιήματος ; but on the penult, if the last be long ; as,
των.

V. Monosyllables declined with increase have an *a*
the last syllable of the genitive and dative singular,
the dative plural ; as, τῆς χειρός, τῇ χειρί ; ταῖς χερσί :
cumflex on the last syllable of the genitive and dativ
and of the genitive plural ; as, χειροῖν, χειρῶν : and the
if it be long by nature, and followed with a short s
is circumflexed in the accusative singular, and the n
tive, accusative, and vocative, dual and plur. as, χεῖρα
χεῖρες, χεῖρας.

Except these participles, θείς, θέντος ; στὰς, στάντος ; δὺς
ὤν, ὄντος, which retain the accent on the penult of th
syllable cases.—Also these genitives plural do not
flex the penult, but acute it ; viz. πάντων from πᾶς

from ταῖς, πρῶων from πρὼς, δάδων from δὰς, δμώων from δμὼς, φώτων from φὼς, ὤτων from οὖς, θώων from θὼς, κράτων from κρὰς.

Τίς interrogative has the *accent* on the former syllable in all cases of two; but τις indefinite has it on the latter.

VI. Nouns in ις circumflex the last syllable of the vocative singular; as, βασιλεῦ: also nouns in ω and ως of the fourth class of contracts of the third declension; as, ὦ λεχοῖ; ὦ αἰδοῖ.

Nouns in ης of the first class of contracts of the third have an acute on the antepenult; as, Δημοσθένης, ὦ Δημόσθενες: also polysyllables in -ων, -ονος or -ωνος; as, Ἀγαμέμνων, ὦ Ἀγάμεμνον; εὐδαίμων, ὦ εὔδαιμον.

VERBS.

The accent of verbs is thrown as far back as possible, unless some special rule interferes.

Indicative.

The *indicative* has a circumflex on the last syllable of the first future of liquid verbs, and the second future of all verbs in ω, in the active form; on the penult of the same tenses middle; and on the penult of the third person plural present tense of verbs in μι; as τιθεῖσι: except ἆεισι, from ἄημι.

Subjunctive.

The *subjunctive* has a circumflex on the last syllable of both aorists passive of verbs in ω; on the last syllable of the present and second aorist of verbs in μι; as, τιθῶ, θῶ; on the penult of the preter-perfect passive of the contracts; also on the penult of the present and preter-perfect passive of verbs in μι; as, τιθῶμαι, τεθῶμαι.

Imperative.

The imperative has a circumflex on the last syllable of the second person singular of the second aorist middle. Except the following, which have an acute on the penult; viz. ἀφίκω, γένω, τράπω, ἐνέγκω, and ἐπιλάθω.

N. B. We find ἐιπὲ, ἐλθὲ, εὑρὲ, and sometimes ἰδὲ, λαβὲ.

Infinitive.

Aorists ending in αι or ναι have the tone on the penult; in ασθαι, on the antepenult. The infinitive has a circumflex on the last syllable of the 2d aorist and 2d future active; he 2d future middle has a circumflex on the penult, but an

acute on that of the 2d aorist. It has the tone on the penult of the 1st aorist active, and preter-perfect passive.

COMPOUNDED VERBS.

Compound verbs often draw back the accent to the antepenult; as, κεῖμαι, περίκειμαι. But the circumflex on the last syllable often remains on the same, or that which corresponds to it, as well in simples as compounds; as, στέλλω, στελῶ, στελοῦμαι; ἀποστέλλω, ἀποστελῶ, ἀποστελοῦμαι.

The preter-perfects and aroists retain the accent of the *simple* in their infinitives, and participles; and other modes, when the verbs are dissyllable, and have the first syllable long: also verbs in μι in the subjunctive and optative; and compounds of εἰμί, except in the imperative, and present indicative.

PARTICIPLES.

Participles ending in -ως of the active and middle forms; also participles of the 2d aorist active, and the two aorists passive, have an acute or grave on the last syllable. Participles in -σας and -μένος have an acute on the penult; in -ομενος, on the antepenult.

PARTICLES.

Adverbs.

Adverbs ending in η, υ, αι, ει, δον, ξ, αξ, ις, υς, τος, are oxytons; also derivatives in ι, τι, σι, την, and δα from δυ.

Adverbs ending in ακις and ακι, ικα, δρα; also in οθεν or οθε, οφιν or οφι, are paroxytons: except derivatives from εἶκος, ἄλλος, παντὸς, ἐκτὸς, ἐνδὸν. Those which end in αι, ευ, ου, χρη, χως, circumflex the last syllable.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions if primitive and monosyllable are *acuted*; if they have any tone: compounded, and ending in γαρ, δε, δη, μην, ο, ι, they are *oxytons*; ending in ετι, οτι, περ, πω, πως, *paroxytons*.

PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions have the accent on the last syllable; but it is drawn back, when they follow their case; as, τούτων πέρι; except ανά and διά, to distinguish them from ὦ ἄνα, *rex*; and τὸν Δία, *Jovem*. It is lost, when the last syllable is cut off; as, παρ' ἐμοι.

Atonics.

The following have no *tone* or accent ; ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ, οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ, ὡς, ἐν, εἰς or ἐς, εἰ, ἐκ, ἐξ.

Exceptions. 1. ὁ has an acute, when used for ὁς or ὅστος ; and ἡ, οἱ, αἱ, when they signify as αὕτη, οὗτοι, αὗται : also when μεν or δὲ follows it ; as, ἠπείλησεν μυθον, ὃ, δὲ τετελεσμενος ἐστί. Il. I. 388.

2. ὃ and ουκ have an acute at the close of a sentence, as, ὁ δὲ εἶφη, ὅ. Matth. xiii. 19. οὔκ. Theocr. εἰδ. iv. 2.

3. When ὡς has the signification of *sic*, it has an *acute* ; as, ὥς ἔφατ'. When it has the signification of *sicut*, and is postponed in construction, it has an acute or grave : also after ἐστὶ.

4. ἐξ, put after its case has sometimes an *acute*.

N. B. Any *atonic*, when compounded, may take an *accent* ; as, ὅδε.

Enclitics.

Enclitics are certain words which so adhere to the *foregoing* word, that they seem to unite with it. Hence, the word which sustains them sustains also, as much as possible, the *accent* which governs them.

I. We find *enclitics* among almost all sorts of words : among pronouns ; as, μοῦ, μοὶ, μὲ ; σοῦ, σοὶ, σὲ ; οὗ, οἱ, ἕ, σφωέ, σφέ, σφίσι, σφᾶς ; τὶς indefinite : verbs ; as, εἰμὶ, φημὶ, παύσασθέ : adverbs ; as, ποτὲ, ποθὲ, ποθὲν, ποθὶ, πῆ, ποῖ, πῶ, πὼ ; indefinites, having an *accent* on the last syllable : but when interrogatives, on the penult, and are no longer enclitics : copulative conjunctions ; and expletives innumerable ; as, ῥὰ, γὲ, νὺ, πὲρ, τοὶ, and frequently θήν.

II. These cast back their accent on the last syllable of the foregoing word, (1.) when the foregoing word has an *acute* on the antepenult ; as, ὅμοιός ἐστι : (2.) a *circumflex* on the penult, the last syllable continuing short ; as, δέξαι τὸ πνεῦμά μου : (3.) an *acute* on the penult, making a *trochee* with the last syllable : (4.) when an enclitic goes before, which is deprived of its accent ; as, εἴ τις δοκεῖ.

III. These lose their accent, (1.) when the preceding word has a tone on the last syllable ; as, ὁ παῖς μοῦ : (2.) after *paroxytons* not making a *trochee* ; as, ἡ μήτης μου ; except dissyllable *enclitics* ; as, σώσω τινάς.

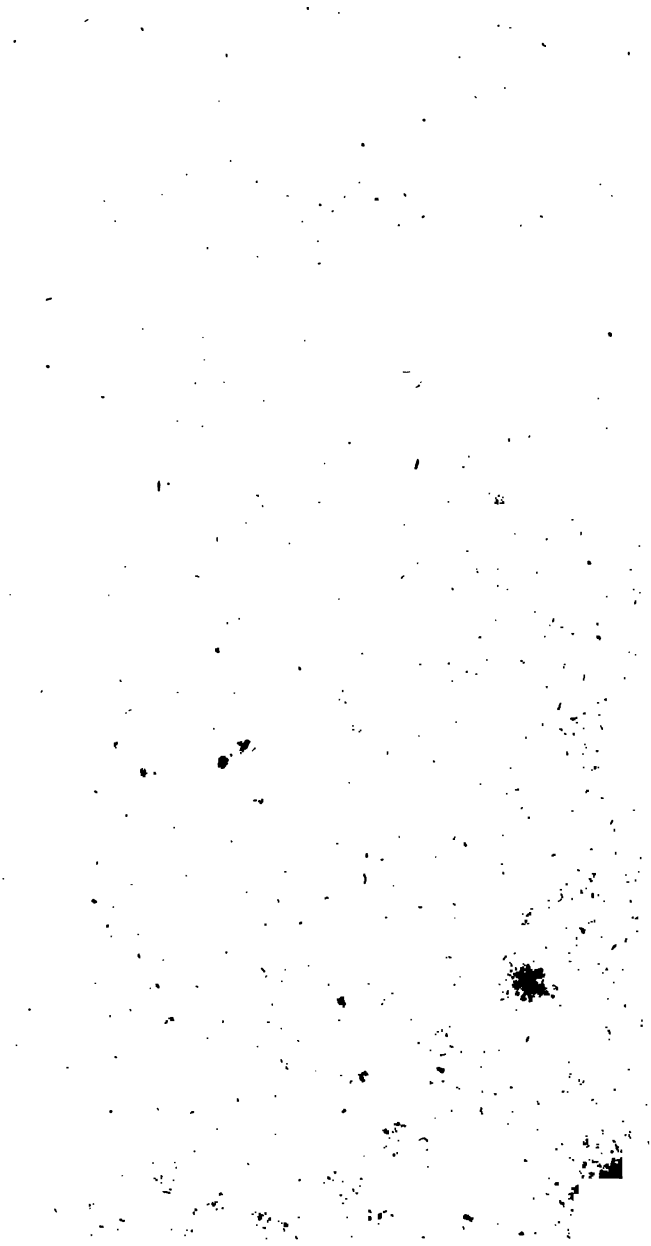
IV. ἐστὶ draws back the *accent* to the penult, when it is in the beginning of a sentence : also the particles, καὶ, οὐκ,

εἰ, and some words apostrophated, as, τοῦτ', ἀλλ' : thus, ἔστι σῶμα ψυχικὸν, καὶ ἔστι σῶμα πνευματικὸν.

V. All the *other enclitics* preserve their *accent*, (1.) after a period, or a note of distribution ; as, τινὲς μὲν καὶ διὰ φθόνον, καὶ ἔριν, τινὲς δὲ καὶ δι' εὐδοκίαν : (2.) when there is some *emphasis* or *distinction* to be observed ; as, δώσω σοὶ. οἱ ποτὲ ὄντες μακρὰν. N. B. ἕνεκα μοῦ ; ἕνεκα σοῦ.

When two enclitics, called *synenclitics*, are in concourse, the accent of the latter is transferred to the former ; as, τίς ἐστί μοι πλησίον ; *who is my neighbour ?*

AS the *ancient* accentual pronunciation of Greek is entirely lost, and the *modern* is inconsistent with quantity ; and as the accents afford us but very little assistance to distinguish the different significations of a word, which can be easily done without them ; the compiler of the foregoing grammar has omitted the use of them, (except the circumflex to mark contracted syllables, &c.) that young persons, entering upon the study of the Greek language, may not be discouraged by the perplexity and embarrassments which they would necessarily occasion.

Those who wish to be thoroughly and minutely acquainted with the doctrine of Greek accents, are referred to the five chapters on that subject, in the Greek grammar of Messieurs de PORT ROYAL.

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